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ASTOR, LENOX A D
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Anthony Wayne

Est quoddam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.—Horace

WAYNESBORO

The History of a Settlement in the County formerly called Cumberland but later Franklin, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in its beginnings; through its growth into a Village and Borough, to its Centennial Period and to the Close of the Present Century: Including a Relation of Pertinent Topics of General State and County History.

By

BENJAMIN MATTHIAS NEAD

Published under the Auspices of the Waynesboro Centennial Association.

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FOREWORD.

THE following pages are the outgrowth of a commendable purpose on the part of the Association of gentlemen who arranged for and so successfully carried out the centennial celebration of Waynesboro in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, the one hundredth anniversary of the actual laying out of the town. It was thought to thus preserve in permanent form a record of the proceedings on the centennial occasion, and, also, to include such items of interest from an historical point of view, relating to the early settlement of that section of the country and of the town, which might be gathered by a reasonable amount of diligence and presented with some regard to method.

The plan adopted is somewhat of a departure from the usual methods. It has not included, as will be readily seen, the presentation of biographical sketches of individuals, or genealogical records of families, but has aimed to embrace within its scope simply the plain narrative of events, or in other words, "the essence of innumerable biographies," with only such actual mention of individuals and families as proved to be pertinent in a general way.

He who received the invitation of the Association to do this work, here desires to make certain acknowledgments: to manifest his appreciation of the honor conferred, by the Association's appointment to this work, upon him, who, while not a native of Waynesboro, was born within six miles of the town; to return thanks to every member of the Association for their untiring efforts to furnish him with information and material for the work, and, through the Association, to all who have as-

FOREWORD.

sisted them, or him, in any regard, and to express the hope that what is herein presented, being but the harvest of a desultory planting, under difficulties, in hitherto unbroken soil, may, at least, be sufficiently fruitful of interest to encourage others to more widely cultivate the field in the future.

Benjamin Matthias Read.

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,
July, the Fourth, 1900.

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INTRODUCTION.

HE THAT WILL HAVE A CAKE OUT OF THE WHEAT
MUST NEEDS TARRY THE GRINDING.

WHATSOEVER matters concerning the past, are put down in writing and dignified with the name of History must have the truth as their sure foundation. The truth of the past is rarely tangible in its entirety. It comes to us "as gold is washed down from the mountains of the West, in minute but precious particles, and intermixed with infinite alloy, the debris of centuries;" but the return is rich to the diligent seeker, who avoiding the "fool's gold" of romance, devotes himself faithfully to the pursuit of the pure nuggets of fact, and having found them, constructs for them, to the best of his ability, a philosophical setting, properly presenting causes and effects.

The guise in which truth comes.

The work of the annalist, useful as it is in the preservation and chronological arrangement of facts, and so common as to be almost universal, in the printed records, particularly relating to the past of Pennsylvania, is not, it is true, in the strictest sense, history, but it is a very important basis of History, and it is much to be regretted, that, whilst there have been many faithful and unselfish workers along this line of research in Pennsylvania, and as a consequence much of value preserved, the carelessness or crime of the early custodians of Pennsylvania's important public documents and records, meaning her MS archives, has rendered it possible for so much to be scattered abroad, emasculated or wholly destroyed.

The relation of the Annalist to History.

Biography, also, has a most important relation to history; Carlyle says, "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." Pennsylvania has been fortunate again to

The relation of Biography to History.

INTRODUCTION.

a degree, in that she has not been lacking in painstaking and conscientious biographers and genealogical writers whose works are a thesaurus for the historical investigator, albeit the reprehensible condition of the provincial and early State records, above referred to, has seriously handicapped the labors of their authors and compilers.

The work of the annalist, the biographer and the genealogist is naturally circumscribed in its scope and precludes any extended consideration of underlying principles or comprehensive view of causes and effects. The people of Pennsylvania owe a debt of gratitude to such earnest and indefatigable laborers in the general field of Pennsylvania History, as have already contributed to the literature of the country the results of their work, and to the many county annalists and chroniclers of local events who have saved and recovered much from the insatiate maw of Time. It is true, however, that the generations of Pennsylvania's people, even unto the present have not fully awakened to a proper appreciation of the essential part which Pennsylvania has taken in the formation and perpetuation of the Union; to an understanding of the influences which she has exerted as one of the most potent factors in the civilization of the American Continent, or to the importance of the study, from a philosophical standpoint of the causes which have brought about this grand result.

Proud, Rupp, Day, Gordon, Egle.

Importance of work not appreciated.

In a work as purely local as this which now engages attention, the story of Pennsylvania's birth, and her rapid elevation to a central, a commanding position, the "keystone" in the arch of States of the Union, may be mentioned, but cannot be told.

Effect of religious persecution in the XVI and XVII Centuries.

The closing years of the XVI and the opening years of the XVII centuries were a period of unrest in the Old World. The spirit of the great Reformation was quickened anew in every locality. Freedom of conscience and liberty of thought were the watchwords of awakened

humanity. The doctrine of the Divine right of Kings was struggling for its very existence, and on every hand the unhallowed trammelings of religious persecution and intolerance were felt. Failure to submit absolutely to the arbitrary dicta of tyranny meant ostracism and exile. Cruel necessity compelled the exchange of comfortable and happy homes for the secret places in almost inaccessible mountain fastnesses and closely hidden sanctuaries in the valleys. Men of conscience, men of principle, were casting about wildly for some safe harbor, as they attempted to breast the waves of the great sea of events which were tossed mountain high in their agitation. Who can paint the picture of these two centuries of unrest in the Old World? Who fittingly portray the mighty power of the religious intolerance and persecution, which were well-nigh universal? INTRODUCTION.

In this crisis the New World became the hope of thousands, and no section gave promise of a more generous welcome than the "peaceful province" of Penn. Here shone the great light which pointed the way to a safe harbor for the souls buffeted by the waves of persecution. Here was the refuge for all who desired "to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences" and to live at peace with their fellow men. Here was the sanctuary for the affrighted beings who had been hunted like wild beasts by a savage soldiery under the orders of still more savage representatives of authority; and here the home for the victims of countless persecutions, indescribable in cruelty, perpetrated in the quiet valleys as well as in the crowded cities across the sea, where intolerance held undisputed sway. Here also, a field of holy labor presented itself to scores and hundreds of godly men and women, who came, not because driven by persecution, but being imbued with the true missionary spirit and inspired with that love of their fellow men, which was born of the Christ. The New World a Sanctuary.

INTRODUCTION.

The gates of Pennsylvania stood awide in welcome. Within the liberty enwidened borders of this delightful land swept by the waters of the Delaware and Susquehanna came to abide, not one people alone, not a single sect, but the sturdy representatives of many people and of many sects. To this conglomerate mass of humanity, which subsequently grew into the homogeneous people of Pennsylvania, white-cliffed Albion contributed, besides adherents of Huss and followers of Fox, who combined in their character independence of action and respect for constituted authority, also conforming English whose religious formalism did not prevent them from being adepts at trade. The shores of the Baltic, the banks of the Rhine, the mountains of Switzerland, the land of the dykes and the windmills and the vineclad hills of sunny France, each sent their full complement of sober, thrifty and unflinchingly God-serving and God-fearing men; exponents of the faith of Luther and Calvin and Zwingli and Wesley; disciples of Menno Symon and Schwenkfeld and Spener, and "faithfully protestant, but pitifully oppressed" Huguenots: all peace seeking people and lovers of the arts of peace. Last, but not least conspicuous, from the hills of Scotland and Erin's Green Isle, came the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and Covenanters and their kindred; born soldiers and in all things men of iron-clad principle.

Pennsylvania the home of hunted sects.

These the elements which, crystallizing here, made it possible for the "Holy Experiment" of William Penn in his government to become fruitful beyond the wildest dream of his ambition.

For nearly three-quarters of a century after the founding of the Home for Hunted Sects, under the government of Penn, the actual occupation of the land was confined chiefly to the territory lying toward the south and between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers; the rich and

fertile territory stretching away to the westward of the Susquehanna, remaining undisturbed by the encroachments of the white man. Even at the time of William Penn's arrival it was *terra incognita*, and in undisputed possession of the red man. It was in turn the resting place of wandering tribes from the Southland bound upon visits, hostile or friendly, as the case might be, to their Northern brethren; the place of rendezvous for representative warriors of many tribes, summoned to council of peace or war; the home and protected hunting grounds of bands of friendly red men, who leaving the Sun Land of the South joined their fortunes with the Confederacy of the North. Afterwards it became the coveted prize of intruders from near Potomack and the jealously guarded reservation of the Quaker government at Philadelphia, and, lastly, the staunchly settled and fearlessly protected frontier and outpost of the advanced civilized settlement of the New World; the gateway to the unbroken wilderness of the West, through which the dusky inhabitants of the region at last departed, before the superior strength of the children of Education as "the Star of Empire westward took its course."

Situation of the lands "West of Susquehanna," when Penn's government was founded.

No section of country was more familiar to the Indian, none better loved, and none, when the red hand of murderous warfare beckoned, more relentlessly ravished. Dear to him were its mountains and "barrens," alive with game, and dear its creeks and streamlets with their abundance of fish, and bitter indeed, and murderously revengeful, the feelings of the lawless tribes toward the paleface whose legal acquisition of the soil, as civilization advanced, was in the eyes of the supplanted ones an unpardonable wrong.

A home dear to the red man.

The rights of the Indian in this section were recognized by the first Proprietor of Pennsylvania, and respected by him and by those who came after him, and in no other part of the province was the humane and upright policy

The rights of the Indians respected.

INTRODUCTION.

of William Penn, with respect to the natives, as "original proprietors of the soil," better exemplified and with greater determination carried out.

The Susquehanna river a factor.

The great inland river, the Susquehanna, was, so to speak, the highway of communication between the native tribes that dwelt upon its shores, and to the north and westward, and their brethren to the east and south. In the light of its history it seems almost by Divine purpose that this broad and smiling river was not navigable but for a short distance from its mouth. In those early days, when mariners tried "to reach the East by sailing west," and had wonderful adventures and made strange discoveries in the bays and inlets along the eastern coast of the new Continent, the waters of the Susquehanna, bright, attractive and inviting as they were, could never welcome the "venturesome keels" of the "first discoverers." No Spanish, Dutch or English skipper ever dropped a lead into the bosom of its inland waters, or gazed enrapt upon the beauties of its upper shores. Its lands, except so far as they were an unknown part of earlier kingly grants, of indefinite extent, had no part in the controversies concerning title by discovery.

A speculative proposition.

History has to do with nothing except the proven truth, and must be, therefore, a stranger to propositions purely speculative; yet the curiously inclined might find both pastime and profit in considering from a speculative standpoint what different order of things there might have been if the Susquehanna river, at the date of its discovery, had been navigable from its mouth to its source, or chiefly so.

The reservation policy.

As long as in the natural order of things was possible, the reservation rights of the Indians to the lands west of the Susquehanna were protected and preserved by the government of Pennsylvania. The policy was, indeed, upheld for a much longer period than was consonant with the best interests of the Proprietaries, and it is now diffi-

cult to define to what extent the determination to keep faith with the natives to the fullest, in this section of the province, is answerable for the serious troubles subsequently arising out of the adverse claims made by Maryland "squatters" and warrantees along the southern border. INTRODUCTION.

There could be no misunderstanding of the policy of the Maryland claimants. They were looking with envious eyes upon the whole of the wide expanse of rich territory which stretched away toward the Susquehanna. The uncertainty of boundary limits made title by occupation, or a Maryland warrant, to much of this desirable land, something more than a possibility. Many valuable tracts were already in actual possession. There was no right of "the original proprietors" of the soil, according to any ethics which the land-seekers understood, which they were bound to respect. The situation grew critical. The representatives of the Six Nations, reluctant as they were to accede to it, were forced to admit that the plan proposed by the Deputy-Governor of Pennsylvania, to make governmental surveys in the threatened territory, was the best thing to be done in the emergency. The tide of civilization from the East was rapidly swelling and threatened soon to break away all barriers to the westward. To the southward as above adverted to, the persistent advances and insidious encroachments of settlers from Maryland and round about Potomack, were a constant menace. The absolute confirmation of the title to the lands west of the Susquehanna in the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania; the establishment of Proprietary land agencies, and the survey of Proprietary manors within the territory were the steps taken to relieve the situation.

Attitude of the Maryland claimants.

A critical situation tided over.

These were steps taken in wisdom, but in the light of history, they were steps tardily taken, and who shall now positively declare that they were taken "with an eye single" only to the interests of the Indian.

INTRODUCTION.

A serious problem.

Two potent elements in the make-up of Pennsylvania's migration seem, in the eternal economy of affairs, to have been set apart to people this section of the province. Between them there was no community of language or of interests; on the contrary, a relationship which at the outset was little short of pronounced antagonism. With muttered discontent among the savage inhabitants, which a breath might fan into open warfare, with conflicts over land titles with southern neighbors, in connection with which bloodshed not infrequently occurred, it behooved the Proprietary government to deal in prudence and care with this new problem of settling in the same section of the province, two classes of people in antagonism with each other.

First German settlements.

Between the lands lying on the west side of the Susquehanna river, and the Kittochtinny (or Cumberland) Valley, trending to the southward beyond, the South Mountain was a natural barrier. Attracted by the rich bottom lands along the river, shut off from the haunts of the savages by the mountain, the Germans, natural agriculturists, and adverse to the hardships and adventures which a life beyond the mountain gave promise of, were readily induced, acquiescing in the plan of the government, to take out licenses for and to settle the lands along the river.

Success of the German idea.

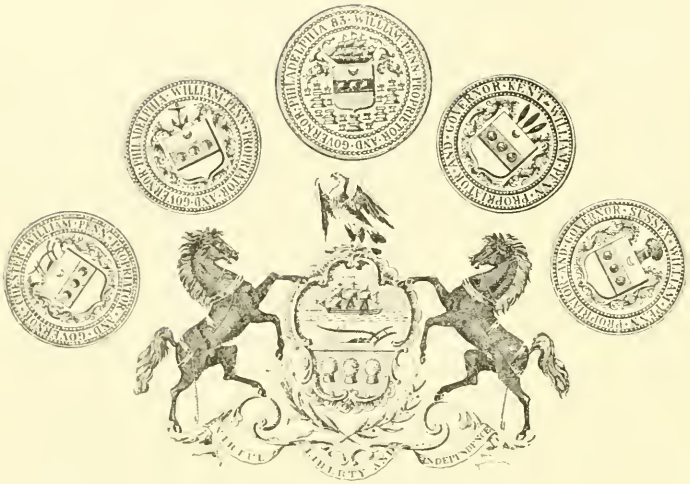
Let the line of rich and thriving villages and towns which lie along the river now, like a necklace of jewels, certify the wisdom of this choice. The German idea in the settlement and growth, not only of this section, but of the whole province, deserves to be recognized in its history, however much the tendency is to overlook it. It has been the great cohesive element, the mighty bond, that has held in place the other elements; and by that longing which is natural to a German for a home and home comforts, by the German thrift and industry, were

laid the earliest and most durable foundations of actual settlement in Pennsylvania. INTRODUCTION.

The valley beyond furnished a field of operations, peculiarly designed by Nature for a people like the Scotch-Irish. It demanded their indomitable spirit to brave the dangers of that valley and to successfully carry out a mighty mission, the important results of which are patent to-day. These people were soldiers, fighters in aggressive as well as defensive warfare, but better still they were Christians and lovers of education. They were able to cope with the savage and treacherous foe which lurked in the shadow of every mountain fastness, but at the same time, as the representatives of Religion and her hand-maiden Education, they built churches and school-houses in the valley. The Scotch-Irish as pioneers.

Through subsequent intercourse, family affiliations, and in general a growth of a community of interests, as time progressed, the Germans on the river side of the mountain and the Scotch-Irish on the valley side became a homogeneous people, and, amalgamated, present to-day the sturdiest stock of citizenship which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania claims as her own. Amalgamation.

In the planting of the portion of Pennsylvania which lies west of the Susquehanna, thrift, energy, bravery and supreme love of country went hand in hand. It was a notable seed time, therefore it may not be marvelled at that a harvest of overflowing fruitfulness, in every line of the implanting, has been and is being reaped. A fruitful harvest.



ORIGINAL COUNTY SEALS AND STATE ENSIGN.

CHAPTER I.

LAND TITLES.

ORIGIN AND NATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA TENURES.

THE vesting in the Quaker founder, the original Proprietary, and his family, of the title to the vast domain now known as Pennsylvania, the subsequent divestiture and quieting thereof in the Commonwealth, and the establishment of individual land titles, constitute a story which, following the golden thread of romance which runs through it, glows at times with the lurid flash of thrilling and sometime even tragic incident, albeit a story in the main grounded in the dry and uninteresting details of a legal controversy for the preservation or overthrow of disputed rights, with the issue, indeed, often in doubt.

Land titles.

Notwithstanding the fact that English Charter rights were granted for lands in Pennsylvania under the principle which obtained among the nations across the sea, that the newly discovered country belonged to the people whose representatives first discovered it, title by conquest is the actual groundwork of all English tenure of lands in Pennsylvania; therefore, the history of lands in any section of the State must, in a general way, relate back to the conquest of the colonies on the Delaware by the English shortly after the restoration of the House of Stuart, King Charles the Second reigning.

Nature of English tenure.

Oct. 3, 1664.

The English Government, in common with the other progressive European nations, had already learned by experience that title by conquest followed by occupancy of lands, particularly in the Western Continent, without certainly defined and recorded descriptions of territorial bounds, guaranteed nothing definitely unless it were the

A prolific cause of controversy.

CHAPTER I.

certainty of boundary disputes, not only with foreign governments, but amongst its own subjects as well. The truth of this proposition cannot be denied, and history stands witness to the fact that the improvident granting of land titles by English charters, for territory in America, without an accurate knowledge of the geography and topography of the territory granted, proved to be quite a prolific cause of controversy in both of the young provinces on the Delaware and Chesapeake.

The Maryland grant. June 20, 1632.

The first seeds of trouble were planted with the charter grant by King Charles the First to Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, which, by generous description, included much of the territory subsequently contained in the grant of King Charles the Second to William Penn.

New Albion. June 31, 1634.

Following the Baltimore grant came the romantic gift from King Charles the First to Sir Edmund Plowden as "Earl Palatinate of New Albion" in America, absorbing, besides Long Island, in its forty leagues' embrace, all the territory of New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The overthrow of the House of Stuart in England, and the withdrawal, for the time being, of royal patronage, rendered the task of securing possession under his grant rather too arduous an undertaking for "The Right Honorable and Mighty Lord Edmund by Divine Providence Lord Proprietor Earl Palatinate, Governour and Captain-Generall of the Province of New Albion." The Restoration brought with it new purposes to be maintained and new, and presently powerful, favorites to be rewarded, and, as a consequence, the ambitious dream of the Earl Palatinate for his "New Albion" was never realized, and its charter right remained only as a brief and romantic chapter in the story of Land Tenure in Pennsylvania, entitled to, at least, passing mention in every properly digested view of the subject.

CHAPTER I.

Several reasons are assigned for the grant of the New Netherlands to James, Duke of Yorke, by his royal brother, King Charles the Second. The king's "lack of respect" for the Dutch, and his determination to prevent the evil consequences which might arise from the permanent settlement of that nation in the midst of the British American colonies; to dispossess the Dutch of their enjoyment of territory to which the English claimed the title, and thus to put an end to the disputes which were continually arising between the two nations; to give expression to the general feeling of enmity to the States General of Holland, engendered by rivalry in trade and by other causes; through revenge against the Hollanders who had encroached upon the rights of the English in Africa, India and elsewhere.

Title of Duke of Yorke.

Proud.

Hazard.

Gordon.

Acrelius.

In any event, the Duke of Yorke laid claim to the New Netherlands district as a reward commensurate with his valuable services to the Crown. Mingled with his motive in taking possession of this country was the spirit of revenge against his old enemies, the Dutch, to which was added an avaricious desire to secure to himself the advantages of the entire trade of that valuable country. King Charles was not tardy in acceding to his brother's wishes. The king granted to the duke the coveted territory in the New World, comprising within its confines the entire extent of the New Netherlands, including the colonies on the Delaware, irrespective of Holland's claims and Holland's occupancy.

Penn Proprietary grants.

William Penn became Proprietary of his Province of Pennsylvania, and territories annexed thereto, by four several grants.

First: The Province of Pennsylvania was granted to Penn by the Great Charter or Patent of King Charles the Second. This royal charter was promptly and duly published in the proclamation issued by His Majesty's com-

April 2, 1681.

CHAPTER I.

mand, and directed to the inhabitants and planters of Pennsylvania in America.

Second: The deed of the Duke of Yorke for the province of Pennsylvania in the same terms substantially as the royal charter. The acquisition of this deed was prompted by the foresight of William Penn, to protect him in the future against any claims of the Duke of Yorke which might arise.

August 31, 1682.

Third: The grant of the Duke of Yorke to Penn of the town of New Castle, otherwise called Delaware, and the district of twelve miles around it.

August 24, 1682.

Fourth: The grant of the Duke of Yorke to Penn, on the same day, of the tract of land extending from twelve miles south of New Castle to Cape Henlopen, divided into the two counties of Kent and Sussex, which, together with the New Castle district, were commonly known by the name of the "Three Lower Counties" of Pennsylvania.

August 24, 1682.

Area of the Province.

The Province, according to the boundaries marked out in the Royal Charter, contained thirty-five million, three hundred and sixty-one thousand, six hundred acres. After the adjustment of all boundary disputes with neighboring States, and after the acquisition of the Erie triangle, it was computed that Pennsylvania contained about thirty million acres of land, over five million acres less than were comprised within the Charter boundaries, and nearly four million acres more than were estimated by Pennsylvania's early historian.

Proud, 1780.

Penn's policy.

William Penn, clothed with the fullest power under his royal grant, and in consonance with the policy which was recognized among the civilized nations, could have assumed absolute and almost despotic jurisdiction over every foot of land which his charter described, but the religious principles which he professed forbade a policy which would "cement in blood" the foundation stones of

his new government, and prompted rather the sounder and more humane policy which recognized the rights of the "savage inhabitants" as "legitimate Proprietaries" of the land; a policy which had its inception in the league of amity, "never sworn to and never broken," entered into under the shade of the forest trees, and was followed by that long line of treaties which protected, as well as might be, the savages in the enjoyment of their rights, and secured to the people of Pennsylvania an unbroken peace with them for many a year.

Indian purchases.

The Indians, who dwelt in the valley of the Susquehanna at the time of the grant of the Province to William Penn, and for a prior period "to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," were, without doubt, of Iroquois or Mingoe stock. Some of the Delaware tribe had settled among them, or in the neighborhood, causing discontent, which feeling was augmented by the persistent encroachments of the settlers from the domain of Lord Baltimore; so the Susquehanna Indians hailed, with gladness, the advent of the Commissioners who represented the Government of William Penn, and promptly sent a deputation to the New Commissioners, seeking protection, which was guaranteed, and proffering friendship, which was accepted and reciprocated. Of the treaty which, according to the best authorities, it is believed, was entered into on this occasion, no record is extant, but there is much reason to believe that it was included among the matters and things which had been promised and stipulated by the Representatives of the Proprietary before his first arrival, and by him confirmed at the Great Council of friendship under the tree at Shackamaxon, on which occasion the Susquehanna Indians, with others of the allied natives, were present with the tribes from the Delaware region.

Note 1.

Du Ponceau.
Fisher.
Watson.
Smith.

Colonel Thomas Dougan, Governor of New York, and

CHAPTER I.

Governor Dougan's relations with the Proprietor.

afterwards Earl of Limerick, who was brought into intimate relations with the Proprietary of the new Province of Pennsylvania through the circumstance of his having been deputized by James, Duke of Yorke, to collect the past due quit-rents accrued upon the land granted to Penn, and to adjust other matters connected with the transfer, was further commissioned by the Pennsylvania Proprietary to secure title for him from the Indians to the frontier lands of his Province lying along the Susquehanna river.

Quite early in the life of the Province, Dougan, writing to Penn, and speaking of the Indians with respect to the relinquishment of their lands, says, "They have all agreed to give Susquehanna river to me and this Government, which I have under their hands to show for it." And again, "The Susquehanna river is given me by the Indians by a second gift, about which you and I shall not fall out."

Oct. 10, 1683.

1st Penn'a. Arch. Vol. 1, p. 76.

p. 81.

The Indian deed to Governor Dougan is not known now to exist, but his conveyances to William Penn have been preserved. They consist of a lease for one thousand years; the consideration therein mentioned being one hundred pounds lawful money of England, and, in addition, "yearly, and every year, on the feast day of St. Michael, the Archangel, the rent of a pepper corn if the same shall, or lawfully, be demanded." This lease was supplemented by a fee simple deed; the body of the land conveyed being described as,

1st Penn'a. Arch. Vol. 1, 121-2.

Jan. 12, 1696.

Note 2.

Jan. 13, 1696.

"All that tract of land lying upon, on both sides of the river comonly called or known by the name of the Susquehannah River and the lakes adjacent in or neare the Province of Pensilvania in America, beginning at the mountain or head of said river, and running as farr as and into the Bay of Chesapeake ..... which the said Thomas Dougan lately purchased of or had given him by the Sennica Susquehannah Indians."

Description.

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Two years after the Dougan conveyance, in the interval between William Penn's first and second visits to his Province, a number of families of Shawanees or Southern Indians, came to settle at Conestoga, among those who were already established there. Permission to admit the newcomers was asked of the Proprietary Government. This application for admission was promptly acted upon and resulted, in a later period, on the return of the Proprietary to this country, in a new treaty, and a direct conveyance from the Kings and Sachems of the Susquehanna Indians to William Penn of,

1698.

Southern Indians admitted.

A new treaty.

"All the lands situate, lying, and being upon both sides of the said (Susquehannah) River and next adjoining the same to the utmost confines of the land, which are, or formerly were, the right of the people or nation called Susquehannagh Indians, or by what name soever they were called."

Sept. 13, 1700.

They also, at this time, confirmed the conveyances made unto Governor Thomas Dougan for the same lands.

It was the great desire of William Penn to secure the Susquehanna river through the whole extent of the Province, and he never lost an opportunity of bringing his title thereto to the view of the Indians, who, from time to time, seemed strangely forgetful of it; so, with this purpose in view, the deed last above cited, together, with the ratification and confirmation of Governor Dougan's conveyances, is again recited in an article of agreement, made the following year, between William Penn, upon one hand, and the Susquehanna, Shawanee, Potomac, and Conestoga Indians, upon the other.

Another Agreement.

April 23, 1701.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the first Proprietary, and those who came after him, to quiet in themselves the title to the lands on the Susquehanna, it continued to be a cause for discontent among the Indians for a period of nearly forty years longer, when it was finally settled, the

The title quieted.

Oct. 11, 1736.

CHAPTER I.

good Conrad Weiser being an important agent in the settlement. Twenty-three Chiefs of the Onondago, Seneca, Oneida, and Tuscarora Nations joined in the deed to John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, renewing and ratifying all former treaties of friendship and peace, and conveying unequivocally and absolutely:

"All the said river Susquehanna with the land lying on both sides thereof, to extend Eastward as far as the heads or branches or streams which run into the Susquehanna, *and all the land lying on the West side of the said river to the setting sun*, and to extend from the mouth of the said river northward up the same to the hills or mountains called, in the language of the said Indians, *Tayamentasachta*, and by the Delaware Indians, *Kekachtanamin* hills."

There could be no question concerning the comprehensiveness and certainty of this description of lands. With certain releases and private deeds accompanying it, it included all the territory of the present counties of Franklin, Adams, and York, and part of Cumberland, with considerable of the territory on the east side of the river, and is known and described as the purchase of seventeen hundred and thirty-six.

Territory included.

As has already plainly appeared, prior to the purchase just mentioned, the Proprietary of Pennsylvania had no undisputed title to the lands on the western side of the Susquehanna; so it was wisdom on the part of Lieutenant Governor Keith, when the encroachment of settlers from Maryland had assumed a serious and threatening aspect, to diplomatically keep in the background the Penns' claim to the title, that he might persuade the Indians in possession to consent to the survey of a proprietary manor in the heart of the territory. This was the famous "Manor of Springetsbury," for which the warrant issued, but the survey was not returned into the Land Office, which was closed from the death of William Penn, until the arrival of Thomas Penn. In the meantime, by the consent of the

A proposed Manor.

June 18, 1722

1718 to 1732.

Proprietors, sundry settlements had been made within the limits of the survey, but no titles were confirmed. CHAPTER I

Later, a special commission issued to one Samuel Blunston, a gentleman of wide knowledge respecting the lands on the Susquehanna where he resided, authorizing him to grant licenses to settle and take up lands on the west side of the Susquehanna. He issued many licenses during a period extending over three years. These licenses, or rather promises, to settlers to grant them Patents for the land they had settled, covered some twelve thousand acres, and, after the purchase of seventeen hundred and thirty-six, which finally settled the Indian claim, were signed by the Proprietary, Thomas Penn, himself, at Lancaster. Blunston Licenses, Jan. 7, 1734.

These licenses were peculiar in certain respects. They were issued for lands not absolutely purchased from the Indians. They had all the essentials of a warrant, but no purchase money was paid when they issued. In the controversies concerning the Manor of Springetsbury, in York county, they became the subject of judicial investigation, and were accepted and formed the bases of many titles. They are known in history as the "Blunston Licenses." Character of the Blunston License. Sergeant.

Licenses of this character were issued for lands now embraced within the limits of Franklin county; for four hundred acres at Falling Spring (Chambersburg) were taken up by Benjamin Chambers under the Blunston Licenses, but the title to the land upon which Waynesboro stands, as will appear later, passed directly by Proprietary warrant. Rupp. McCauley.

A word as to Proprietary Manors: Although a number of tracts of land in the Province, and, as well, the Proprietary tenths, were surveyed and designated Manors, strictly speaking there never were any Manors in Pennsylvania. The tenure by which the Charter was held was that Proprietary Manors.

CHAPTER I.

species of feudal tenure called *socage* by fealty only, in lieu of all other services, and the tenures under William Penn were by a kind of rent service. The patents were not free common socage in lieu of all other services. By the abolition of quit-rents, all estates, derived immediately from the Commonwealth, are unconditionally fee simple, with the reservation only of one-fifth part of gold and silver ore at the pit's mouth.

Charles Smith.

This, in brief, is the history of the vesting in the Proprietary of Pennsylvania of the title to the lands in the Kittochtinny or Cumberland Valley, which section of the country filled up very rapidly with settlers under Proprietary grants which continued to issue until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War.

When the independence of the united colonies became an assured fact, it was patent to all that so vast a domain as Pennsylvania could not, in safety and consistently with the principles espoused by those who fought for independence, be allowed to remain under the individual ownership of the Penn family. Every consideration of sound policy and proper regard for the rights of the people demanded that their Proprietary interest in the soil should be defeated, and the Seigniory into which the Charter of King Charles the Second had erected Pennsylvania, to be held of the Crown of England by fealty in lieu of all other services, should be vested in and come under the laws of the new government. So, in wisdom, this was done by the Assembly, which also, with a due regard to equity and justice, preserved to the Proprietors their private estates to an extent not inconsistent with the public welfare, and paid them in money one hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling as an equivalent for the interest in the land of which they had been deprived.

Divesting act.

Act of June 28, 1774.

The story of land title disputes and title settlements, which has large and interesting part in the history of every

section of the State, is not within the scope of these pages. The narrative of the difficulties which arose through the acquisitions of speculators, corporations, or associations; the settlements made by the decree of self-constituted tribunals safely intrenched from a physical, if not a legal, point of view, cannot be told here; nor yet can there be given the account of the troubles with neighboring peoples which led to bloody warfare.

CHAPTER I.

American Population Co.
American Land Co.
"Fair Play Men."

Connecticut Titles.

With the early controversy between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the disputes of the settlers, the lands of the Cumberland Valley are more intimately associated. Although the notable overt acts were committed within the limits of York and Adams counties, the dwellers along Antietam and around Conococheague were in a ferment of excitement over the situation, and the attitude of the Marylanders was a constant menace.

Conflict of titles.

During the active operations of Thomas Cresap, the chief of the Maryland agitators, and his coadjutors, Benjamin Chambers, of Conococheague, was a trusted agent and adviser of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania. It is said that he visited England on behalf of the Penns, in connection with the boundary dispute with Lord Baltimore. At all events, there is evidence that he was most actively engaged at home.

1736, Chambers vs. Cresap.

On one occasion, when Captain Cresap, with a company of surveyors not less than thirty in number, were surveying lands for Lord Baltimore, not far from the site of the town of Wrightsville of the present day, Colonel Chambers, in company with others, attacked them, and commanded them to "take up their compass and be gone," and drove them away from their work. On another occasion, he was one of a party under the command of Samuel Smith, then High Sheriff of old Lancaster county, who set out for the purpose of the capture of Cresap. They surrounded the house where he was stopping, and, hiding in the bushes, watched him until the approach of

1st Penn'a. Arch. Vol. 4, p. 535.

CHAPTER I.

daylight made it necessary for them to beat a retreat, the fear being, as they expressed it, "lest he (Cresap) should shoot some of us before we could get hold of him."

1st Penn'a. Arch. Vol. 1, p. 519.

Sometime after that, Colonel Chambers, learning from good authority (Mr. Wright and Mr. Samuel Blunston) that a movement was on foot to muster a number of Maryland militia at, or near, the residence of one Colonel Rigsbe, for the purpose of going into the Codorus region to distrain for the Maryland levies which had been made upon the inhabitants of that region, went as a spy among them to bring back an account of the proceedings. Under the pretense of searching for a servant who had run away, he journeyed on horseback down the Susquehanna river on the east side, and, crossing at Rock Run Ferry, went to the muster place. Soon after his arrival he learned that Captain Cresap had been there that morning, but had gone down to Colonel Hall's home to meet the governor of Maryland who was coming to the muster that day to give his orders against Pennsylvania. This was anything but pleasant news, in some respects, for Colonel Chambers. Knowing that Cresap was well acquainted with him, he summed up the situation, if Cresap should come with the governor, thus, "I knew my doom was to go to gaol for stopping his Lordship's surveyors." He, therefore, determined to leave, if possible, before the arrival of Cresap and the governor, and, accordingly, after making some inquiry about his lost servant, he started to mount his horse to be gone, when Colonel Rigsbe, in the most insinuating manner possible, endeavored to detain him. He was obliged to submit to a searching cross-examination as to his residence, which he openly declared to be at the Falling Spring, on the Conococheague, in Lancaster county; when he left home; how long it had taken him to come; where he had lodged on the way; whether he had a pass, and why he had not; and last, he was told, frankly, that he was suspected to be one of the spies which

Note 3.

A visit to the enemy's country.

had been sent out by Pennsylvania. Colonel Chambers was equal to the emergency, and replied that he was very sorry they had such a bad opinion of him, that he had no land near the disputed land, and had come over after no such thing. Rigsbe would not be convinced, however, but said he would keep him (Chambers) there until the return of Cresap, who would know if there was anything against him, and, if there proved to be any thing wrong, he would be sent to Annapolis. While Colonel Chambers was thus detained, Colonel Rigsbe mustered his militia regiment. Meanwhile, the Pennsylvania visitor, with unconcerned manner, gave the closest attention to all that was spoken or done, and, in a short time, had gathered all the information he came after. The elements, and the natural wit of Colonel Chambers, finally helped him out of his dilemma. It started to rain very hard, and all hope of the governor's arrival that day was abandoned, and the prisoner proved to be so entertaining and persuasive in his conversation that Colonel Rigsbe finally dismissed him "as an honest man." Prevailing upon one of the militiamen to act as his guide, the colonel set out at daybreak the next morning. His guide accompanied him for six miles, and put him on the course to Wright's Ferry, which point was reached that night.

CHAPTER I.

A critical situation.

A safe return.

There the colonel gave an account of his adventure, and disclosed the important information he had gathered across the border; he was advised to go to Donegal, where a great company had gathered for the purpose of raising a house, and to inform them of the attempted invasion. This he did, and notice was sent to Lancaster; when the three hundred Marylanders came, headed by Colonels Hall and Rigsbe, they found what they took to be an "overmatch for them," and beat a hasty retreat.

As a reward for his conduct in this affair, Governor Thomas Penn entered a grant upon the records to Colonel Chambers of a commodious mill site and plantation on the

Cumberland County.

Cedar Spring in the manor of Lowther, with the implied promise that one of the Honorable family would make a country-seat in the neighborhood.

Boundary disputes.

The dispute between the Lords Baltimore and the Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania, under the Penns, concerning the northern boundary of Maryland and the southern boundary of the Province of Penn, was not only one of the most interesting and exciting episodes in the early history of the two provinces, but, with reference to Pennsylvania, was a potent factor in shaping some of the most important events of that formative period of her existence.

Note 4.

This controversy, like many greater ones, was "engendered by the ignorance of kings." In other words, this original trouble arose from the lack of knowledge on the part of the royal grantors of the geography of the country wherein were contained the "plantations" granted by them.

Beginning of the dispute.

It was not the peacefully inclined "Quaker Proprietor," as some assert, who, "by reason that he did desire a more extended water frontage for his goodly plantation," first stirred up the dispute with Lord Baltimore. Almost fifty years before the royal pleasure was manifested in the grant to William Penn, Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, who held the royal patent for a portion of the Delaware peninsula, began to sow the seeds of this contention. Upon two or three apparently insignificant Latin words in the original grant to Cecilius, depended long years of strife.

June 20, 1632.

Fifty years prior to the grant to Penn, a royal patent was granted to Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, by King Charles, for the unoccupied part of Virginia from the Potomac river northward for lands, "not then cultivated and planted," extending from bounds then reasonably well ascertained on the south, "unto that part of Delaware bay on the north which lieth under the fortieth degree of north

Terra hactenus inculta.

latitude." Had it not been for the limitation in the charter of Lord Baltimore to "lands not then cultivated and planted" (*terra hactenus inculta*), Baltimore might, at that time, have claimed and, by right of occupancy, subsequently held the lands up to the beginning of the forty-first degree of latitude. But, unfortunately for Baltimore, some three years before his English grant, the agents of one Samuel Godyn, had purchased from the natives a tract of land on the west side of the Delaware bay, extending from Cape Henlopen inland thirty-two miles and two miles in breadth. This purchase was subsequently confirmed to Godyn by the States General of Holland. It was this circumstance which saved to Pennsylvania a large part of her southern territory, for, however kindly the English government may have felt toward Cecilius, it did not, at that time, care to enforce his claim at the cost of a war with the Netherlands. So it was that the attempted occupancy, by the Lords Baltimore, of the territory up to the forty-first degree of north latitude was postponed until a new and more dangerous factor in the controversy appeared in the shape of the royal grant to William Penn.

Godyn purchase.

July 15, 1629.

Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, son of Cecilius, was now the principal in the dispute on the part of Maryland. To Calvert's claim up to the old limits, the "forty-first degree," Penn opposed his own charter to "the beginning of the fortieth degree" and the restricting clause in the Maryland charter, averring that settlements had been made by Europeans within the limits of the disputed territory five years before the date of the grant to Cecilius. It was a life and death struggle with the Quaker Proprietor. Should the claim of Baltimore prevail he would be deprived of twenty-four thousand, one hundred and sixteen square miles of his newly acquired territory. But worse, by far, than that, as Penn understood his charter, it included the lands upon the Chesapeake bay and the

William Penn vs. Charles Calvert.

CHAPTER I.

valuable ports thereon. The establishment of Baltimore's claim meant the loss of all these advantages to Penn.

The various phases of this dispute in the earlier years are full of interest, but the scope of this work is too limited to admit of more than this reference to them.

Agreement of 1732.

In course of time the Proprietary governments of the two provinces entered into an agreement by which nearly one-half of the Delaware peninsula north and west of Cape Henlopen was confirmed to Pennsylvania, and the southern boundary of the Province was determined to be on that parallel which is fifteen miles south of the most southern part of Philadelphia. But Baltimore still procrastinated when, under the agreement, it was attempted to run the line. Because of this delay, the Penns exhibited a bill in the English Court of Chancery against the delinquent Calvert, praying for the specific performances of the agreement. After tedious delay, the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke decreed specific performance, and determined several questions which had arisen out of the agreement during the controversy. He decreed:

1735.

English Court decrees. Specific performance.

May 15, 1750.

1. That the centre of the circle (the circumference of which, according to Penn's grant, was to be the southeastern boundary line between his province and the peninsula) shall be fixed in the middle of the town of New Castle.

2. That the said circle ought to be a radius of twelve English miles.

3. That Cape Henlopen ought to be deemed at the place laid down in the maps annexed to the articles of seventeen hundred and thirty-two.

Dispute on the construction of the decree.

Upon the construction of this decree, the disputants could not agree. Baltimore's commissioners claimed that the miles ought to be measured superficially, while Penn's commissioners insisted that, considering the various irregularities of the ground, such radii could not extend equally, consequently, from them, no true arc of a

circle could be formed, but that this could be accomplished only by geometrical and astronomical mensuration.

So the dispute continued, without any satisfactory determination. Prominent men were sent to England, from time to time, to represent the interests of their governments. Among them, on behalf of Pennsylvania, as before stated, was Benjamin Chambers, the founder of Chambersburg, who was a close friend of the Proprietary Government. As time went on, Charles, Lord Baltimore, died, and was succeeded by Frederick, Lord Baltimore. A supplementary bill was filed in the English Chancery Court by the Penns, pending which, Frederick joined in a new agreement, ratifying and explaining the old agreement. In conformity with this last agreement, the line was finally run by the celebrated English astronomers whose names it bears.

Hon. George Chambers.

Agreement of 1760.

To the perplexed Proprietors of the two Provinces with undetermined limits, there had come the fame of two ingenious mathematicians and astronomers of no little reputation, who had been sent by the English government to the Cape of Good Hope to take observations on the transit of Venus the year before. These two scientific men, by name Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, were wisely employed to settle this seemingly endless dispute. Pending the arrival of Mason and Dixon, the Pennsylvania government commissioned her own statesman-mathematician, David Rittenhouse, to determine the initial portion of the boundary line, and, although his instruments were all of his own construction, the surveyors afterward adopted most of his measurements. Mason and Dixon arrived in Philadelphia in November, and commenced their work in December. The line was run on the parallel of latitude thirty-nine degrees, forty-three minutes, and twenty-six and three-tenths seconds, beginning at what was determined by the agreement to be the northeastern corner of Maryland, and running due west. The official

Mason and Dixon.

1763.

The line run.

CHAPTER I.

surveyors continued their work to a point two hundred and forty-four miles from the Delaware, or within less than twenty-three miles of the whole distance to be run, when they were compelled by the Indians to stop the work. They returned to Philadelphia, and were discharged. The line, as laid out by Mason and Dixon, was distinctly marked at intervals of five miles by monuments, having carved upon the northern side the arms of Penn, upon the southern side the arms of Lord Baltimore. These monuments are a species of white sandstone, and were prepared in and sent here from England. The intervening miles between the monuments are marked each by a smaller stone bearing a "P" upon one side and an "M" upon the other. The monuments are from six to eight inches in thickness, about twelve inches broad, and project from the ground between two and three feet.

Surveyors discharged Dec. 26, 1767.

BOUNDARY MONUMENT, *Arms of Penn.*

Royal ratification, 1769.

The arrangements and proceedings relative to this line were, in due time ratified by the king, but the proclamations to quiet the settlers were not issued by the respective Proprietaries until five years later.

If the Lords Baltimore had been permitted to secure what of the territory they demanded, the northeastern corner of Maryland would, to-day, lie in the neighborhood of West Chester; thence, extended westward, the line would have passed about two miles south of Lancaster, about the same distance, or more, north of York, five miles north of Chambersburg, and would have divided the State jurisdiction in the counties of Bedford and Somerset.

Territory affected.

Upon the other hand, had the demands of the first Penn been acceded to, Maryland would have lost all north of Annapolis; two-thirds of her present territory, including Baltimore, Frederick, Hagerstown and Cumberland.

The counties bordering on the line extended west of New Castle circle are Chester, Lancaster, York, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, Fayette, and Green.

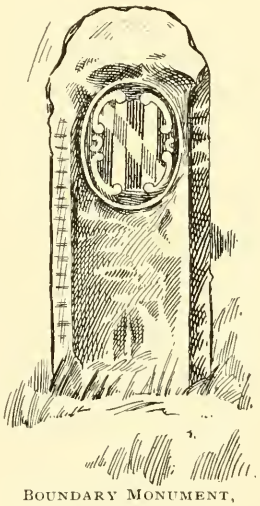
Details of the survey.

From the original note-book of Mason and Dixon is gathered the following record of the operations along the line of Franklin county:

The surveyors made steady progress in running the line along the territory now included in the counties of Lancaster, York, and Adams. They reached the south-east corner of what is now Franklin county and Washington township, and passed the mountain a little above the point which is now called Blue Ridge Summit, at a locality distinguished by them as "Mr. George Craft's house," a distance of ninety-two miles and four chains west from the tangent of the New Castle circle. The following day they continued the line, and, at ninety-three miles, sixty-three chains, crossed the first rivulet running into the Antietam, and, at ninety-four miles, sixty-two chains, they crossed the second rivulet running into the same creek. This rivulet is at the foot of the South mountain at the east side. The next day they brought their sector to the west side of the mountain, and the following day set it up at a distance of ninety-four miles, sixty-three chains, and proceeded to make

1765, July and August.

Franklin county. 1765, Sept. 3.



Boundary Monument, *Arms of Baltimore.*

Sept. 4.

Sept. 5.

Sept. 6.

CHAPTER I.

Sept. 7-17. extensive solar observations, on the plain east and on the plain west, in which ten days were consumed; one day

Sept. 8. being cloudy, so that no observations could be taken, the

Sept. 18. full day was consumed in computing the observations they had made in the preceding ten days. Both the

Note 5. observations and the computation of the observations are entered into the notes in full, in comprehensive tables which bear witness to the remarkable accuracy and detail which these noted mathematicians carried into the prosecution of their work.

Sept. 19 to Oct. 7. To survey the remaining portion of the line along Franklin county to the North mountain, a distance of about twenty-five miles, required some twenty days. Eighteen days more were consumed in making another

Oct. 25. series of solar observations and computations, and, with

Oct. 28 to Nov. 7. the closing week of the month, the surveyors are found at Captain Shelby's, at North mountain, packing their instruments to be left in care of Captain Shelby, while they make a return trip along the line to the Susquehanna river, opening up vistas as they go.

Further work upon the survey of the line was abandoned for the winter. When spring opened, the survey was

Work resumed, 1766, April 1. resumed at the North mountain, and the line continued in the direction determined upon by the solar observations at the foot of the North mountain.

At one hundred and nineteen miles and eighteen chains, the summit of the North mountain was reached, with Fort Frederick, in Maryland, nearly south, distant about eight miles, and Fort Loudon, under Parnell's Knob, in Pennsylvania, distant about eleven miles, the

Fulton county. line trending off along territory now in Fulton county. Beyond this point, the scope of the work now in hand, will not permit the history of its progress, interesting as it is, to be followed in detail.

1767, July 8. As during the last year, the work was abandoned in the

winter and resumed again when the weather, and all things else, were convenient. A week after the resumption of their work, the surveyors were joined by fourteen Indians, deputized by the Chiefs of the Six Nations to accompany the surveyors along the line to see to it that no entry for survey was made upon lands reserved. With them came Mr. Hugh Crawford, interpreter. The line was continued without remarkable incident until the Monongahela river was reached, at a distance of two hundred and twenty-two miles, twenty-four chains, and twelve links west of the starting point. Here twenty-six of the axemen and their assistants left the surveyors, refusing to cross the river through fear of the Shawanees and Delaware Indians, but, after considerable parley, fifteen of the axemen were persuaded to go along. When Dunkard creek, near the Ohio river, at two hundred and thirty-two and seventy-eight-hundredths miles was crossed, some trouble arose. The Chief of the Indians, who accompanied the corps, positively declined to go a step farther, as that was the limit of the commission of the Chief of the Six Nations. In this determination the Indians persisted, and, after extending the line to a proper point for observations on the adjacent ridge and marking the same, the work to the westward was suspended at two hundred and thirty-three and seventeen-hundredths miles, considerably short of the five degrees of longitude, the western charter bounds of the Province, and the corps returned homeward.

Indians join the surveyors.

Axemen strike.

Indians halt. Oct. 9.

Work abandoned.

Mason and Dixon, arriving at Conococheague (now Greencastle), sent messengers to Annapolis and Philadelphia, acquainting the Commissioners appointed by each Province that they would be in Philadelphia in ten days. The Commissioners met at Christiana Bridge, instead of Philadelphia, where the surveyors joined them and received instructions to draw up a plan of the boundary line between the province of Maryland and Virginia, and de-

Commissioners report. Dec. 4.

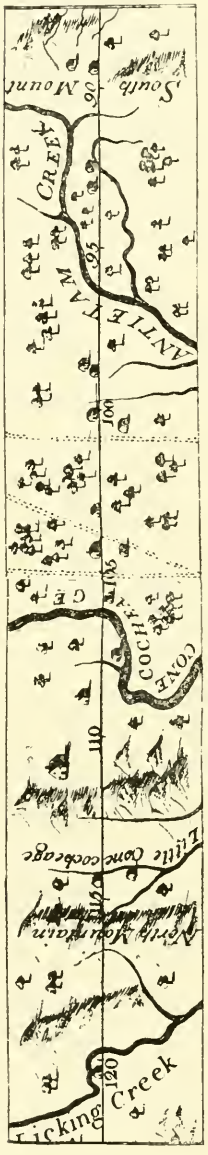
Dec. 24.

CHAPTER I.

liver the same to Richard Peters. Having done this, they were honorably discharged from their services.

1768, Jan. 29. Note 6.

1782.



SECTION, OFFICIAL SURVEY, MASON AND DIXON LINE.

Some years after, Colonel Alexander McClean, of Pennsylvania, and Joseph Neville, of Virginia, having been duly commissioned by their respective states, surveyed and temporarily marked to its western terminus the remaining portion of the line. They were instructed to extend Mason and Dixon's line twenty-three miles, which proved to be about one mile and a half too much for the distance marked in the Charter. It was not until two years later that Mason and Dixon's line was fully completed to its western end, and the whole line tested by astronomical observations. The most important point was to fix definitely and accurately the western terminus of the line. For the accomplishment of this, some of the most noted scientific men of that day were employed. They interested themselves in the enterprise, to use their own language, "for the purpose of performing a problem never yet attempted in any country and to prevent the State of Pennsylvania from the chance of losing many thousand acres secured to it by the agreement with Baltimore."

Completion of the Virginia portion of the line. 1784.

Details of the survey.

The party, which consisted of eight persons, divided. Four went to Wilmington, Delaware, where an observa-

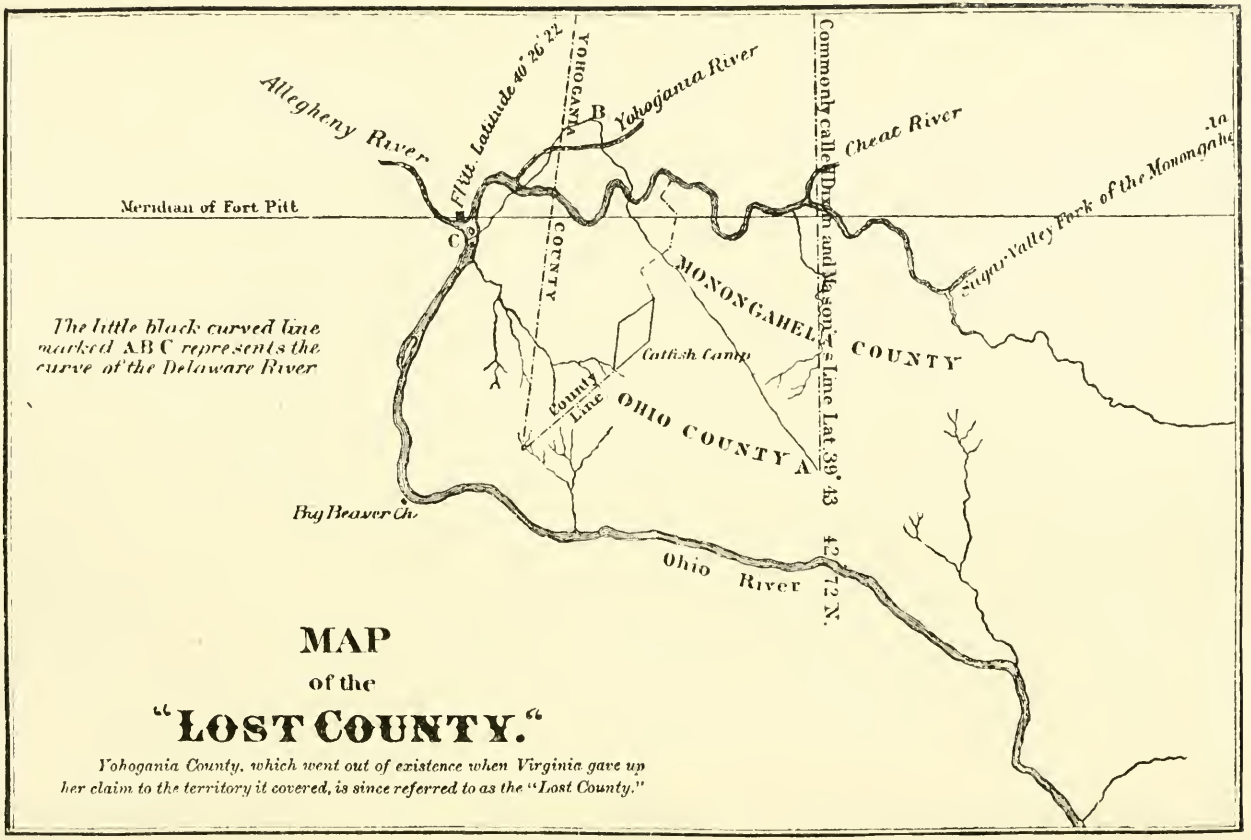
tory had been erected. The remaining four repaired to the west end of the line, as temporarily agreed upon, and, on the Fish Creek hills, erected a rude observatory. At these stations, each party, during six long days and nights preceding the autumnal equinox, continued to make observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's moons, and other celestial phenomena, for the purpose of determining their respective meridians and latitude, and adjusting their time-pieces. This done, two of each party having come together, they find their stations were apart twenty minutes and one and one-eighth seconds. The Wilmington station was one hundred and fourteen chains and thirteen links west of the Delaware. Knowing that twenty minutes of time were equal to five degrees of longitude, they make allowance for one hundred and fourteen chains and thirteen links, and for the one and one-eighth seconds (equal, they say, to nineteen chains and ninety-six links), and upon this data they shorten back on the line to twenty minutes from the Delaware, and fix the southwest corner of the State by setting up a square, unlettered, white oak post, around which they rear a conical pyramid of stones, which is, or ought to be, there unto this day. There was no retracing of the line from the northwest corner of Maryland, nor was it measured from the end of Mason and Dixon's line running from the cairn corner. All that was done was to connect these two points by opening vistas over the most remarkable heights, and planting posts on some of them at irregular distances marked with "P" and "V" on the sides, each letter facing the state of which it is the initial. The corner was guarded by two oak trees, with six notches in each, as watchers.

Veach. 1784.

Dunlap.

One of the Commissioners on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, appointed to do this work, was David Rittenhouse. The telescope which he used on this remarkable occasion has a history which will prove a tale of in-

Note 7.



MAP
of the
"LOST COUNTY."

Yohogania County, which went out of existence when Virginia gave up her claim to the territory it covered, is since referred to as the "Lost County."

terest with a striking moral to those who are inclined to read it.

Here let it be remarked that Mason and Dixon's line, thirty-nine degrees, forty-three minutes and twenty-six and three-tenths seconds, although, as a fact, it did mark the northern limit of slavery in the United States, with the exception of small portions of Delaware and Virginia, must not be confounded with the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, which was assigned by the "Missouri Compromise" of eighteen hundred and twenty as the limit, to the north of which slavery could not be extended.

The true limit of slavery.

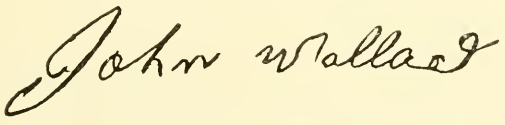
Settlements within the limits of the territory known as Washington township, Franklin county, were made at an early day, and a general inquiry into the origin of all the land titles in the township, an inquiry too wide in scope and prolific in detail for this investigation, will develop the fact that sundry settlements therein were legalized by the Blunston licenses of seventeen hundred and thirty-four.

Individual grants.

1734 to 1737.

The title to the land upon which Waynesboro stands can be traced from the Province and the Commonwealth, the original right to which was not derived from a Blunston license, but from actual warrant and patent.

Waynesboro.



In pursuance of Proprietary warrants issued by John Lukens, Surveyor General, to John Wallace the elder, John Armstrong, Deputy Surveyor, returned into the Land Office, as having been surveyed for John Wallace, a tract of land in the return described as being "situate in Antrim township in Cumberland county, containing six hundred and thirty-three acres, one hundred and nineteen perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent for roads."

Wallace warrants.

Oct. 20, 1750.

Aug. 23, 1751.

This was the original survey of the tract of land, a por-

CHAPTER I.

Survey on warrants.

April 23, 1763.

tion of which was afterwards known as "Wallacetown," and subsequently laid out in the town lots for Waynesboro. The above described piece of land was returned to the Land Office for patent in three separate returns. The original John Wallace never took out any patents for any portion of it, but, after his death, and a division of his property according to his will, returns were made to the Land Office for patents, as follows:

March 31, 1793.

Governor Mifflin.

Patent Book, p. 33, p. 562.

July 25, 1777.

Jan. 9, 1779.

Oct. 26, 1786.

I. For the first patent, one hundred and ninety-nine acres and one hundred and forty-one perches were returned, and, "in consideration of the moneys paid by John Wallace unto the late Proprietors, at the granting of the warrants hereinafter mentioned, and of the sum of ninety-one pounds and ten shillings now paid by a certain other John Wallace," a patent, bearing date the fourth day of April in the same year, issued for that amount of land. The patent recited the fact that the land had been taken up under warrant "by the elder John Wallace" who, by will, devised the said tract to his son, Robert Wallace, who, by deed, subsequently conveyed the same to George Wallace who, by deed, conveyed the said tract to the said last named, "the younger John Wallace." This tract was called in the patent "Mount Vernon."

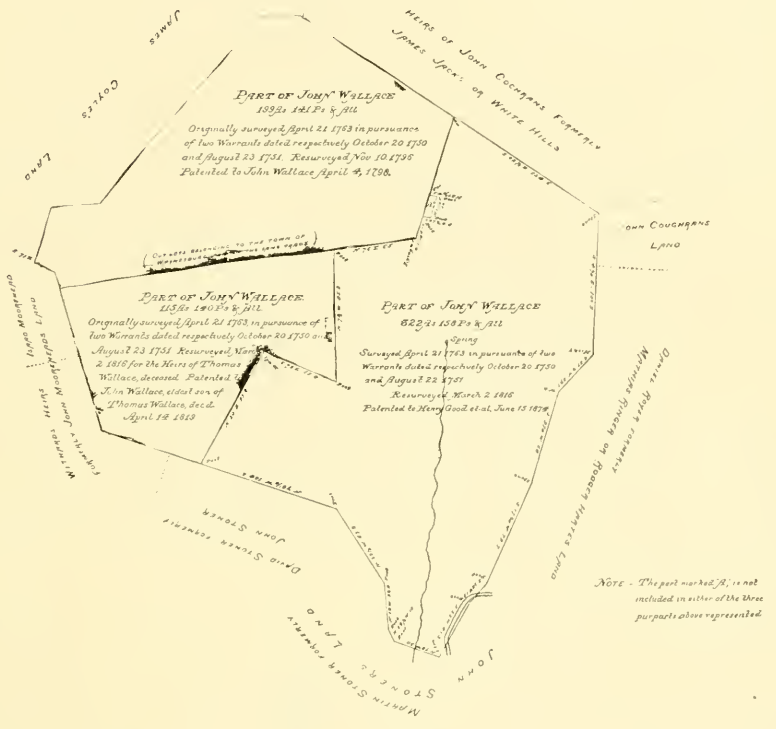
April 10, 1819.

Wm. Clark, Surveyor General.

Patent Book H-16, p. 581.

Oct. 21, 1817.

II. For the second patent, one hundred and fifteen acres and one hundred and forty perches were returned, and, in consideration of two hundred and twenty-two dollars and nineteen cents paid in addition to the original warrant fees, a patent, bearing date April fourteen in the same year, issued for that amount of land. The patent recites the fact that the land had been taken up under warrant "by the elder John Wallace" who since died, having made his last will and testament wherein he devised the said part unto his son, Thomas Wallace, who since died intestate, whereupon the Orphan's Court for the county aforesaid (Franklin), awarded the same unto the said John Wallace (eldest son of said Thomas).



A Connected Draft of three tracts of land now situated in Washington township, Franklin county, formerly in Antrim township, Cumberland county. The land embraced in the red shading containing 633 As. 119 Ps. & Allowance, is the original tract as surveyed for John Wallace, April 21, 1763, in pursuance of two warrants dated respectively October 20, 1750 and August 23, 1751, and the interior shadings show the subsequent subdivisions of the same as surveyed and patented on the dates respectively as above set forth; constructed from and compared with the original drafts remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg the seventh day of December 1897.

Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs

CONNECTED DRAFT OF WALLACE LANDS.

CHAPTER I.

Later patentees.

The remaining and larger portion of the tract, that is to say, three hundred and twenty-two acres and one hundred and fifty-eight perches, remained unpatented for upwards of fifty years, and after the patent for the second portion was taken out in eighteen hundred and nineteen. Then a patent for this amount of land, "in consideration of the money paid by John Wallace at the granting of the warrant, and the sum of five hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty cents in full of the arrearages and fees," was issued to parties claiming under the elder John Wallace. They were Henry Good, Clara A. Strickler, Simon Mickley, J. H. Clayton, Nancy Fahnestock, William Hoeflich, Mrs. E. M. Floyd, David Patterson. Thus was confirmed, in individual holders, the remaining portion of the original Wallace grant.

June 15, 1871.

Governor John F. Hartranft.

Patent Book, H-72, p. 762.

The founding of the town by John Wallace the younger, and its subsequent preliminary incorporation into a borough shortly before the patent of eighteen hundred and nineteen was issued, will be treated of fully in another portion of this work.

1818, Dec. 21.

GREAT SEAL, PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER II.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES.

ORGANIZATION, DIVISION AND SUB-DIVISION.

UPON the official records of Pennsylvania there is no note of the exact date when the original counties of the Province were organized. Their names and general territorial limits are believed to have been determined by the original Proprietor, in conjunction with the first and earlier purchasers, when he was the first time in the country. The boundaries, or division lines of the three Upper Counties seem to have been fixed according to his mind or direction, expressed to some of his friends before he left the Province, and afterwards were confirmed by the Provincial Council.

Organization of Original Counties.

April, 1685, Col. Rec., Vol. 1, p. 126.

One of the three original Upper Counties which appear as established in 1682, is Chester. It primarily included all the territory, except a small portion of the present counties of Philadelphia and Montgomery, to the extreme limits of the Province, and consequently it embraced within its ample bounds all the lands to the west and southwest of the Susquehanna river.

Chester county.

Philadelphia and Bucks were the two remaining Upper Counties, originally organized, and in connection with the three Lower Counties, New Castle, Kent and Sussex (the present State of Delaware), comprised the entire territorial grant to William Penn. Chester and Bucks, sometime called "Buckingham," by the Proprietor, were laid out with specified boundaries, Philadelphia being in the midst and as a consequence embracing all the territory between the two first named counties and that lying to the north, northwest and northeast to an indefinite extent.

Philadelphia and Bucks Counties.

CHAPTER II.

A division of Chester County demanded.

With the increasing population in the outlying portions of Chester County, the demand for a more compact civil organization became so imperative that the provincial authorities decided to erect a new county out of a portion of the territory included within the original county of Chester.

Reasons for the demand.

This demand on the part of the inhabitants of the "upper parts" was reasonable, in view of the existing condition of affairs. They represented that they lay under great hardships because of being at so long a distance from the Town of Chester, where the Courts of Justice held their sittings, and the public offices were kept. They graphically set forth the difficulties with which the "sober and quiet inhabitants" of that part of the country were beset, in securing themselves against "the thefts and abuses almost daily committed upon them by idle and dissolute persons who resort to the remote parts of the Province, and by reason of the great distance from the Court or prison, do frequently find means of making their escape."

A division determined upon, February 20, 1728-9.

These representations induced the Assembly to take action in the premises, upon the address of the Governor, Patrick Gordon. The preliminary steps consisted of the appointment of a Commission of fit and well qualified persons to run the division line. It was determined that this commission should consist of six persons from the "upper" and an equal number from the "lower" part of the county, who were to act in conjunction with the Surveyor of Chester county, in running the lines.

Note 8.

Under instructions, the lines were to be run by the Commissioners, as follows:

Beginning at the most northerly, or main branch of the Octorara Creek, on the lands of John Minshall; thence in a Northeastern direction to the next high ridge of "barren hills," that lead from thence to the Schuylkill River; thence along the hills or mountains, by conspicuous, natural and durable marks; the whole to be

bounded on the East, and toward the North, by Octorara Creek, and the line of marked trees running to the Schuylkill; on the South by the Southern boundary of the Province, and, *to lie open on the Westward, till further orders be given herein.*

Thus leaving the territory of which Franklin county is now a part to solitude and the savages.

The name of "Lancaster" for the new county is said to have been suggested by John Wright, one of the Commissioners, a man of most decided force of character, who came from Lancashire, England, and settled on the Susquehanna river, near Columbia.

Rupp.

1714.

In due course of time the formal Act of Assembly, erecting Lancaster county, was passed, and although never in form sanctioned by the Crown, became a law by limitation in accordance with the terms of the proprietary charter. Assurances for land for county purposes were taken and a Court House and prison erected by the Commissioners named in the Act.

May 10, 1729.

Commission: Caleb Pierce, John Wright, Thos. Edwards, Jas. Mitchell.

For twenty-one years longer the territory, which by the terms of the Act creating Lancaster county, was *to lie open on the Westward, till further orders be given herein*, continued in that condition, when, by the Act of Assembly creating Cumberland county, *the further orders herein*, were given.

Cumberland County created.

January 27, 1750.

Petitions in favor of the new county had been presented to the Assembly by William Magaw and James Silvers, numerously signed, as petitions to the Assembly, in those early times always were, by the energetic "indwellers" of the Valley, in their day called the "North" or "Kittochtinny," in ours the Cumberland Valley. These petitions were couched in language identical with that contained in the prayer of the petitioners for Lancaster county. To read these early petitions for new counties, is to conclude that the chief concern in the creation of a new civil divi-

First petitions.

CHAPTER II.

sion of this sort, was to secure the certain punishment of evil-doers, and that the convenience and deserts of law-abiding citizens, were of a secondary consideration.

The territory to be included within this new county, was defined to be:

Boundaries fixed.

"All and singular the lands lying within the Province of Penn'a., to the Westward of the Susquehannah, and Northward and Westward of the County of York * * bounded Northward and Westward, with the line of the Province, Eastward, partly with the Susquehannah, and partly with the County of York, and Southward, in part by the line dividing said Province from that of Maryland."

York County created, 1749.

Origin of name.

"Cumberland" was the name given to this the second of the offspring of Lancaster; a name, some say, borrowed from a mountainous county of England, bordering on Scotland, which derived its name from the Keltic, Kimbriland; the Kimbric or Keltic races once being inhabitants of the locality called Cumberland in England.

Rupp.

Commissioners were appointed, as was the custom, to carry out the provisions of the Act. These met with their chief difficulty in connection with a dispute which arose with York county, concerning the boundary line. The Commissioners of the county east of the mountain were as tenacious of their rights as were the representatives of the Valley county to the Westward. York was determined that the Yellow Breeches creek should form a part of the dividing line, whilst Cumberland was equally determined that the dividing line should commence opposite the mouth of the Swatara creek, and run along the ridge of the South Mountain. When the fact is noted that Col. Benjamin Chambers was a representative upon the one side, and a son of fearless old John Wright (John Wright, Jr.), upon the other, it is not to be wondered at that it required an Act of Assembly to finally adjust the difficulty.

Robert McCoy, Benj. Chambers, David Magaw, James McIntyre, John McCormack.

February 9, 1751.

Another division prayed for.

Cumberland county thus constituted remained intact until the necessities of the steadily thriving "dwellers on Conococheague," the inhabitants of the Southwestern portion of the county, demanded a further division of territory. Numerous petitions were sent to the Assembly, reciting in old-time form, but in rather more decisive and graphic terms, the hardships the people were compelled to endure in traveling the long distance from their homes to the seat of Justice at Carlisle, and the trouble experienced in collecting their debts; these the chief considerations, and in the second place, the license given to "felons and misdoers," through the difficulties in the way of conveying them and their accusers to that seat of Justice.

1780 to 1784.

It can be readily gathered from the Legislative history of the formation of the county of Franklin, that it did not come into existence without there being created among the people quite an intensity of feeling. The efforts to protect and advance the interests of certain rival localities; the partisan spirit awakened between the several candidates for office in the proposed new county and among their friends, and as well the leaven of conservatism which as a rule is averse to change in any existing condition of affairs, all operated to cause, as the final action of the General Assembly was delayed, for one reason or another, no small degree of excitement.

Popular excitement in the matter.

The inhabitants of Lurgan and Hopewell townships, formed one faction who, while on general principles they were not opposed to the creation of the new county, were utterly and wholly averse to being a part of that county, if they were to be compelled to accept either Chambersburg or Greencastle as the county seat. Their choice was Shippensburg, which lay within the circle of their local interests. They desired this town to be included in the new county, otherwise they preferred to remain in allegiance to the old county with all the inconvenience of having the county seat so far distant as Carlisle. The people

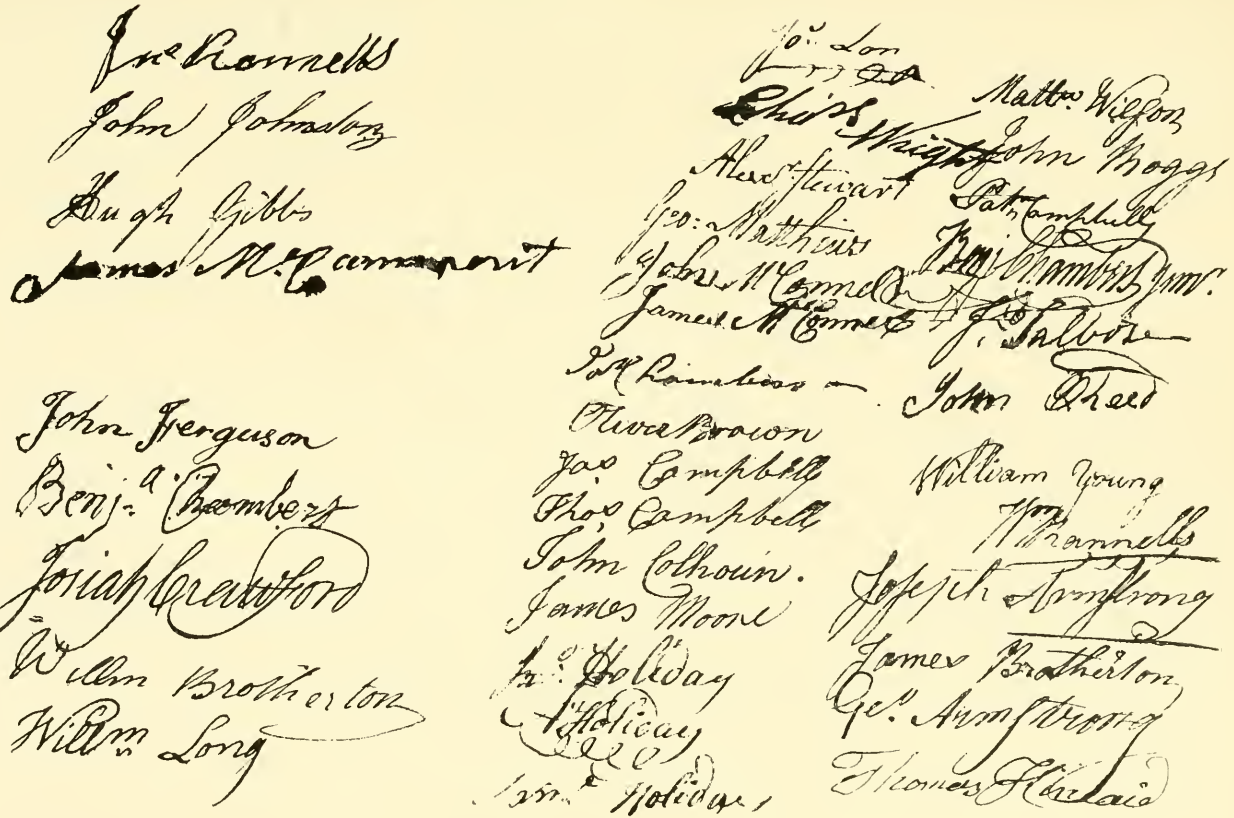
Lurgan Township people in opposition.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met — July Sessions 1784 —

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Western end of Cumberland County Humbly Sheweth —

That your Petitioners thinks it unnecessary to Repeat the Grievances they lie under on Account of the Division of the County not taking place before this time, the Necessity whereof will appear by Adverting to our Petitions and Remonstrance now lying on the Honorable House — That the Bill for the Division as now Published for Consideration has not allowed us a Sufficient Boundary. it being only Twenty Six Miles from the Maryland line unto the Branch at Shippensburgh (the present Boundary line) and Thirty Nine Miles from thence to Susquehannah which is left for the old County — who have all their Buildings projected — That in Justice the Boundary line should take in Shippensburgh and Hopewell Townships which will be a Mean of placing us in an Equality with the old County — and by no means Prejudicial — That we are Credibly informed of a number of Designing and Prejudiced Men [redacted] preparing a Petition in order to be presented to the Honorable House setting forth matters of themselves absurd, which will fully appear when presented — That your Petitioners would further pray to take the fixing the Seat of Justice into your Serious Consideration, and Nominate and affix the same, in the most Suitable place, and most conducive to the happiness of the Inhabitants — That any other plan or method will be attended with the utmost Confusion on Account of self-Interested and designing Men, who daily meddle with such Matters, not thinking on the least for the Happiness of the Community at large — That the Honorable House granting their Petition will Endear Your Petitioners as in duty bound will pray —

FACSIMILE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY PETITION AND PROMINENT SIGNATURES.



CHAPTER II.

Note 9.

of Lurgan township were particularly active in opposing the new county with Chambersburg as the county seat, and expressed their views to the Legislature in no uncertain language. They made particular point of the fact that their township would be divided; their militia battalion and also their religious society would be "separated and thrown into different counties, and that social intercourse requisite in these respects greatly obstructed." They also complained of the expense that would be entailed upon them in the erection of new public buildings.

Views of the Chambersburg people.

Another faction consisted of the inhabitants in and about Chambersburg whose chief consideration was to secure that town as the county seat, and to bring within the new county as much as possible of the territory of the old county. Notwithstanding the fact that Shippensburg would prove a powerful rival in the contest for the county seat, their petitions demanded that the territory of the new county should be sufficiently enlarged to take in Shippensburg and Hopewell township, "which will be a means of putting us on an equality with the old county and by no means prejudicial." They also paid their respects to the Lurgan protestants and to another county faction (spoken of later), in these terms:

Note 10.

"That we are Credibly informed of a number of Designing and Prejudicial Men preparing Petitions in order to be preferred to the Honorable House setting forth matters of themselves absurd which will fully appear when presented. That your Petitioners would farther pray to take the fixing the Seat of Justice into your Serious Consideration and Nominate and affix the same in the most Suitable place and most conducive to the happiness of the Inhabitants. That any other plan or method will be attended with the utmost Confusion on account of Self-Interested and designing Men who daily intermedle with such Matters, not thinking in the least for the Hapiness of the Community at large."

A third faction, comprising some of the "Self-interested

Designing Men," above referred to, were the inhabitants about Greencastle and the southeastern portion of the county, including the dwellers in Washington township. In their petition, which was addressed to "the Honourable the Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," after calling attention to the fact that a bill was pending providing for the division of the county, and "nominating Chamberstown as the Seat of Justice" for the new county, the petitioners "beg leave to observe,"

Views of the Greencastle people.

"That as the division of the County is Calculated to sute the Convenience of its Inhabitants, the most Plausible method of Distributing Equal Justice, and giving General Satisfaction to the People would be to Leave the fixing of the County Town to a vote of the People; alowing two or more places for the Election to be held at. But least any of the Members of your Honourable Body should be Prejudiced in favour of the place already Nominated, we beg leave further to oberve that Greencastle, a Town laid out about Eighteen Months since, on the crossing of the Main Road leading from Fort Pitt to Baltimore, and the Carlisle Road leading Through Maryland & Virginia; is Equally as Centirable as Chambers Town. There is already Twenty Houses in Green Castle, and a Number more Building; it is much better Situated to draw the Trade of the Back Countrys from Maryland which at present goes Chiefly to Hagers Town, and is so Considerable as to Enable more than Thirty Persons, Inhabitants of that Place, to carry on Business in the Commercial line; the command of this Trade would, we apprehend, be a considerable advantage, Not only to this County, but to the Commonwealth in General."

Note 11.

This petition in favor of Greencastle as a suitable place for the seat of Justice, was largely circulated in duplicate and numerously signed; the entire southern and southeastern portions of the county being earnestly in accord as to the selection of this popular locality in the old "Conococheague Settlement," as the county seat.

The history of the rise and progress of the movement

CHAPTER II.

First petition to the Assembly.

Thursday, Nov. 23, 1780.

in the General Assembly of the State to create a new county out of the southwestern portion of Cumberland county, is full of interest and will well repay a careful study, as there is therein much which indicates the drift in a general way, of popular feeling and reveals as well the bent of local political and personal affiliations and antagonisms.

The subject of county division was first agitated in the Assembly during the incumbency, as Representatives from Cumberland county, of Samuel Culbertson, John Andrews, John Allison, Stephen Duncan, William Brown, Jonathan Hoge and John Harris; the three first named being the Representatives from the section which it was proposed to erect into the new county. That which was done at this sitting of the Assembly amounted to but very little. The following minute is the extent of the record:

"A petititon signed by one thousand three hundred and thirty-two inhabitants of the County of Cumberland, stating the advantages which would result from a division of the said County, and their ability to support the expense thereof and praying that the same may be done, was read and ordered to lie on the table for consideration."

Journal of Ass., 1780, p. 539.

The time was inopportune for a movement of this character. The lawmakers were engrossed in the consideration of war measures, so the question of dividing old Cumberland county continued "to lie on the table" during the sessions of this year and those of the succeeding one.

No action taken.

Two years later the matter was again agitated and the movement received a decided impetus. From the records it is learned that:

March 2, 1782.

"A petition from a number of the inhabitants of the western parts of Cumberland County was read praying for a division of the County, and referring to a former petition of the same import presented to the House of Assembly in 1780,was read and ordered to lie on the table."

Votes of Ass., 1782, p. 582.

CHAPTER II.

Subsequently this petition was taken up by the Assembly and read a second time, and was referred to Moses McClean, Mr. Agnew and Mr. McClay, as a committee, with instructions that they should bring in a bill agreeably with the prayer of the petition. March 25.

In due course of time the bill, as prepared by this Committee, came up in the House the first time for consideration, and after debate was recommitted and the committee instructed: April 9.

"To bring in a clause ascertaining the intended boundaries in such a manner that the Townships of Hopewell and Lurgan may not be included within the intended new county." V. A. 623.

After being so amended and reported in due legislative course, the bill came before the House the second time, and on the question whether the same be transcribed and printed for public consideration, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. J. Montgomery and Mr. Duncan, Representatives from Cumberland county, both of whom were opposed to the bill. The yeas were thirty and the nays twenty-one. The Cumberland county delegation were divided on the question as follows: In favor of the measure, James McLene and James Johnston; against it, William Brown, John Montgomery and Stephen Duncan; absent or not voting, Robert Magaw and John Allison. April 12. Attitude of the Cumberland County delegation.

Despite the unfavorable attitude of a majority of the Cumberland county delegation, the new county bill was thus advanced far enough at this session to be submitted, in printed form, to the portion of the public interested. Submitted to the people.

The question of division was thoroughly canvassed before the people, and that the opposing element was the stronger is evidenced by the delay on part of the Assembly in taking up the measure for final action. Opposition.

As time went on, however, the proposition grew in favor and at the second sitting of the Eighth General Assembly, the large number of petitions urging immediate Before the Assembly again.

CHAPTER II.

March 16, 1784.

action which were pending in the House and had been referred to a committee for action, were reported back to the general body and read, whereupon the following resolution was presented and adopted:

March 18.

"*Resolved*, That a new County be granted and laid out, to begin on the York County line, on the South Mountain, thence by a square line to be run from the said beginning, to the North or Blue Ridge (Mountain), leaving Shippensburg to the east of said line thence from the summit of the said North Mountain, by the ridge dividing the waters of Sherman's Valley from the waters of the Path Valley, to the gap near the heads of the said Path Valley, joining Bedford County; thence by Bedford County line to the Maryland line; thence by said line to the line of York County; thence by said County line to the place of beginning: To be called ..... County and that the said new County Town shall be established by law at the well known place called Chambers Town and not elsewhere."

V. A. 191.

A new county granted. Limits fixed.

County Town located.

The committee which was appointed to bring in a bill in accordance with the instructions specifically set forth in this resolution consisted of Mr. Jacob Rush, of Philadelphia; Mr. Robert Coleman, of Lancaster, and Mr. Robert McPherson, of York. Owing to the pressure of other duties this committee did not finally agree upon a bill until some days later, which they reported to the House at the time when it was in a great state of agitation over another matter. A proposition had been made to remove the seat of the State Government from Philadelphia to Lancaster. This proposition created no little excitement and very little routine business was transacted until it was voted down for the time being.

March 25, 1784.

Having been laid upon the table after its formal first reading in the House at the time of its introduction, the new county bill came up for second reading and consideration on the question whether it should be printed for public consideration. Its friends were now active, and

March 29. V. A. p. 213.

after a short and sharp debate a vote was reached and the bill was ordered transcribed and printed for this purpose.

Nearly five months passed by without any further action on the part of the Assembly, except that which was incident to the receiving and filing of petitions and memorials from the people on the subject. Dwellers in Shippensburg and Lurgan township now expressed their willingness, in petitions, to be included in the new county and many in Hopewell township also expressed their willingness to come within the new jurisdiction, while the Greencastle people still kept up the fight for the county seat.

Petitioners still busy.

August 13-21.

Formal action on the measure again began in the Assembly after the people interested had been afforded a full opportunity of considering the printed proposition to divide the county. The measure was taken up at the stage at which it was left five months before. It was formally read a second time, and a day certain was fixed for its further consideration and the debate thereon, when it was debated in part and its further consideration postponed for five days. When it again engaged the attention of the House a determined effort was made to change the boundaries or limits of the new county proposed in the bill then pending. The chief purpose of this change seemed to be to leave out Lurgan township, and to some extent to change the relation of other territory. The proposed changes were voted down by the decisive vote of thirty-three to eighteen. The representatives from the eastern end of the county—the Cumberland end—were particularly active for the amendment. These were Brown (Carlisle), Watts and Whitehill.

The Assembly at work again.

August 21. V. A. 292.

August 25.

August 30.

A change in limits defeated.

The passage of the bill through the remaining stages of legislation was uninterrupted and uneventful. In due time the bill was ordered to be engrossed for the purpose of being enacted into a law, and there came a day, near at hand, of general rejoicing among the Sponsors for Frank-

The Franklin county bill engrossed and signed.

September 9.

CHAPTER II.

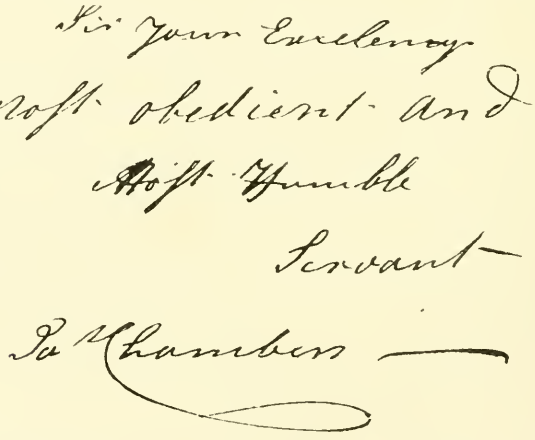
lin county, when "the bill, together with the clause by way of rider to said bill having been brought in engrossed, was compared at the table, enacted into a law, and the speaker directed to sign the same."

Note 12.

The new county created, the appointment and selection of the county officers at once became a matter of absorbing interest to certain worthy and deserving individuals in the purlieu of the new jurisdiction, and a cause of no little embarrassment to the State officials, who under the existing methods had the appointive power. It would not be proper in these pages to attempt to give any detailed account of these controversies, but a brief reference to the contest for the Prothonotary's office it is believed will not be without interest.

The strife for local offices.

There were two chief aspirants for this position, and they were both men of marked prominence in State and county affairs, and both soldiers who served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. They were Lieutenant



and Paymaster Edward Crawford and Colonel James Chambers. When the movement to create the new county took shape, and two years before the division was actually accomplished, both these gentlemen had applied in writing to the President of the Supreme Executive

1782.

Council for the appointment to this office, the application of Chambers reaching the Council two months in advance of that of Crawford. Both of these papers are interesting historical documents, as they recite somewhat in detail the military services performed by the writers. Both of these applicants had influential friends. General Washington had shown himself a friend to Colonel Chambers in many ways, and particularly in the letter which he wrote to the Pennsylvania Board of War asking for information as to the cause which had led to the omission of the name of Colonel Chambers from the reorganization roster.

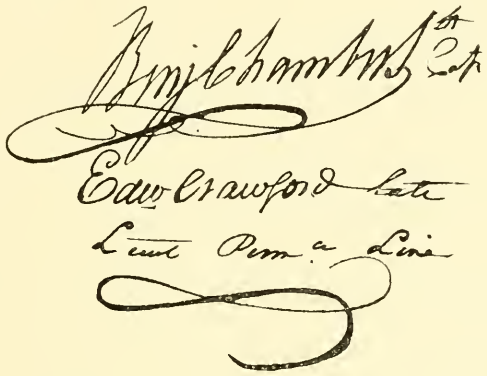
Chambers, June 24.

Crawford, August 29.

Note 13.

Their influential friends.

Note 14.



Lieut. Crawford, on the other hand, was particularly fortunate in having General Anthony Wayne espouse his cause in the application for the county office. Crawford lived in Philadelphia at the time, and belonged to that little coterie of army officers who basked in the sunlight of "Mad Anthony's" presence, and securing all their influence, was successful in being chosen for the office he had applied for. He proved a good officer, and his master hand is most manifest in the shaping up of the early records of the county.

Penn'a Arch. 1st Ser., Vol. X, p. 603.

Crawford successful.

The territory lying west of the Susquehanna remained with indeterminate bounds, as the outlying portion of Lancaster county, for nearly six years after the formal organization of the county. Then by order of the court

Formation of townships.

Head Quarters Morris Town April 10
1777

Sir

Col Chambers, who has been omitted in the appointments lately made by your State, expresses a good deal of uneasiness on account of it, and considers it as an implied reflection on his conduct. He thinks himself intitled to some explanation of the reasons for which he has been neglected, and wishes to know what particular charge or imputation, his exclusion is founded. — As I could give him no satisfaction in the matter myself I have thought proper to refer it to you, and I should be glad to hear from you on the subject.

I am
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
G. Washington

FACSIMILE OF WASHINGTON LETTER.

it was formally included within the limits of two townships; the division line running across the valley, so as to intersect the "Big Spring," where the town of Newville is now located. That portion of the territory, eastward of the line, extending to the Susquehanna river, was given the name of "Pennsborough Township," and that to the westward and southwestward, to the line of the Province, the name of "Hopewell Township."

1735.

Pennsborough and Hopewell.

The townships thus constituted so remained until the increasing population made further division necessary. Hopewell township, which, before its division, comprised all the territory in the county of Franklin, except the mountain townships, Fannet, Metal and Warren, was now divided by a line, running from the North to the South Mountain, across the valley, the exact location of which it is not possible now to positively determine. There is good authority, however, for saying that this line was about identical with the present boundary line between the counties of Cumberland and Franklin.

Hopewell divided, 1741.

McCauley.

The new township, which comprised all the territory which had been formerly the portion of Hopewell township lying within the present limits of Franklin county, was called "Antrim;" a name derived from the ancient county of the same name, in the Province of Ulster, in the North of Ireland, whence many of the settlers in the new Antrim had emigrated, bringing with them fond memories of the rugged hills sloping away to Lough Neagh, and the winding channel and bright wavelets of Brau, to find pleasant reminders of these in the mountains of the "North Valley," and the flashing waters of Conococheague.

Antrim township created.

Antrim became a prolific mother of townships. Her first born was Lurgan. Then followed in order of time, Peters, Guilford, Hamilton, Fannet, Letterkenny. These townships were all in being prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. The township which this narrative

Antrim a mother of townships.

Washington Township comes into being 1779.

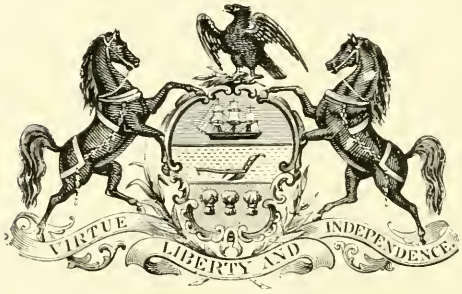
CHAPTER II.

most particularly deals with, Washington township, follows next in the order of time, and as its name might indicate, came into existence while the tide of affairs Revolutionary was at the flood. It was the eighth of the ten townships which were created under the jurisdiction of Lancaster county, and before the formation of Franklin.

Area of Antrim.

Within its original ample limits, Antrim township contained nearly two hundred and fourteen thousand acres. Washington township, originally, before a portion was cut off to create Quincy township, measured up to twenty-six thousand, four hundred and eighty-three acres.

Area of Washington and Quincy, 1837.



CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLERS.

NATIONALITY AND CHARACTERISTICS. IMPELLING CAUSES OF SETTLEMENT.

IT has been said, and truthfully said, that to no particular nationality alone of those represented among the earlier settlers of Pennsylvania, can be given the credit for the proper implanting of the settlements in the Cumberland Valley, and the glorious outgrowth thereof. The truth of this proposition, which applies not only to the Cumberland Valley, but to every other portion of the great State of Pennsylvania, must not be lost sight of in presenting the unbiased history of the State.

Credit for settlement due to no particular race.

There is, perhaps, no other section of the Cumberland Valley in which the two predominating nationalities, who participated in the settlement, were more equally divided than in the eastern end of Franklin county in the territory out of which was formed the township of Washington. At an early day the Scotch-Irish pioneers were in the vicinage, but following fast upon their heels came their German brothers. When Johnston and Roddy took up land and settled down to make a home, Crunkleton and Snively, in neighborly proximity, followed their example. If the Scotch-Irish found a journey along the valley from the Susquehanna west of the mountain, albeit a dangerous yet a profitable one, the Germans also discovered that a journey across the mountain, although equally dangerous, was equally profitable. Step by step, in steady increase, the settlements grew, as the vesting of land titles in individuals became more frequent. In less than a quarter of a century, the principal part of the most desirable land

Nationality and characteristics of settlers.

1734-1735.

1734 to 1765.

Note 15.

CHAPTER III.

was vested in owners by proper assurances in law, and the land records of the Province were soon teeming with many palatinate German and Scotch-Irish names.

Rupp.

According to the best authority now extant, Antrim township, which embraced the territory afterward named Washington township, contained, all told, at the time of the formation of Cumberland county, one hundred and thirty-three taxables. The three decades which followed were marked by a rapid increase in the population, so that shortly after the formation of Franklin county the total

1786.

taxables in the original territory of Antrim township amounted to five hundred and eighty-six, and in Washington township alone the enumeration reached two hundred and sixty-three.

Early rates and levies, and original land values.

In connection with the first levy of taxes in Washington township, under the jurisdiction of the new county of Franklin, it is interesting to note that the value of land was fixed at about ten dollars per acre; that there were returned four hundred horses, five hundred and thirty-three cows, and, enumerated among the animals, three slaves. There were also seven gristmills, seven sawmills, one oil mill, eight stills, and two tanyards. The total tax derived from the township levy amounted to about six hundred and sixty dollars.

Early taxables.

From a historical and genealogical standpoint, too much importance cannot attach to well digested records of original land owners and early taxables, collated after

Note 16.

the formation of the county of Franklin. Students of local history and genealogy count the time well spent which

Note 17.

is devoted to the critical examination and analysis of matters of this character. The first assessment lists of Washington township are particularly suggestive.

An irrepressible conflict.

In tracing the history of American civilization, from its birth in the old world to its sublime apotheosis in the new, the investigation of necessity becomes deeply involved in

the lurid narrative of the tragedies and the lighter story of the intrigues which were incidents of the irrepressible, three-sided conflict between power ecclesiastical, aiming at perpetuity, with power temporal, struggling to maintain life and a policy of expansion, upon the one hand, and the conscience of man, slowly awakening to an enlightened knowledge of its God-given right to control action, upon the other.

A world-wide field.

The narrative is one of absorbing interest. The field of action embraced all Europe in its scope. The forces of Intolerance were bivouaced in France and Germany, in England and Scotland, and in Ireland.

August 24, 1572.

Henry IV., 1752.

What of France? The world had stood aghast in contemplation of the fearful crime of St. Bartholomew's eve. Then word of hope was whispered again through the pent up valleys, shadowed by "the long waving line of the blue Pyrenees," when the Bourbon of Navarre approached, by slow advances, the throne.

1577.

1595.

May 14, 1610.

But for a brief space only the merciless hand of persecution seemed to be stayed. The edicts of Poictiers and Nantes, although accomplished facts, proved but promises to the ear, to be broken to the hope. Ivry indeed followed Moncontour, but was only a last errant ray of light from the rapidly closing storm clouds. The white plume of Navarre, no longer the "oriflamme" of persecuted Protestantism, but the disgraceful symbol of an abjured faith, "went down in dust and blood" before the assassin's dagger.

Louis XIII. 1610-43.

Marie de Medici.

Darker and more threatening grew the storm clouds of persecution, while anon the death-dealing bolts fell thickly, after the second Bourbon, weak son of a foresworn father, dead, and a wicked mother, living, came to the throne; a mother and queen regent with unbridled ambition, the while advising and controlling a weakling,

CHAPTER III.

and afterwards chastising a rebellious son, whilst a prime minister, a man of strong intellect and daring purpose, schemed for and finally attained a vantage ground of power, whence he, "for eighteen years, controlled the destinies, not only of France, but of Europe."

Cardinal Richelieu.

Louis XIV. 1643-1715.

The reign of the third Bourbon, the *Dieu-donne* (God-given), better known as "The Great," was a fitting sequel to that of the last. Again was presented the spectacle of a masterful ecclesiastic, the power behind the throne, shaping the political ends of the most powerful nations of the earth. During this reign, the policy of oppression and suppression culminated, and the repeal of the edict of Nantes gave the *coup-de-grace* to Protestant defenses and transferred to a new field altogether—the Palatinates of Germany—the king's operations in the line of his ambitious achievements, where the life of Protestant France had already gone to seek, at least, a temporary asylum.

Cardinal Mazarine

Oct. 22, 1685.

In England.

Turning from the contemplation of the revolting narrative of the crimes of selfish ambition, and the carnage and desolation which followed in France in those days, to England, where the doctrine of the "divine right of kings" was being maintained from another but an equally selfish standpoint, is but to find there also liberty of conscience in bonds and languishing.

Elizabeth. 1559-1603.

The remarkable reign of the second queen regent, and the last of the Tudor line, advanced, it may be, on certain lines, the cause of Protestantism, and enriched the world in literature and art, but over all was the trail of the serpent of Intolerance. Elizabeth and Mary were central figures in the world's history, but who can count the cost to humanity and civilization of that long continued conflict between them, in which unholy ambition, jealousy and hatred were allies on both sides, with foul murder at length enlisted on the one side to close the issue between them, and awaken the Catholic world to action, and to

Woful Allies.

add fury to Protestant persecution on the Continent. In England, Scotland and Ireland, conformity to the religious forms established by Elizabeth was made the test of loyalty to the young sovereign. Religious persecutions now became common. Many non-conformists were put to death; many more were imprisoned. Determined men of uncompromising conscience have made up their minds that if a change does not come, and that speedily, home and country must be sacrificed. CHAPTER III.

Then came the last day of the "Elizabethan Age." Death, the invincible conspirator, closed forever, with his heavy hand, the eyes of the queen, and the son of Mary Stuart, in waiting across the Scottish border, became England's king. March 24, 1603. James I.

It was not without foundation, based rather more in the promises made by the new king than in confidence as to his strength of character, that great hopes were entertained of King James by the Protestants. Had he not called the church of Scotland "the sincerest kirk of the world," and had he not severely criticised the service of the English church as "an evil said mass?" But there was born in him a spirit which the troublous times which he knew only fostered the more. Vain and weak, he was just the one to be deeply impressed by the teachings of the doctrine that what the king did was done by the direct hand of God, and that he could do no wrong. Add to this the power of an ambitious longing for greater adulation and greater glory, and we have a character little fitted to cope with the stupendous problem with which the greater minds of mankind were, at the period, busy. Protestantism owes much, it is true, to King James of England, but the promises of his early reign were never fulfilled. He sowed seeds of civilization in Scotland and Ireland, and made it possible for the descendants of the Ulster man to have a name and place to-day in the history of the great struggle for liberty of conscience and freedom of thought. Protestant hope in King James. A hope not fully realized.

CHAPTER III.

Progress of civilization.

It is impossible here to trace, step by step, the history of the progress of this great movement which finally led to the exodus of men of conscience from their homes in the Old World to seek a refuge in the new, and there to scatter the seeds of freedom.

Ebb and flow of the tide.

The ebb and flow of the tide carried these men of conscience from their homes in England, in Ireland and in Scotland, many of them to the Continent of Europe, there to meet a stronger current of humanity fleeing from the dangers which beset their German homes; seeking safety where safety should have been, in England and Scotland. So the current from England swept back again, and swept on across the broad Atlantic to the fertile shores of the new land which promised for the future a life of safety.

America a haven.

To analyze and to tell particularly in the case of each of these people, what was the strongest force which impelled them to emigration, is impossible. But whether religious persecution, tyranny of home government, poverty or sickness was the cause, it is certain that all eyes turned toward the new world of America as a haven of rest.

Anglican idea of liberty.

The movement to the New World was a general movement, and partook almost of the nature of a revolution. That there was underlying it some principle and some great idea, cannot be doubted, and the careful student of all the facts must come to the conclusion that that idea was the great Anglican idea of liberty.

It has been too much the practice to look only at the superficial cause of this great movement, and to leave unsought the prime cause underlying.

Lieber.

This Anglican idea of civil liberty has been defined to be "a guaranteed protection against interference with the interests and rights held dear and important by large classes of civilized men, together with an effective share in the making and administration of the laws which secure

that protection." This was the underlying principle of the American Revolution, as well as the motive power which impelled the immigration which made the American Revolution a possibility.

The peoples of the Cumberland Valley.

The scope of this narrative will not admit of entering into the further detail of the history of the people which settled America. But it remains to speak of the particular relation of the two peoples who settled the Cumberland Valley, and to inquire into the different character of their advancement there.

This was due, first, to the peculiar character and methods of the Proprietary government of Pennsylvania, and second, to the temperament, language and personal peculiarities of the two peoples.

Characteristics of the Scotch-Irish.

The Scotch-Irish, who, as is well understood, were the people from the North of Ireland, were natural soldiers, but they were inferior husbandmen. They spoke the English language, having that advantage, at least, over their neighbors, in their education. They were apt letter writers, and, as a consequence, were in frequent correspondence with the officers of government, and early became office-holders and agents of the government.

Characteristics of the Germans.

The Germans were not natural soldiers. They were tillers of the soil; adepts at all trades that catered to the wants of man, or utilized the products of the soil. They were men of culture, too, but they spoke and understood a different language from that of the new government. They were without experience in clerical and governmental business, and, as has been indicated, were unskilled in fighting, and many of them were adherents to non-resistant principles. This was the situation.

Amalgamated Scotch-Irish and German stock.

But, in the nature of things, these two peoples, tenants in common of the territory, surrounded by like dangers, and each day bound more closely by the bonds of common interest, and, later, by the stronger bonds of esteem and respect which, as time went on, resulted in frequent inter-

CHAPTER III.

marriage, could not fail to become united in all that goes to make up a homogeneous society. So it was; and to-day there is no stock of citizenship, within or without any State of the Union, that is sturdier and more reliable, with more notable representatives in State and Nation, than the amalgamated Scotch-Irish and German stock of the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania, and, as has been before stated, in no section of the Cumberland Valley has there been a more equal amalgamation of the two races than in the southeastern part of the present Franklin county, Waynesboro and vicinage.

Unjust criticism.

It cannot be too much regretted that there are those who don the garb of the historian and, unworthily promulgating their own superficial thought, as historical fact, unjustly and severely criticise these good people. There are historical truths lying under the shadows of error, born of superficial examination, which, when the searchlight of exhaustive, unbiased investigation is turned upon them, stand forth in their strength to challenge error and, in some instances it may be, to wholly change the preconceived order of things. The more closely the student of local history applies his thought to this subject, the more deeply impressed must he become.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PLANTING OF THE TOWN.

WAYNESBORO AS A SETTLEMENT, VILLAGE AND INCORPORATED BOROUGH.

A pleasing theme.

THE bravery, indomitable perseverance and self-sacrificing spirit of the pioneers of civilization, who planted the first settlements and towns in the remote parts of Pennsylvania in the heart of the cherished domain of a savage people, where danger and death lurked, not only in mountain and forest, but stalked in the open valley at noon-day, are themes which always challenge the particular notice of a grateful posterity, and demand some passing attention at the hands of the historian.

Pioneers of civilization.

Energetic representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race, who, in the earliest days of settlement, penetrated into the heart of Kittochtinny Valley and, step by step, secured and maintained a foothold there, are entitled to the credit of being, in a large sense, the pioneers of American civilization. The impress which they left upon the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania is manifest to-day; the story of what they accomplished for the nation at large remains to be written.

The territory stretching from the North to the South Mountains, and lying contiguous to the southern line of the Province, possessing the natural advantages of being well watered and fertile, and withal situated approximate to the settlements in Maryland, attracted thither at a very early, perhaps the earliest, day of valley settlement, a little coterie of brave and determined men, who came to stay; at peace, if might be, at war, if necessary, with their

1734.

CHAPTER IV.

Joseph Crunkleton, Jacob Snively, James Johnston, James Roddy.

Indian neighbors. It was not long until "Conococheague Settlement," which was the nucleus around which newcomers located their land, became a point of importance as an outpost of the Province, and a settlement of prominence in Cumberland (afterwards Franklin) county.

1745 to 1765.

An impetus was thus given to settlement in the Conococheague region in the taking up of numerous tracts of land in the neighborhood, and, particularly during a given period, in the southeastern portion of the county in the section of Antrim township, out of which Washington township was organized.

Inter-communion.

With the assured hope of permanent settlement, here as elsewhere, attention was soon directed to that subject upon which, to a large degree, the success of any settlement depends, and which man's interests, as a civilized and gregarious being, in a great degree demand, namely, a means of easier communication with his fellow-men for social intercourse and defense, a method for the interchange of the products of the soil and, as well, a way for their transportation to an adequate market.

A natural market.

From its geographical situation, Baltimore Town, particularly in the first days, was looked upon as the natural market or business centre for the territory lying contiguous to Maryland and between the North and South mountains. At an early period a commercial ambition was awakened among the inhabitants, particularly in the southwestern part of the then county of Cumberland, now known as Peters township in the county of Franklin. An outlet in the shape of a passable road, which might result in an advantage to them in many ways, was demanded.

1761.

A road demanded.

On to Baltimore Town.

As the outcome of the action of these people in petitioning the court of quarter sessions of Cumberland county—in the jurisdiction where the territory then lay—

CHAPTER IV.

for the appointment of viewers to determine the direction of a public way which, in connection with branch "bridle paths," would furnish them with the means of comparatively easy egress with their products to the town of Baltimore, the road from the borders of Peters township, thence by "Conococheague Settlement," now Greencastle, by lands warranted by John Wallace (the elder), now Waynesboro, through "Nicholasses Gap," in the South Mountain, and thence to Baltimore Town, was projected with all the formality which attaches to a like proceeding in the court at the present day.

Viewers: John Allison, Joseph Bradner, Wm. Holliday, James Jack, John McClellan, Jr., Henry Pawlin.

It was the laying out of this road which, in a large part, gave value to the Wallace lands as a desirable locality for a considerable and permanent settlement, the nucleus of which, the outgrowth of the true pioneer spirit of the elder Wallace, was already there.

Land values enhanced.

In the settlement which had by degrees grown up near the base of the South Mountain, not far from where the Antietam Creek lent fertility to the soil, the elder John Wallace was an important factor, and, as in those days the name of the most prominent land owner of the locality was by common consent attached to the settlement, it is not surprising to find the settlement around the Wallace warranted land bearing the name of "John Wallace's Town" or "Wallacetown" until the close of the Revolutionary War, when it was given, in manner as will later appear, the name of "Waynesburg."

Wallacetown.

For nearly twenty years before the laying out of the road toward Baltimore Town, John Wallace, the elder, held the title as warrantee of the considerable tract of land upon which Waynesboro stands, and other lands adjacent; the particular part upon which the town is now situated being known as "Mount Vernon."

1749 to 1751.

The title of John Wallace, the elder.

While the war for independence was still in progress,

CHAPTER IV.

July 1, 1777. He dies testate.

Note 18.

Robert and George Wallace, their title.

Jan. 9, 1779.

Feb. 26, 1783.

and John Wallace, the younger, was out fighting the battles of his country under the direct command of "Mad Anthony" Wayne, John Wallace, the elder, died, having first made his last will and testament, in which he devised to his son, Robert Wallace, the particular tract of land with which this narrative hath chiefly to do. Robert, however, kept title to the property only for a brief time, and then conveyed it to George Wallace, who kept title to it until shortly after the return of John Wallace, the younger, when he conveyed it to John, who proceeded to take steps to develop his future plan for laying out a town.

It is a fact that these conveyances from John Wallace, the elder, were all made simply upon the warrantee title, no patent as yet having been taken out from the Commonwealth for the land. And it is also a fact that John Wallace, the younger, proceeded to lay out his town plot without a patentee's title for the same. The proposals were drawn up and formally signed nearly three months, and entered of public record nearly two months before the patent was issued.

Dec. 29, 1797.

March 6, 1798.

April 4, 1798.

Note 19.

Proposals.

The proposals were specific in terms. The part of the proprietor's land laid out was described as being "along the country road leading from Greencastle to Baltimore threw John Wallace's town called Waynesburg." The price of the lots was fixed at "five pounds specie per lot on the main street, and six pounds five shillings specie per lot on the crossroads."

As a ground rent, "one dollar of the United States, or the value thereof in specie, per lot yearly and every year forever" was reserved, "payable to the said John Wallace, his heirs and assigns forever for the said lots." This ground rent was not to begin to accrue until the proprietor had secured from the Commonwealth a patentee's title for the land, and bound himself in the sum of one

ORIGINAL TOWN PLOT OF WAYNESBORO.

CHAPTER IV.

thousand pounds specie to each lot purchaser to faithfully comply with all the covenants of his grant.

As appears from the draft which accompanied the proprietor's proposals, ninety lots were placed upon the market.

Note 20

The first deed from John Wallace entered of record for any of these lots was to Henry Smith, shoemaker. It gave him title to two little lots on the south side of Main street, the one a front lot, designated in the draft as number forty-nine (drawn out first to the number twenty-nine). The other was a back lot adjoining number forty-nine, the two containing half an acre and five perches. The price paid for the two was ten pounds specie.

The first deed.

Dec. 28, 1797.

Michael Corkery (or Coskery), merchant, is the next grantee of record. He was a man of no mean importance, and was the most considerable purchaser of lots. His deed passed him title to ten lots, namely, numbers one, eight, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine and sixty. These lots were among the choice lots of the town, and the best authorities seem to fix upon lot number one, owned by Corkery, on the southeast corner of the square, as the site of the first house built in the town.

Jan. 16, 1798.

Rupp.

With the next year followed a continued line of conveyances, passing title from John Wallace to sundry lot holders, until the record was completed in legal form for a large number of lots in the original plot.

1799.

During the next decade and nearly a half, the infant town of Waynesburg grew apace. The name originally given it by its patriotic proprietor in honor of his old commander was jealously maintained by him, although another Waynesburg (now Bloody Run, or Everett), just across the line in Bedford county, persistently contested the honor with its neighbor to the eastward.

1797 to 1811.

[Hagers-town, printed by John Gruber.]

This Indenture

Made the Twenty Seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety Eight — Between John Wallace, of Washington township, in the county of Franklin and state of Pennsylvania, of the One Part, and Peter Hefligh fund of the same place — — of the Other Part. **Whereas** the said John Wallace hath laid out a Town called Waynesburg, in the township, county and state aforesaid, on a certain tract or piece of land called Mount Vernon, containing one hundred and ninety-nine acres and one hundred and forty-one perches and allowance of six acres per cent. for roads, &c. which the commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent bearing date at Philadelphia the fourth day of April last past, granted and confirmed unto the said John Wallace, to hold to himself, his heirs and assigns for ever, as in and by said patent enrolled in the Rolls-Office for the state of Pennsylvania in Patent-book No. 33. page 562, may more fully and at large appear. **Now this Indenture witnesseth** that the said John Wallace for and in consideration of the sum of six pounds and five shillings lawful money of Pennsylvania, to him the said John Wallace well and truly in hand paid by the said Peter Hefligh — — the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, **Hath** granted, bargained and sold and by these presents **Doth** grant, bargain and sell unto the said Peter Hefligh — — — all that certain Lot or Piece of Ground, distinguished and known in the general plan of said town, which plan is recorded at Chambersburg, in the office for recording of deeds for and in the county of Franklin aforesaid, in book D, page 265, No. 72 situate on the East side of Cross — street, bounded and described as follows to wit Beginning at a post at the Cross Street on the South side of South Street a Corner of both Streets thence along with the Cross Street South thirty six Degrees West five perches to Lot No. 71 thence along with the same South fifty four Degrees East twenty perches to a twelve feet Alley thence along the same South thirty six Degrees East five perches to South Street and along with the same South fifty four Degrees West to the place of Beginning containing One Hundred — square perches; **To have and to hold** all and singular the said Lot together with all and singular the improvements and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, unto the said Peter Hefligh — — his heirs and assigns for ever. Subject to the yearly Ground-rent of one Spanish milled dollar, to be paid to the said John Wallace, or to his heirs, assigns or successors, yearly and every year on or before the first day of May in every year for ever; And the said John Wallace, for himself and his heirs, executors, administrators and every of them, and against all and every other person or persons lawfully claiming the same, shall and will warrant and for ever defend by these presents In Witness whereof, the said John Wallace hath hereunto set his hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

John Wallace

SEALED & DELIVERED
in the presence of
John Robison
Daniel Rayer

RECEIVED on the day of the date of the above Indenture, the sum of Six pounds and five shillings — lawful money of Pennsylvania, in full of the consideration money above mentioned. I say received by me

John Wallace

Franklin County Jr

Seal

PERSONALLY appeared before me the subscriber one of the Justices &c for and in said county, John Wallace and acknowledged the above Indenture to be his Act and Deed and desired that the same might be recorded as such. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

Daniel Rayer

PROPRIETOR'S DEED FOR TOWN LOT.

CHAPTER IV.

Death of John Wallace, Jr., May, 1811.

After a full quarter century of active work in the promulgation of his plan of town settlement, and with the plan well under way, the proprietor, John Wallace, at an apparently unexpected time, now died. The land of which the proprietor died seized consisted of about eighty-three acres outlying and one lot in the town as laid out adjoining Hans Gordon.

His heirs.

John Wallace left to survive him neither wife nor children. His heirs were his brother, George Wallace, and six children of his sister Rebecca, who had been twice married, first to John Irvin, and second to John Hogg. These children were John Irvin, Rachel Hogg, who married Josiah Sterritt; Nancy Hogg, John Hogg, Sarah Hogg and William Hogg, the two last mentioned being minors at the time of the death of John Wallace.

Value of his estate.

The land left by the proprietor was valued as follows: The outlying tract at three thousand eight hundred and five dollars and forty-three cents, and the lot in town, bounded in front (on the south), by Main street, west by lot of Hans Gordon, east by Michael Miller, and on the north by an alley, at two hundred and five dollars and forty-one cents.

March 12, 1817.

Note 21.

Under partition proceedings, the land of John Wallace was disposed of for the benefit of the heirs above mentioned, George Wallace taking part of the land at the appraisement, which was made by some of the best residents of the locality.

Thus passed away the founder, but not before his little town had already begun to aspire to the future dignity of a borough.

The proposed incorporation of Waynesburg.

1818 to 1831.

In the light of the flattering promises of future prosperity for the State of Pennsylvania and its component parts which the opening days of the present century gave, it is not to be wondered at that both rulers and people were seized upon to a remarkable degree by the spirit of

speculation in the line of internal improvements of every character, particularly such as could be more expeditiously exploited by means of corporate franchises granted by the State.

A spirit of speculation.

It was this spirit of speculation which, in those earlier days, led the proud Commonwealth of Pennsylvania into tangled paths near to where the shades of dishonor fell, from which she was extricated only by the sterling qualities of those who were called to the control of her affairs when the crisis was upon her. The unjust aspersions to which she was then subjected, however, still linger in the memory of some who do not scruple, unfairly though it be, to whisper "repudiation" in connection with her honored name.

A temporary check and reaction.

1815 to 1825.

By the outbreak of the second war with England, the rapid growth of this spirit received a check; but it was only temporary, and soon after the close of the war, with an activity in this line more marked and feverish than ever, the people became literally engulfed in the sea of speculation. The tide turned towards the State Legislature, which was overwhelmed by demands for corporate charters. Turnpike, bridge, canal and lock navigation companies, and other corporations sprang up in numbers under the fostering care of the State. Thriving towns and villages floated in on the tide, and received corporate charters with borough privileges, and among the number (whether prematurely or not, who can say), the then permanently established and steadily growing town of Waynesburg.

Borough charters.

1818.

Waynesburg asks for a charter.

First effort, Jan. 26, 1818.

At this time Franklin county was a separate Senatorial and Representative district, and was represented in the Legislature, in the lower house, by Andrew Robeson and Stephen Wilson; in the Senate by James Poe. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Robeson presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the town of Waynesburg,

CHAPTER IV.

in the county of Franklin, that said town may be erected into a borough. The petition was read and referred to the members from Franklin county, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Journal H. R., 1818-19, page 306.

Jan. 27, 1818.

The next day, Mr. Robeson, on behalf of himself and colleague, reported a bill, number one hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An Act to incorporate the town of Waynesburg, in the county of Franklin."

The bill was this day read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, where it was not reached before the final adjournment of the then session, which took place the next day.

Second effort.

In the session of the Legislature which followed, the Franklin county district was still represented in the Senate by James Poe, but in the House Andrew Robeson had a new colleague in the person of Ludwick Heck.

Dec. 7, 1818.

Among the early business of this session, on motion of Mr. Robeson and Mr. Heck, it was, "ordered that an item of unfinished business relating to the incorporation of the town of Waynesburg, in the county of Franklin, be referred to the members from said county."

Journal H. R., 1819, page 58.

Dec. 9, 1818.

Two days later, Mr. Robeson reported the result of his own and colleague's labor in a bill, number twelve, entitled "An Act to incorporate the town of Waynesburg, in the county of Franklin." The bill was read the first time and laid on the table.

Dec. 11

Agreeably to order, the House this day resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. J. Cochran in the chair, for the purpose of considering bill number twelve, and after some time the speaker resumed the chair and the chairman reported the bill without amendment.

Dec. 12.

In due course the House took up the bill on second reading, and the first section was considered and agreed to, when a motion was made by Mr. Bond, and seconded by Mr. Gilmore, to dispense with the further reading of the remaining sections, and that the bill be read by its

CHAPTER IV.

title. Upon this question the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Thackara and Mr. Coxe, both of Philadelphia, and both opposed to the measure, with the result that the yeas were sixty-two and the nays thirty-three, and the bill was thus passed by its title with a majority of nearly two to one.

Opposition developed.

The meagre records which remain disclose little with respect to the cause of opposition to this act of incorporation, but a careful analysis of the subject would seem to indicate that opposition, to a degree, was grounded in disapproval, in certain quarters, of the name chosen for the new borough. The vote on second reading showed that seven members from Philadelphia county, four from Bucks, five (a solid delegation) from Chester, four from Lancaster, two from the Berks and Schuylkill district, one from the Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson district, one from Lebanon, one from Beaver, one from the Allegheny and Butler district, two from Delaware, two from Adams, and three from the Erie, Crawford, Warren, Mercer and Venango district, opposed the measure.

Causes of antagonism.

During this period the three localities in Pennsylvania which contended with the Franklin county town for the honor of the municipal name, Waynesburg, were Greene county, with its county seat so named; Bedford county, with a Waynesburg or Bloody Run, and Chester county, with its native home of the Waynes, indifferently mentioned at times as "Waynesburg" and "Waynesborough," the last mentioned, however, being the proper appellation.

Note 22.

Note 23.

Neither Bedford county nor Greene county appeared to have been antagonistic to the measure; on the contrary, their representatives voted for it. The most decided opposition came from Chester county, in which the original Waynesburg or Waynesborough is situated, and

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from the counties contiguous thereto. The remaining opposition worthy of considering came from the Erie district and surrounding territory the locality where the famous general died and was first buried, and wherein he was their first hero after old General John Armstrong.

It is a reasonable deduction, therefore, that the localities opposing were prompted in their action by a jealous desire to guard from too common use the honored name.

The opposition from Adams county, just across the mountain, may be attributed to the fact that "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country," or, mayhap, to the jealous ambition of some thriving but yet unincorporated town in the vicinage.

Dec. 14, 1818. The bill of incorporation encountered no further opposition in its passage through the house. After its third reading and passage in the lower house, it was messaged over to the upper branch, and there considered upon first

Dec. 16, 1818. reading the same day. The second day after, it was read

Dec. 19, 1818. the second time, and ordered to be prepared for third reading. Three days later it was passed finally without

Dec. 21, 1818. opposition, formally compared and presented to the Governor for his approval, and within two days Governor William Findlay affixed his signature thereto, and it became a law.

Charter repealed.

The charter for Waynesburg, thus promptly secured by the faithful work of Franklin county's representatives in the Legislature, was destined to be short-lived; whether it was that the little mountain-shadowed town was prematurely and ill-advisedly endowed with corporate powers, or that proceedings under the complex and ambitiously enlarged terms of the charter grew to be vexatious and a burden to the men of simple methods who dwelt under its jurisdiction and endeavored to abide by its terms, cannot now be definitely known; but, be that as it may, this, at least, is certain that the Waynesburg charter,

within five years after it had been secured, had engendered sufficient antagonism to warrant the presentation of a petition to a subsequent Legislature "from sundry inhabitants of Waynesburg, Franklin county, praying that the Act erecting the town into a borough may be repealed."

Feb. 13, 1824.

Journal H. R., 638.

Frederick Smith, Esq., one of the best representatives which Franklin county ever had; Robert Smith and William McClay, were the members of the House of Representatives, and John Rea was the Senator from Franklin county at this time. Mr. Frederick Smith presented the repeal petition of "the inhabitants of Waynesburg," and it was referred for action to himself in conjunction with Representatives Wykoff and Ryan as a committee. This committee prepared and presented to the House a bill of repeal, known as number three hundred and five, which, upon presentation, was read the first time. It was a bill of absolute repeal. It passed with expedition, and without opposition, through the several stages of legislation in both House and Senate, and finally received the approval and signature of Governor J. Andrew Shultz.

February 14.

March 30.

Thus abruptly and absolutely ended the first experiment of Waynesburg as a borough. For a period of five years, and longer, no movement was made in the direction of securing another formal act of incorporation. Then, near the close of a session of the Legislature, and too late to be acted upon at that time, the matter was again agitated. Mr. John Coxe, one of the members from Franklin, his colleague being Mr. Frederick Smith, presented a petition of Waynesburg people, praying the Legislature to grant a charter, different in certain respects from the act of incorporation formerly enacted and repealed. Of what these alterations consisted, it is not now possible, in the absence of records, to absolutely determine, but, from a general view of the subject, the inference may be drawn

Feb. 4, 1830.

Journal H. R., 1829-30.

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that the chief alteration related to the scope of territory and boundaries to be included within the corporate limits.

Opposition to revival.

That there was a lack of unanimity among the people of Waynesburg, with respect to this renewed effort to secure a charter, is evidenced by the fact that within a

Feb. 15, 1830.

short time after the presentation of the petition in favor thereof, the speaker (Mr. Frederick Smith, of Franklin), laid before the House "a remonstrance from sundry inhabitants of the town of Waynesburg, in Franklin county, against erecting said town into a borough."

All effort to ascertain the grounds upon which this remonstrance was based has proved fruitless.

After due consideration of the matter in the committee on corporations, Mr. David Hassinger, of Philadelphia, the chairman of that committee, reported bill number

March 10, 1830.

three hundred and sixteen, entitled "An Act reviving an Act incorporating the borough of Waynesburg, and changing the name thereof to Waynesborough." At this session, the movement did not advance beyond this introduction of the bill into the House.

1830-31.

At the next regular session, Franklin county was represented by its tried and true members, Frederick Smith and John Coxe, with David Fullerton, widely known and highly respected for his attainments, as Senator.

There seemed to be, in the present House, an entire absence of the opposition to the Waynesburg corporation

Dec. 13, 1830.

bill which had manifested itself at the former session, and at his earliest opportunity, Mr. Coxe called up "the item of unfinished business" relating to the incorporation of the town of Waynesburg, and secured its reference to the committee on corporations, of which Almon H. Read, of

Dec. 21, 1830.

Philadelphia, was chairman. In a short time the measure, now known as "bill number twenty-eight," was favorably reported from that committee by Mr. Read, under the title

of "An Act reviving an Act incorporating the borough of Waynesburg, in the county of Franklin, and changing the name thereof to Waynesborough."

The act revived.

As in the case of the former, the present bill encountered no further opposition in the course of its progress through the two branches of the law making power. Its consideration upon second and third reading and final passage in the House, was uneventful routine.

Dec. 24, 1830, and Jan. 4, 1831.

Trouble about the name.

In the Senate, when under consideration of the "committee of the whole," the old restive feeling with respect to the name again was manifested, and resolved itself into an amendment "making the name 'Waynesborough' read 'Waynesboro'," and thus necessitating, the next day, upon second reading, a technical amendment to the title offered by the ever watchful Senator Fullerton to make the title conform legally to the body of the bill. Third reading and final passage followed apace, and, as the amendments proposed by the Senate were promptly concurred in by the House, no delay was experienced in the formal steps necessary to be taken to place the bill in the hands of Governor Wolf, whose undelayed approval thereof and signature thereto gave corporate life to the Waynesboro of to-day.

Jan. 18.

Jan. 19.

Jan. 20.

Jan. 21.

Jan. 25.

Terms of the charter.

In order to fully understand the chartered privileges of Waynesboro, it will be necessary to remember that the last act of incorporation is simply an act reviving the repealed charter enacted at an earlier day. The original act contains all the machinery, and the revived act chiefly determines under what name and within what limits it shall be operative. From a comparison of the somewhat indefinite description in the original act with the rather more specific description in the reviving act, it can be readily seen that the original corporate limits were considerably enlarged.

Note 24.

Note 25.

Borough limits.

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Qualifications of electors.

Every resident for six months within the corporate limits, who was qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, was entitled, under the charter, to vote for the first Chief Burgess and members of the Town Council, five in number. The first election was fixed to be held

Time and place of election.

"at the house now occupied by John Cochran," on the first Monday of March succeeding the passage of the reviving act, but all subsequent elections were to be held as originally provided, "on the first Tuesday of May in every year." The Burgess and Town Council thus

Style of the corporation.

elected, and their successors, were declared to be "one body politic and corporate by the name and style of Chief Burgess and Town Council of the borough of (Waynesburg) Waynesboro, and shall have perpetual succession."

Penalties of defaulting officers.

Fitting penalties upon officers duly elected and accepting the offices, for failure to properly and faithfully perform the duties imposed upon them, were fixed. All officers, before entering upon the duties of their office, were

Official oaths.

required to take and subscribe an oath "to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and to perform their duties with fidelity." These oaths were required to be preserved among the records of the corporation.

Powers of Town Council.

The Town Council was required to meet, at least, quarterly, on the third Saturday of April, July, October and January in each year for the transaction of business. Full powers were granted to enact proper rules and ordinances for the government of the market and streets, and for all police regulations, the levying and collecting of taxes, etc.

Town Clerk.

It was the duty of the Town Clerk to keep the archives, to be custodian of the common seal, and to preserve the records.

Treasurer.

A Borough Treasurer was also provided for, upon whom was imposed the duties usual to such office, and the

obligation of giving bond for the faithful performance of those duties.

High Constable.

A High Constable was also provided for, and it was among his duties to give notice of the annual borough elections, and, under the original act, two commissioners, with the High Constable of Washington township, were appointed to the duty of publishing and superintending the first election to be held.

Wm. Blakeney. John Flanegan.

Salaries not to be increased or diminished during term.

A peculiar feature about the salaries of all the officers of ancient Waynesboro was that "salaries shall not be increased or diminished during the time for which said officers were appointed respectively." This is an inhibition which is to-day one of the leading ordainments of the latest constitution of Pennsylvania with respect to the highest offices in the State.

The Burgess' court.

The Burgess and Town Council were constituted as a tribunal for the decision of the questions arising under the charter, while there was a regularly constituted appeal from their decisions (except with relation to borough taxes and appointments to offices), to the court of common pleas of the county.

Jan. 11, 1832.

Misunderstanding of some of the provisions of the revived charter caused serious delay in organizing, and rendered absolutely necessary a supplement to the charter act the next year.

The preamble to the supplement recited the fact that the day appointed by the act of the year before for holding the first borough election "had passed before the citizens of Waynesboro had received notice of the passage of the said act, and no persons were appointed to publish said act."

Legislative interpretation of charter.

As a matter of fact, the revival of the act was all too superficially drawn, and did not re-enact with sufficient definiteness the vital provisions of the original act. By

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the supplement it was provided that the first election of borough officers should be held on the first Monday of March ensuing, and commissioners were appointed to superintend and publish the election.

James Burns and George Bashore.

1851.

Nearly a score of years had passed away since the formal incorporation of Waynesboro. They had been years in which the spirit of progress in the methods of government in its relation to the governed had quickened and broadened in general, but particularly along the line of the governmental theory, which is now one of the cardinal doctrines of our State Constitution, that general laws shall be enacted for the regulation of those matters in which the public is generally interested, and that special laws for the benefit of individuals, or classes of individuals, granting privileges that are the peculiar provisions of general laws, shall be prohibited.

Under the general borough law.

Note 26.

Up to this period in a single line of corporate franchises, that of boroughs, there had been granted by the Legislature special charters, running up into the hundreds. These differed materially in terms, at least so much so as to be wholly lacking in uniformity when considered as a class.

April 1, 1834.

The beginning of general legislation.

At a somewhat earlier day, as a first step in the direction of a remedy for this evil, the Legislature enacted a general law providing for the incorporation of boroughs. The courts of quarter sessions, with the concurrence of the grand jury, in each county, were clothed with the power to incorporate towns and villages into boroughs, upon the petition of a majority of the freeholders therein, and also, upon application of two-thirds of the freeholders of any existing borough, to alter or amend the special charter thereof. In charters granted by the courts, the chief borough officers authorized were a Burgess and five members of Town Council. The Town Council was to be

Courts to incorporate.

Officers.

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a court of appeal only for questions in which were involved the assessment and collection of taxes.

Apr. 3, 1851.

By a supplementary enactment, the corporate powers of boroughs were fully defined and specifically set forth.

Powers defined.

June 2, 1871.

Under the general law, regulating incorporated boroughs, was first put into operation the method of cumulative voting, which subsequently became a feature in the choice of certain officers under the State Constitution and enabling legislation. The members of the Town Council could be chosen under this system, which did not remain in vogue long, but was soon abolished.

Cumulative voting.

March 28, 1873.

Formation of wards.

Soon after the powers of courts of quarter sessions, with respect to this class of corporations, were further enlarged, and they were authorized to divide boroughs into wards, which should each be a separate election district entitled to not less than one nor more than three members of Council.

Special charters to be merged.

Under the provisions of the general borough law, all boroughs already created by special charter could be brought within its provisions, and be uniformly classed with each other and with those to be created in the future; a plan conceived in wisdom, and with all operations under it crowned with success.

Waynesboro comes in.

Waynesboro, at an early day, availed herself of the opportunity to escape from the unequal work of conducting her affairs under a special charter, and notwithstanding the fact that the same was secured with so much difficulty, and by special Act of Assembly, came into full conformity with the general borough law.

April 15, 1852.

Borough divided into wards.

In due course of time the expansion of the borough rendered it necessary, in order "to satisfy the convenience and confirm the interests * * * of the taxpayers generally of said borough," to have said borough divided

March 15, 1889.

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into wards; at least, so the petition to the court of quarter sessions of Franklin county recited.

Hon. John Stewart, P. J.
Jacob Pensinger.
A. B. Lauderbaugh.
W. W. Britton.

After due consideration of the petition, the Court appointed three gentlemen from different sections of the county, one from Greencastle, one from Mercersburg, and one from Strasburg, as commissioners to divide the town into wards, as prayed for.

Sept. 20, 1889.

By the report of these commissioners, which was duly confirmed by the court, the borough was divided into three wards. Two councilmen and two school directors were designated for each ward, and each ward was made a separate election district.

Statistical relations.

The village. 1797-1818.

Wallacetown, afterwards Waynesburg, in its incipiency, that is to say from the time when it was formally laid out by its founder up to the time when the first steps were taken toward its incorporation into a borough, differed in no material respect from the ordinary settlement towns of the valley. Its growth was steady, and, perhaps, a little in advance of other portions of the county.

United States census. 1790.

At the taking of the first authorized United States census, the population of the entire county of Franklin was fifteen thousand six hundred and fifty-five, and as an interesting historical fact it is here noted that of the number mentioned three hundred and thirty were slaves.

Note 27.

1800.

At a second decennial census, the population had increased to nineteen thousand six hundred and thirty-eight, of which number one hundred and thirty-one were slaves.

Note 27.

1810.

In the next ten years, the number of inhabitants had increased to twenty-three thousand and eighty-three, with eighty-seven still in slavery, while in the succeeding ten years, the population increased to thirty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

1820.

1890.

At the taking of the last decennial census, the population reached the number of fifty-one thousand four hun-

dred and thirty-three, showing more than a three-fold increase in population in one hundred years. CHAPTER IV.

With respect to Washington township, the first census shows the population to have been about thirteen hundred; the second, about two thousand and twenty-five; the third, two thousand seven hundred and nine; and the fourth, four thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven. This indicates an increase of the population of the township, in the ten years last mentioned, of two thousand and eighty-eight, or about seventy-seven per cent. During the same ten years, the population of the entire county of Franklin, outside of Washington township, had increased only six thousand seven hundred and twenty-one, or about thirty-three per cent. 1790. 1820.

This was substantially the situation as to population when Waynesburg made its first application for a borough charter. Reliable information from which to derive an exact account of the personnel and business of the town at this particular time is lacking, but from authentic sources it has been ascertained that in the township of Washington there were six hundred and ninety-six persons engaged in agricultural pursuits; eighteen in commerce, and two hundred and eleven in the business of manufacture. The presumption is not too violent that a majority of those engaged in commerce and a number of the manufacturers were within the limits of the town. 1818. United States census. 1820.

For the twelve succeeding years during which Waynesburg waited for the evolution of its chartered rights in perfect form from the chaos of undigested State legislation, the township continued to grow steadily in population, while the town kept pace therein, thrived in its home building and progressed in its commercial enterprises. Transition period. 1818-1831.

An observant chronicler within its gates took note of the fact that it contained between one hundred and forty and one hundred and fifty dwelling houses and places of 1831. Gordon.

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business, "chiefly of stone;" that its people worshipped in two principal churches, the Presbyterians and Lutherans in one, and those of the German Reformed persuasion in the other; and it was altogether a thriving village, giving great promise for the future.

Formative period. 1831-1870

The period of nearly forty years directly following the formal incorporation of Waynesboro may, with propriety, be called the "formative period" of the town; its business enterprises arose, culminated and set in strict accord with the laws of progress and ever changing methods. It shared to a greater or less degree the financial and other distresses incident to the troublous times which, from period to period, the county in general fell into, particularly the war for the preservation of the Union, which brought the army of an enemy to the very doors of its people's homes.

The fifth decennial census officially fixed the population of Waynesboro at eight hundred and fifty. For four decades there was nothing in the rate of increase in population to mark it as unusual. The figures of the sixth census were one thousand and nineteen; of the seventh, one thousand two hundred and thirty-three; of the eighth, one thousand three hundred and forty-five; and of the ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

1840.

The golden age. 1870-1900.

But now, the conservative, quiet little town has reached a period in its history which, for want of a less poetic appellation, may be styled the "golden age." Let the figures speak again. The first ten years of this period show little change in the percentage of increase of population. The census return fixed the figures at one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, but mark the phenomenal progress; the outcome of the generally wonderful and eventful years which are tolled off to make up the full measure of the last decade.

1880

Phenomenal growth.

1890.

It almost surpasses belief that, albeit crystallized by

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF WAYNESBORO, 1897.

THE NEW YORK
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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

the deep-rooted conservatism of the locality, and after nearly one hundred years, this ancient town should discard the methods of the past and, in a brief period of time, not exceeding one-tenth of its whole existence, expand into a miniature city of three wards and more than double its population. This is what Waynesboro has done. It is carried upon the latest census rolls with a population in its three wards combined of three thousand eight hundred and eleven, an increase of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and an excess of eight hundred and eighty-five over the combined increase of the forty years preceding, which was one thousand and thirty-eight. "Comparisons are odious," but, simply for the sake of fuller exemplification, the following comparison of the rate of increase of Waynesboro's population during the last ten years and the rates of increase of neighboring towns, and of the county, for the same period, is given:

Waynesboro,	rate per cent.	of increase,	101.85
Hagerstown,	"	"	52.68
Chambersburg,	"	"	14.34
Carlisle,	"	"	22.73
Franklin county,	"	"	22.85

From this comparison, a correct idea of the phenomenal growth of Waynesboro during this period can be gathered.

A local census taken in January, of nineteen hundred, shows the population of Waynesboro to be five thousand, eight hundred and one.

The last official census just taken shows the population to be five thousand, three hundred and ninety-six. 1900.

CHAPTER V.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

REMINISCENCES AND RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PAST.

CHAPTER V.

BY the lapse of time, the passing, under the inexorable law of nature, of human witnesses, the vague character of the traditions remaining, and the marked absence of written records—conditions are created which conspire to render the reproduction in detail of the earliest past of Waynesboro a task difficult of accomplishment. There remain, however, insensate witnesses, the unchangeable mountain barrier to the eastward; the monumental rocks; the ever-flowing streams; the sadly curtailed, yet ever suggestive, remnants of the forest and the meadow lands, here stretching away in a level plane, and there gently undulating to the rugged sides of the western mountain. These challenge the thoughtful with their throng of associate memories, and command the observer from yon eastern mountain height to find "tongues in the trees, sermons in the stones, books in the babbling brooks," and suggestions of the past in everything.

Uncertainty of Waynesboro's past.

The investigator of early days who climbed the mountain to observe the landscape and locate the pathway of advancing civilization, was not gifted with imagination vivid enough even to faintly forecast the picture of animated beauty which causes the beholder of to-day to stand entranced upon the verge of the mountain crest, or upon one or the other of the artificial vantage points which modern enterprise has made available within the quarter century just passed.

Looking backward.

The broad and smiling acres of farm lands; the well kept roadways, white with the dust of their ballast, belting the valley from mountain to mountain and paralleling the

A picture of the valley.

mountains from river to river; the sinuous streams, winding like ribbons of silver through verdant meadows; the long lines of iron road, along which through the distance the frequent trains are seen creeping to their destination; the towns and villages, where are the homes of many men, clustering like coral islands in an emerald sea. CHAPTER V.

One hundred and two score years have changed the character of the whole landscape, and have blotted from its face forever many landmarks which were familiar objects to the eye of the early settlers.

One of the best known localities in the South mountain in the early days, and one which was more frequently visited than any other, not only because it was the natural gateway from the valley to the country lying east and south of the mountain, but also because it was the most accessible of the early vantage points of observation, was "Nicholass's Gap;" sometimes called Nicholson's Gap. Nicholass's Gap.

It was the point of convergence of many paths which led from the valley and, later, of the more pretentious roads which were projected with the advance of civilization.

In the earliest times this mountain pass was by turn a favorite rendezvous for scouting parties of hostile Indians, and an outpost, jealously guarded and sometimes strenuously defended by the whites. It is a natural depression or "gap" in the mountain, and was an objective point of all engineering enterprises from the time when Mason and Dixon passed through it with their boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania down to the time when the turnpike through Waynesboro to Baltimore crossed there, and the later periods when the "Tape Worm Railway" of Thaddeus Stevens wriggled thitherward and the Western Maryland railroad utilized the pass with all its advantages to bring their line into Pennsylvania. Its importance.

The observant traveller, one hundred years ago, crossing the mountain at Nicholass's Gap, and resting there for

CHAPTER V.

The outlook.

a survey of the valley, attracted by the promise of the distant view, would scarcely have noticed more than casually the few scattered habitations which then marked the spot where Waynesboro now stands. He would have been attracted rather by the diversified character of the landscape. Where now are cleared meadows, green with cultivation from mountain base to town boundary, then, the oak, the rock pine, the chestnut and the cypress crept down the mountain in thick growth to the very edge of the settler's clearing. Across the valley, as far as the eye could reach, was the green of foliage and undergrowth; in lighter tint, where grew the wild plum with other native fruits, and the luxuriant grass; in darker shade, where stretched the broad belts of the heavy timber and prominently developed like great swaths mowed by a mighty sickle wielded by some giant hand, were the long vistas which marked the location of the Mason and Dixon line; and the narrower yet still well defined forest walls of the bridle paths and roads through the valley.

Adown the mountain.

Across the valley.

To the northeastward the keener eye might have detected the presence of the low lying patches of prairie land, or "barrens," near the watercourses, a humor of nature so infrequently met with in this particular section of the valley as to be scarcely worthy of mention, but more frequently to be found as the bounds of "Lowther Manor" were entered from the southward, and again disappearing as the river bluffs to the eastward were approached.

"Barrens."

It was a beautiful panorama, fashioned by hand divine, cast between sentinel mountains and enfossed at either extremity with a broad bosomed river, most fittingly set by the ceaseless purpose of the Almighty for the early protection and the later development of this "garden spot" of the new world.

A beautiful panorama.

There is nothing upon which to base the belief that the

The first Wallace settlement.

Wallace family possessed to any greater degree than their neighbors the hardihood and enterprising spirit which are inseparable from the character of the successful American pioneer. Their choice of location was a felicitous one. They had little, if anything, to fear from the Indians when the work of building the nucleus of "John Wallace's town" was actually begun. As frontier settlers they were not in position, it is true, to relax their vigilance, for "many Indians" were still abroad, bent on treacherous exploit. The South mountain, after the period of settlement, offered fewer facilities for the operations of the savages than did the mountain upon the other side of the valley, and it was only upon rare occasions that the Indians made hostile visits to the Antietam neighborhood, although such visits as they did make were serious enough in their results.

The title.

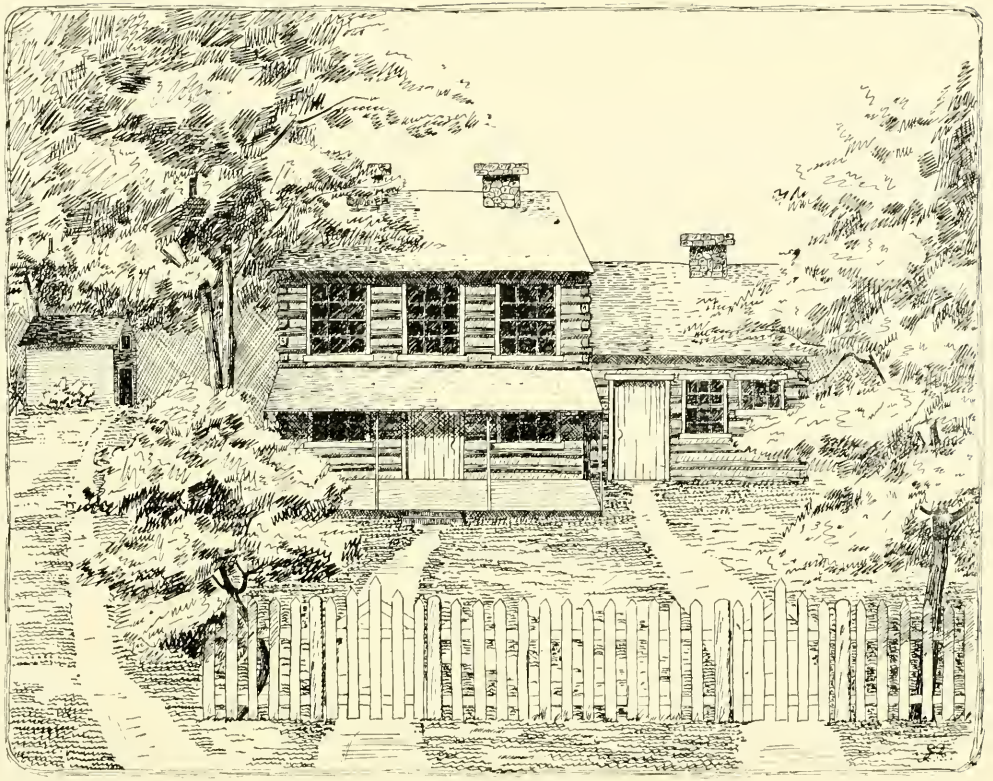
As has been fully set forth in an earlier chapter of this work, the land from which was laid out the town plot of Waynesboro was originally taken up by John Wallace, the elder, who, dying, left it to his son, Robert, from whom it passed by deeds to George, his brother, and from George to John, the founder, and was formally patented to John by the state authorities.

Died March 5, 1839, leaving Esther, his widow.

John Wallace, the founder, must not be confounded with John Wallace, his nephew, son of his brother, Thomas, who took out a patent for lands adjoining his uncle at a much later date.

The old Wallace homestead.

Before the town was laid out it was marked by the Wallace home, an old-fashioned hostelry and a few primitive dwellings. The old Wallace homestead is said to be that which is now owned by Dr. Strickler, adjoining the Clayton farm east of town. The original house was a log one and the tradition is that it was converted into a house from an old Indian fort that stood there in very early years.



THE OLD WALLACE HOMESTEAD.

CHAPTER V.

The early gazetteers, not being possessed of the powers of prophecy, passed Waynesboro by with very meagre notice: "A post town in Franklin county:" "A village containing several substantial dwellings and public houses."

Historical mention.

From the recollection of old citizens only is it now possible to gather a description of the old town. The description which follows is from the recollections of an old resident of the town, who was familiar with its appearance in every detail as it existed upwards of fifty years ago, which is given in narrative form as follows:

Reminiscences and recollections.

James Null.

1830-1840.

The town consisted of East and West Main street, Mechanics street going north, and Church street going south.

The streets.

Beginning on the southeast corner, Mechanics street and Center square, he names the properties on that side of Mechanics street, then comes down the other side and goes out west Main street on the north side, coming back to the square on south side, and going out Church street and back, then out East Main street on south side and back to the square on the north side. This comprised the whole of the town when he lived there.

A trip through the old town.

The town on the north and south sides was surrounded by woods. On the corner of Mechanics street and Center square stood the old stone tavern (Central House now). This place was kept by John Cochran, and was headquarters for wagoners hauling from Pittsburg to Baltimore.

Old residences and places of business.

Across the alley above the hotel stood the cooper shop of William Wilson. Next the cooper shop were lots belonging to James Null's father, at the upper corner of which stood his one story log house in which James Null was born. On the other side of the cross street was a two story blacksmith shop belonging to James Null.

1816.

Next house belonged to David Funk, a carpenter. This was a one and one-half story brick house. On the corner of an alley leading to Burn's Hill lived Eli Horner, a carpenter. There were no more houses on the east side

CHAPTER V.

Up and down Mechanics street.

of Mechanics street. The first house on the west side at the north end belonged to Joel Hoeflich. Next was Hamilton's blacksmith and wagonmaker shop, employing about thirty hands, and on the same lot was a one and one-half story brick house in which Hamilton lived. On the corner of the Chambersburg road and Mechanics street was a two story log house, in which Polly Blackburn lived. Below this house was a two story log house belonging to Hamilton, and tenanted by Abraham Straley. Below Straley's was a two story log house owned by Nathaniel Wilson, and, later, by Jacob R. Welsh, a hatter, for whom James Null worked for about eight years. The next house stood at the corner of the alley next the square, and was owned by a Mr. Dettrow, and at his death came into possession of Mrs. Polly Gordon, his daughter. On the corner of Mechanics street, and opposite Cochran's tavern, was a little log house belonging to Granny Gordon, mother of Hans, Samuel and Alexander Gordon. This property was afterwards sold to George Basehore, who built there and conducted a store in it.

Suggestion as to name of street.

Notice of the few dwellings and houses on this street and the great percentage of mechanics living there, may suggest to the mind how the street derived its name.

In the northwest corner of the square next the house of Mrs. Gordon stood a log house occupied by Griffith, a tailor. Next this was the property of Samuel Gordon, a wheelwright.

Along West Main street.

On the corner of West Main street and Center square was Stoner's tavern (now National Hotel), a brick building with a large arched driveway built through the building for teams to have access to the yard in the rear. Michael Stoner was the landlord at this time. Above the hotel on West Main street was the store of William Cooper. He was succeeded by William Davison and David Tritle, doing business under the name of Davison & Tritle. The next house was occupied by Shenafield

and Filbert, tailors. Shenafield was afterwards elected steward of the almshouse and died there. The land on which the People's Bank now stands, and from there to the alley at the Washington House, belonged to Dr. Walker, on which he had a dwelling house. On the alley above the Walker lots was John Smith's tavern stand (now Washington House). Next the hotel was the property of William Weagley, who had a one and one-half story brick dwelling standing back from the street and a saddler shop built out next the street. North Side.

Above Weagley's were, first, a two story weatherboarded log house of Downey and sisters; second, property of Jacob Wolf, a silversmith and clockmaker. James Null's family have in their possession a clock made by him seventy-five years ago. Third, the house of Daniel Disert, a shoemaker; fourth, brick dwelling house and saddler shop of Daniel Crouse. On the land extending from the Crouse property to the alley stood the long one and one-half story log brewery; also the brick dwelling house of Jacob Ziegler. Ziegler was an uncle of George W. Ziegler, deceased, of Greencastle, Pennsylvania. Across the alley lived Levi Sanders, a son-in-law of Ziegler. The last building on the north side of West Main street was the blacksmith shop of John Hollenberger, who was succeeded by Levi and Jonas Sanders, who added a wagonmaker shop. Ancient clockmaker.

At the extreme west end on the south side was a two story log house occupied by Allen Rippey. At the corner of Main street and Hagerstown road was a brick schoolhouse, afterwards owned by John Johnston, a gunsmith. There were no more houses until we come to corner of Main street and Leitersburg road. Here stood the one and one-half story brick dwelling and pottery of John Bell. On the opposite corner was a two story frame dwelling and blacksmith shop of Lewis Ray. South side.

Next was John Crouse's tailor shop, below which was

CHAPTER V.

Maker of "Don't give up the ship" stoves.

Headquarters for "taffy" and beer.

the dwelling of John Noon, a moulder, who made the old-fashioned "Don't give up the ship" stoves at Mont Alto furnace. Between this house and the first alley was, first, a vacant lot; second, a log house of Smith, the hatter; third, a one story brick house of William Fulton, standing back from the street. Next the alley was the cake shop of Mrs. Blair, a one and one-half story house, which was headquarters for cakes, candy, taffy and beer. Below this alley was a building belonging to William Fulton. "Phillip's" Bank was in this building for a while. Next was the weatherboarded house of Daniel Tritle, a tinner and coppersmith.

Next were two houses of Dr. Brotherton; one a stone dwelling house, and the other a brick building, the first floor of which was used for store rooms and the second floor for a dancing hall. Funk & Stewart's, and after them Amberson's, store was in this building. On the corner of West Main street and Center square, opposite the Stoner tavern, was a brick house in which John Stoner lived, and John Fisher also had a cabinetmaker's shop in the same building; also the dry goods store of Daniel O. Gehr.

Where James Null clerked.

1829.

In the southwest corner of the square was a brick double house, belonging to Charles Smith, in the east end of which he kept a general merchandise store, which store James Null entered as clerk.

Going out Church street and back.

Methodist Church.

Going out Church street, at the end of the Smith lot was a two story log house, belonging to Smith. Across the alley was a small house in which lived E. Shugars, nicknamed "Goody" Shugars. The next property was the one story brick Methodist church, which was built while James Null lived in town. The last house on this side of the street belonged to Adam French.

Old Lutheran church.

On the south side, the first building on the outskirts of the town was the Lutheran church, a rough cast building afterwards sold to the Dunkers. Next was Thomas Morehead's pottery at corner of Church street and alley

(now Second street). In the next house lived Steven Fry. CHAPTER V.
Next was the brick house of Mrs. John Wallace.

On the corner of Church street and the alley next the square was the property of John Clayton, a carpenter, and the father of Hon. James H. Clayton. On the corner of Church street and Center square was the dwelling house of Martin Funk. The first Town Hall building was in this corner of the square on Funk's lot; also the hat shop of William Dechert, who was succeeded in the hat business by Bechtel & Null. The postoffice also was here while Jacob R. Welsh was postmaster.

Site of Old Town Hall.

On the corner of East Main street and Center square was the weatherboarded house of John Fry, afterwards the Lewis Detrich property. On the east end of the same lot was a brick house occupied by Peter Grumbine, a silversmith.

A journey through East Main street.

The buildings from Grumbine's to the alley above were first, property of Dr. Liggit, afterwards owned by Lewis Fahrney, who built a tannery on the lot; second, log house of J. Wilson Riley, the hatter, where James Null learned the hat trade; third, a brick house of Thomas Smith, chairmaker; fourth, store of Henry Smith.

James Null, a hatter.

1830.

Across the alley was the property of Dr. John Oellig, who was a very prominent and successful physician at that time. Next to Oellig's building, and from it to next alley, were, first, house of Thomas Hollingsworth, a tailor; second, dwelling of Mrs. Stonehouse; third, wagonmaker shop of Eli Harbaugh; fourth, dwelling and shop of George Cochran, a carpenter; fifth, roughcast dwelling of John Miller. The alley at this point is now Broad street. On the corner of the alley was Harry Harratt's tavern. Harratt also conducted a hat shop here.

Above this was a little log dwelling in which lived a man named Bowser. He was a lively fellow, and would "fiddle" for the young people for dancing. On account of the great number of dances and carousals held

CHAPTER V.

"Peale's Museum."

Note 28.

A high old time.

here the place became known as "Peale's Museum." During one of the carousals, Bowser fell into a deep sleep, and the boys put him to bed in a back room, and while some of them danced in the front room the others tore the house down from over them, and Bowser waked in the forenoon with the sun shining in his face. His effects were then moved to the "Poor House" at the east end, which will be told of later.

The first house above the next alley was a one and one-half story log house belonging to Abram Koons. Next was a wagonmaker and blacksmith shop belonging to Grouse. The last house on the south side of East Main street was an old log house, ninety feet long, which was called the "Poor House." It didn't seem to have an owner, and whenever a family couldn't get any place to move they moved into the "Poor House" where they paid no rent.

The "Poor House."

East Main street, North Side.

On the north side of the street coming west, the first house at the foot of Cemetery Hill was a two story log house belonging to Lizzie Logan. Three very tall poplar trees stood in front of this house. Next was a one story log house of John Morganthall, which was still standing when James Null was last in Waynesboro, a few years ago. From here to the alley were, first, the house of Conrad Sody; second, roughcast house of Andrew McElroy, a hatter; third, a vacant lot where the Catholic church now stands.

Catholic Church.

Between this alley and the next were several vacant lots, and the dwelling house and blacksmith shop of Henry Oaks; also the dwelling of Mrs. Miller, which stood opposite the Harratt tavern. On the alley running north to the stone schoolhouse lived James Riley, father of J. Wilson Riley; below this house was the two story cabinet-maker's shop of General Burns, and dwelling house next to it in which Burns lived.

Where General Burns lived.

Opposite Dr. Oellig's property was Clugston's tavern

CHAPTER V.

stand. Next was a brick building in which Bitner's store, afterwards owned by Alexander Hamilton, was located. In this same building a school-teacher, named Green, taught a school. From this building to the square were, first, a log house of Edward Flannagan, a shoemaker; second, a one story brick house of Abram Row, a shoemaker; third, house of George Price, a barber; fourth, a two story dwelling of Magrow sisters; fifth, the store of Thomas Yates, afterwards owned by Dr. John Oellig, Jr., who conducted a drug store here.

An old school house.

On the Chambersburg road a short distance west of Mechanics street stood the Reformed church, a little log structure surrounded by woods. It was then torn down while James Null lived in the town, and a brick church built at the same location. Later Rev. Glessner was pastor.

The old Reformed Church.

1843.

The stores mentioned in this description are all of the same kind, general merchandise, which included dry goods, groceries, hardware, whiskey and tobacco. The leading merchants mentioned were Davison & Tritle, George Basehore, Charles Smith, Funk & Stewart, (succeeded by Amberson,) Mrs. Blair's stand, and Daniel O. Gehr. Whiskey was sold in nearly all these stores. It retailed for a while at twelve and one-half cents per quart, yet drunkenness and rioting around the stores were some things unknown. In the store in which James Null clerked in a place near the door were kept a pitcher of water and a large bottle of whiskey, which were free for the benefit of customers. It became necessary to refill the bottle about as often as the pitcher.

The character of the stores.

Price of whiskey and its use.

At the time of this description there were two military organizations in the town. One, called the "Blues," was a flint lock musket company, of which Captain John Wallace was captain, and afterwards Captain Hollingsworth. The other was a rifle company, whose uniforms were green coats and large plumes in their hats. The captain of this

Military organizations.

CHAPTER V.

company was, first, Captain Jacob Bender, succeeded by Captain James H. Clayton.

Muster days.

These military companies, and also the militia of the township (to which every one between the ages of eighteen and forty belonged) were compelled to muster or pay one dollar fine. Several days were taken for this each year, and it was always an occasion for a "big day" in the town.

Life in the early days.

Life in Waynesboro in its early days was, naturally not as peaceful and free from excitement as is life in a quiet eastern country village of the present day. It partook rather more of the character of the settler's life in the towns and villages of the far west of to-day. The mountain fastnesses in the neighborhood were safe hiding-places for lawless characters, who there concocted schemes for the undoing of the helpless settler and for their own aggrandizement.

Lawless characters.

Well known through all this section of country through the period of the revolution and down to later days was the notorious band of counterfeiters, highwaymen and horse thieves, who carried on their depredations through the territory extending from the borders of Virginia through all parts of the Cumberland, Lancaster and Chester valleys. Chief among these desperadoes were the Nugents, the Doanes and the Fritzes, and so extensive was their business as to furnish constant employment for many agents all along the route and even into Canada It is not possible here to tell in detail the romantic history of these notorious characters, but mention has already been made by others of some of their operations in the South mountain. A local writer entertainingly tells, in a chapter of "Unwritten Local History," published some time ago in a Waynesboro paper, of the doings of some of the confederates of this gang.

J. Francis Bourns, M. D.

It was the province of the brave settler to defend him-

The capture of an outlaw.

self against every character of attack, and so it is that when the presence of these members of the gang whom the writer calls "the two brothers, Shockke," was suspected in the South mountain, an attacking party under the lead of Colonel James Johnston and 'Squire' John Bourns was formed, and the mountain scoured in search of the marauders. The colonel, with a squad of his daring troops, accompanied by 'Squire' Bourns, marched into the mountain, and thus entertainingly their exploit is recounted:

"A brief halt was made, then the march, or rather dash, was resumed, and up and into the mountains they rode, accompanied by citizens, until they had approached so near the hiding resort that absolute quiet became needful in every movement. Strategy had been planned, the countersign given out, and, dismounted, the party divided, walking stealthily apart through the dense woods to surround the marauders' den or cave.

'Squire Bourns appeared rather as a non-combatant; he simply had a staff in his hand. But for the night's darkness he might have been noticed, however, to wear at his side a bayonet, as he wore that weapon when a soldier under Washington three years before.

The night waned, and the silence continued through the forest, interrupted only by the occasional bark of a fox, or the hoot of an owl. But as the morning began to dawn the soldier's intent ear caught from a little distance a rustling sound like that made by animals moving through the underbrush; and quickly its cause was revealed in the approach of a man whom Bourns in the twilight mistook to be one of his party who wore a military hat; and by the planned whistle he called for the countersign. This was not returned, and, being in doubt, the canny Scot started toward the man whom he followed until the growing light proved the fugitive was bent on eluding him; and he immediately shouted the battle rally for his party to hear and join him. Being fleet afoot, 'Squire Bourns gained on the disguised marauder, who proved to be one of the brothers, Shockke, and he ordered him to halt and surrender. The man, without halting, looked back, mutter-

CHAPTER V.

ing an angry reply; and making a misstep he fell to the ground, when the 'Squire,' coming up, had his bayonet instantly in use to keep his burly foe from rising. Within a very few minutes Colonel Johnston, with the rest of the loyal party, rode up; when the march was started upon down the mountains homeward, with the prisoner in company."

The Nugents.

March 25, 1780.

The Nugents, who were among the chief leaders of the band, after evading arrest for a considerable time, were at length captured and paid the penalty of their crimes.

A price on their heads.

Joseph Reed, president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, issued a formal proclamation, offering a reward of five thousand dollars for the capture

Note 29.

of Benjamin Nugent, William Nugent, John Rosborough, Charles Johnston and Dr. John McCartney, or one thousand dollars for the arrest and safe delivery of either one of them to any county jail.

As before stated, the Nugents were all captured, and as a matter of interest it is here recorded that William Nugent was captured by Ephraim Hunter, of the county of Cumberland, who presented his petition to the Supreme Executive Council of the state, and claimed the reward which had been offered by the government. He set forth in his petition:

Note 30.

November 22, 1782

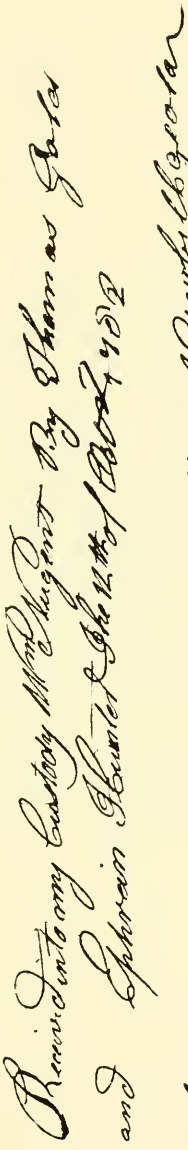
A capturer's petition.

"That your petitioner hath lately apprehended and safely delivered to Henry Miller, Esq., High Sheriff within the Goal of York County the above named William Nugent as by the said Sheriff's Certificate herewith produced will appear. That the value of the said one thousand Continental Dollars in hard Money agreeable to the Scale of Depreciation does not appear to be more than Six pounds seven Shillings & sixpence together with four Dollars expences attending the delivering the said Nugent to the Goal afs, which together amounts to Seven pounds seventeen Shillings & sixpence hard money. Your petitioner therefore Prays that your Honor will be pleased to pay him the said Sum of Seven pounds seven-

teen Shillings & sixpence hard Money and he as in duty bound will ever pray, &c." CHAPTER V.

Accompanying the petition was the receipt of Michael Graybill, gaoler of York county, for the body of William Nugent, which receipt was properly dated. October 12, 1782.

There was also added the certificate of Henry Miller, sheriff of York county, to the effect that William Nugent had been delivered to the gaol of that county by Thomas Gold and Ephraim Hunter. January 6, 1783.



JAILOR'S RECEIPT FOR NUGENT.

These marauders of early times are said to have a place in literature. It is believed that one of the Doanes was the original of "Sandy Flash," a character in the "Story of Kennet." Bayard Taylor.

A Philadelphia writer of quaint fiction, in the earlier part of the present century, is also said to have had in his mind the Nugents when he wrote his entertaining story of "The Hawks of Hawk Hollow." Dr. Bird.

CHAPTER V.

Artificers of the Revolution.

John Bourns.

'Squire John Bourns was a noteworthy man in many respects, and has a rival in another noted patriot of the Cumberland valley in important work which was performed for the American cause during the revolution. It goes without saying that the American army stood in great need of an artillery service, and the men who were so proficient in the art of iron working as to be able to turn this sturdy mineral of the mountain into an engine of warfare were indeed, profitable servants of their country. At his little forge under the shadow of the South mountain, he carried on the business of making wrought iron cannon for use in the revolutionary war, and although he was compelled to share the honor of this work with another patriotic artificer, yet he is entitled to his full meed of praise.

A Man of Iron.

Note 31.

William Denning.

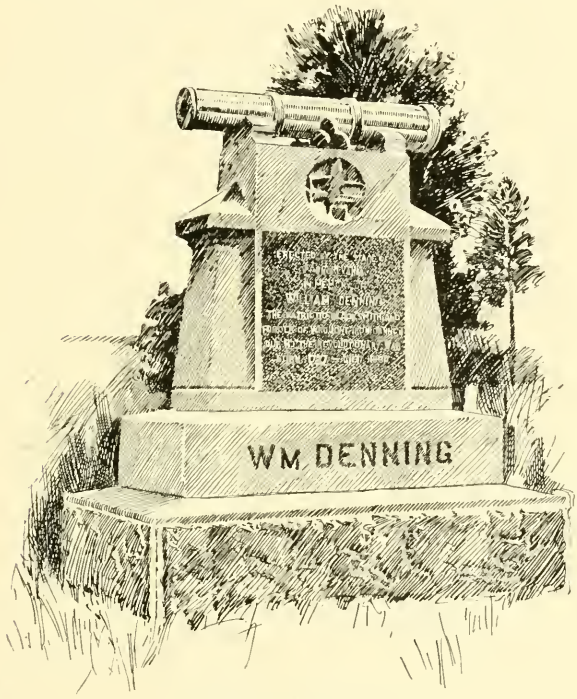
At his little forge at Middlesex, William Denning carried on the same business, and, more fortunate than his modest competitor, Bourns, he attracted public attention, and was even, it is said, known not only to the commander-in-chief of the American army, but the British commander as well had learned of his exploits. An effort was made to corrupt him with British gold, and to buy his services for the enemy, but no amount of British gold could have corrupted men like Bourns and Denning, or caused them to betray their beloved country.

A State monument.

The State of Pennsylvania has recognized, however tardily, the services of Denning by erecting over his grave

at Newville a monument, telling of his deeds, but so far, notwithstanding the equal merit of John Bourns, no public recognition has been made of his services. CHAPTER V.

It is a pleasing story, but alas, it is simply tradition, that the name under which the thriving borough at the foot of the South mountain is now known took its rise from the fact that "mad" Anthony Wayne, the old revolu- A pleasing tradition.



DENNING MONUMENT.

tionary general, ere whiles visiting the spot, expressed his admiration for its beauty by exclaiming, "What a beautiful place for a town!"

It would be a pity to shatter a tradition as pretty as this, and the historian may be excused for withholding his hand, particularly since a native son of the old "burgh" has so beautifully told the story in rhyme. The rhyme is as follows: A poet's interpretation thereof. Colonel Smith D. Fry.

CHAPTER V.

"What a beautiful place for a town!"
Said brave "mad" Anthony Wayne,
"What a beautiful place to build up a town!"
He said it again and again.

A soldier and statesman was Anthony Wayne,
A man of well-earned renown;
He was blessed with the eyes of a seer to discern
"What a beautiful place for a town!"

Grand Anthony Wayne has gone to his rest,
From the land of the leal looks down,
And he says to the angels around him up there,
"Look at beautiful Waynesboro town!"

The people are proud of their first grand centennial,
No king is more proud of his crown;
And Anthony Wayne has a pride that's perennial
In beautiful Waynesboro town.

So doff every cap and lift every bonnet
To Anthony Wayne of renown;
We'll praise him in speech, song, story and sonnet,
For giving us Waynesboro town.

CHAPTER VI.

PHYSICAL BEAUTIES.

MOUNTAIN, FOREST AND STREAM.

PENNSYLVANIA'S mountains lend a remarkable charm to her natural beauties which is not possessed in like degree by any other of her sister States. There are lacking, it is true, the frequent and high-towering peaks of New England; there is no suggestion of the frowning cliffs, the dark and unfathomable recesses of the Rockies; and the heart of the observer is not stilled by an awe-inspiring grandeur which is inseparable from the stupendous canons and mountain ranges of the far west. Yet the mountain chains of Pennsylvania, clear and bright in the distance, with the color they have borrowed from the sky, as they rise and fall in their gentle undulations, framing in the beauties of valley and plain as with a mighty garland, never fail to awaken the heart of the artist, and to tune the tongue of the poet to song.

The mountains of Pennsylvania. Note 32.

The mountains of Pennsylvania cover six thousand seven hundred and fifty square miles, or nearly one-seventh of the total superficies of the State.

Their extent.

The county of Franklin is remarkably begirt by the most attractive of these mountain ranges, and the South Mountain, at whose feet the town of Waynesboro nestles, is the most remarkable of them all.

The South Mountain.

Between the Susquehanna and Potomac rivers this range is termed the South Mountain; in Virginia it forms the Blue Ridge, and, entering the northeast part of Georgia, trending away, it is gradually lost among the sources of the Chattahoochee river.

Its appellations.

This remarkable chain enters Pennsylvania on its southern line, and, stretching north between Adams and

Its rise and course.

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Franklin counties, reaches the southern angle of Cumberland, where it turns northward, and, extending towards the Susquehanna river, separates Cumberland from Adams and York counties. About six miles below Harrisburg it is broken through by the Susquehanna river; again rising below the mouth of the Swatara creek, it crosses the southern angle of Dauphin county; thence, known as the Conewago hills, it separates Lebanon from Lancaster county, enters Berks and reaches the Schuylkill river at Reading. It continues through Berks, Lehigh and Northampton counties, passes Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton, below which last named place it is interrupted by the Delaware river. Completing its course, it extends through Sussex county, New York, and is finally terminated in the Shawangunk on the west side of the Hudson river.

A Mecca for the lover of nature.

In the particular vicinity of Waynesboro the South Mountain presents some of its most attractive features. Nature, assisted by Art, has made it possible for the genuine lover of natural beauties to find a Mecca in its summit, where the kindly mother of all, enwrapped in her grandeur, can be worshipped to the fullest.

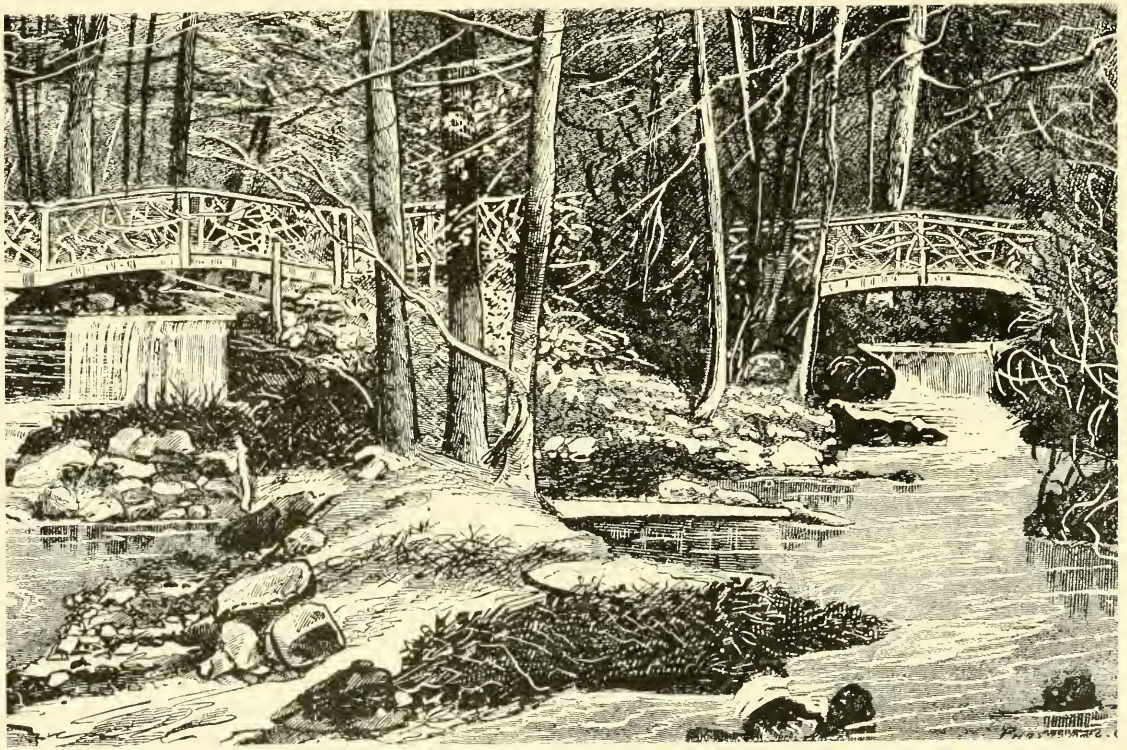
Glens and ravines.

Impressive as is the view of the landscape from the mountain top, no less so are the beauties of the forest-shaded plane, the glens and the ravines which environ its base. Here dark pines and hemlocks, with ferns of tropical growth, deepen into cypress shades, or light up in the glimmering rays of the sun, whilst thin-branched larches spread their boughs like webs of gossamer before the trees of deeper hue. Under all is spread the velvety moss, dotted here and there with numerous springs which sparkle like jewels as they reflect the errant rays of sunlight which pierce the shade.

Note 33.

How peopled in the past.

It is easy for the imagination to people the dark spots under the trees, the deep recesses in the mountain side, or the sinuous pathways which lead summit-ward with



In A Mountain Glen (Royal Arch Cascades, Mount Alto).

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the characters identified with them in the different periods of past existence. Again appears the stalwart form of the dusky Indian. Again is heard, scarcely discernible on the mossy carpet and almost drowned by the laughter of the neighboring streamlet, his stealthy tread, and, in harmony with the wild cry of the beast of prey from its distant lair, echoes through glen and across glade his shrill war-whoop, and the notes, in minor chord, of his defiant death song.

Heroes and heroines of legendary story and song.

Now, in kaleidoscopic view, passes by the long procession of the heroes and heroines of legendary story and song, which, born of the superstition of a simple folk in the past, people the mountain from the Chattahoochee on the south to the borders of that other romance land on the north, the Catskills. More vivid than all the rest in panoramic presentation are the sad episodes of slavery times, when the underground railroad had right of way through this mountain, and many a fugitive, having escaped from his shackles, gazed from its summit upon the north star, which pointed the way to his freedom.

The Antietam creek.

To diversify and add additional charms to the surroundings, two streams of water of almost equal volume, the headwaters of the old Indian creek, the Antietam, born of the mountain springs, seek and find channels which take course through glen and glade, by brooding mountain pass, to their junction farther south.

Note 34.

The southeastern portion of the county of Franklin is not as well watered as the central and western portions. The east and west branches of the Antietam and, a few miles to the westward, the tributary, Marsh run, are the water features of the Waynesboro locality, which were potent factors in determining the choice of the early settlers.

Marsh run.

Marsh run, for some distance, forms the natural boundary line between Washington and Antrim townships.

From the earliest days of the Indian occupation of its banks down to the time when the armies of the blue and gray engaged in deadly conflict for the possession of the old stone bridge which spans its waters near Sharpsburg, Maryland, the Antietam has been a historic stream, and it possesses, as well as the neighboring mountain, its full share of traditional and legendary lore.

An historic stream.

It seems to be a fitting sequel to the stories which are associated with this locality concerning the cruel entrapping of fugitive slaves in the days when capture and return to slavery were sanctioned by law, that, by the banks of the Antietam, should have been fought one of the most important battles of the war which made these slaves free, and by a strange fatality, too, it is a fact that on the banks of the Antietam and in the neighboring glen, sheltered by the South Mountain, was enacted a sad tragedy connected with the first steps which were taken, however ill-advised, to bring about the freedom of the slave.

The battle of Antietam.

No story of Antietam would be complete which did not recount the tale of the wanderings of the fugitives from the provisional army of old John Brown at Harper's Ferry, and the tragic capture of Captain John Cook, one of the most daring and reckless of subordinate officers in that ill-fated attempted insurrection.

It will not be possible here to tell the story of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, which was so closely identified with localities neighboring to Waynesboro; an identification which was of a most serious character so far as the town of Chambersburg is concerned. It was at Chambersburg that John Brown, in disguise and under the assumed name of Isaac Smith, carried on some of the most important of his preliminary operations. It was at that point that he received and shipped into the mountains the arms which he was gathering for his intended warfare,

The wanderings of the Harper's Ferry insurrectionists, and the capture of Captain Cook.

CHAPTER VI.

and it was the town of Chambersburg which was the objective point of the fugitives who escaped the vengeance which had been prepared for them by the government which considered their actions nothing short of treason.

The doomed town.

It is an open secret that the Southern people never forgave the town of Chambersburg, innocent as it was of any knowledge of the presence of the great conspirator, or of any complicity in his operations, for having, even unwittingly, harbored him, and when the army of Lee swept northward with thoughts of retaliation upon the North for the destruction of property by its army in the south, the ill-fated town of Chambersburg was remembered for its acquaintance with John Brown, and was doomed to utter destruction.

Owen Brown.

When Owen Brown and his companions made their escape from Harper's Ferry upon the failure of his father to carry out his plan of freeing the slaves, he sought a pathway to the north through the passes and hidden ways of the South Mountain.

Captain John E. Cook.

Of his companions, none seconded his efforts at escape better than Captain John E. Cook, but, unfortunately for the party and most disastrously for himself, Cook could not restrain his impetuosity and his desire to take unwarranted risks. The story of this party's journeyings through the mountains reads like a romance and cannot be told in better language than that of Owen Brown himself. The entire party, of which Owen Brown was leader, and which were all that were left from the slaughter of that day when the fearful attack was made upon the en-

gine house at Harper's Ferry, consisted, besides Owen Brown, of Barclay Coppoc, Frank J. Merriam, Charles Plummer Tidd, John E. Cook, and Osborne P. Anderson colored. CHAPTER VI.

It is not possible here to follow these fugitives from the time they started until they reached their destination, but it must suffice simply to speak of their wanderings through the South Mountain territory, with which this narrative has to do. Ralph Keeler in Atlantic Monthly, 1874.

The town of Chambersburg was a sort of Mecca for the wanderers, because they believed if they could only reach and pass that place they would be safe.

The narrative of Owen Brown is taken up at a point where a locality has been reached that is not far from Chambersburg; the record of the earlier wanderings is omitted:

"Before sundown that same afternoon our lives were imperiled in what seemed to me at the time a most wanton manner. Cook had brought with him an old-fashioned, one-barrel horse pistol, once carried by General Washington. Cook got possession of it, when he and Stevens made Colonel Lewis Washington prisoner at Harper's Ferry. Well, Cook took this old pistol and strolled off shooting it around in the neighborhood. This enraged Tidd, who ordered him peremptorily to stop. Cook said he knew what he was doing and would not take orders from him. 'I am carrying out the story of our being hunters,' Cook said. The quarrel was going on loudly and angrily. They were fast coming to blows and pistol shots when I rushed between them. Coppoc assisted me. Merriam lay quietly on the ground. It was not easy work to separate Cook and Tidd, but we finally got them still. They were both fearless men, and had faced many a gun; they agreed to have it out when they could do it without endangering others. There is really no knowing whether one or both of them would not have been killed in this feud, if it had not been for the events of the succeeding day. Owen Brown's narrative. Cook's reckless conduct; and quarrel.

In the course of that night we came to a wide creek

CHAPTER VI.

which we had to ford. Cook's boots came off so hard that I offered to carry him across, if he would cling to my boots and luggage. His weight, the two bundles, four guns, revolvers and ammunition, upon my bare feet on the sharp stones were unendurable. I told Cook I must drop him, and drop him I did, about two-thirds of the way across. He got wet, but kept the guns and ammunition dry. We crossed two valleys and a mountain and got into the woods of another mountain before day. I was especially anxious to get as far as possible from the place where Cook had bought provisions. The forest now seemed so extensive that, after resting a while, we thought it safe to go on by daylight; and we traveled on in what we considered the direction of Chambersburg till the middle of the afternoon, seeing no traces of inhabitants. All day long, whenever Cook and I would get a little in advance of the others, he talked to me about his quarrel with Tidd, making threats against him. His anger seemed to increase rather than decrease. He talked also a great deal about the prospective meeting with his wife and boy in Chambersburg. I remember as if it were yesterday, I told him his imprudence would be so great that he would never see his wife and child again.

A hard road to travel.

We stopped at a clear spring that afternoon, and ate the last of the provisions bought the day before. Then the boys said it would be a good time to go and get a new supply. More earnestly than ever I tried to dissuade them, but to no purpose. They outnumbered me. Coppoc wanted to go this time. I said, since they were determined that somebody must go, Cook was the man most fitted for the mission, and I gave him money, and the same red silk handkerchief. He left everything but one revolver, and took his leave of us, as nearly as we could judge, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. As I have told you before, we had no timepiece in the party. I don't know whether it was before or after this, that we lost all reckoning of the days of the week. That will be my excuse if I have got them wrong in this narrative, and that, too, will give you some idea how bewildering fatigue is, and hunger, and a couple of States on the lookout for you, eager for your blood. Cook hadn't been gone long when two ravens flew over our heads, croaking

Cook goes for provisions and does not return.

dismally. You may think it queer, but it struck every one of us as a bad omen. We waited until dusk, but Cook did not return; we waited till dark and starlight, still he did not come; we waited till nine o'clock, till midnight, and still he did not come. He might have got lost, we thought; and we lingered about, calling and watching for him till at least two o'clock in the morning. Cook never came.

News of his capture.

We knew nothing of his fate till more than a week afterwards, when, as I shall tell you farther on, we got hold of a newspaper one night at a Pennsylvania farm house, and read of his capture. I have heard since that, going along in a clearing, he came upon two men chopping wood, and told his hunting-party story to them, asking where to buy food. They appeared very friendly, offering to go and show the way; and they walked along talking socially, one on each side of him. The report says—but I do not believe it—that Cook told them who he was. At a given signal they rushed upon him, seizing him by the arms. They must have taken some such advantage of him, for if he had had half a chance he would have killed them both. He was, as I have told you, I think, already, the quickest and best shot with a pistol I ever saw. Anyhow, poor Cook was taken that night to the Chambersburg jail, fifteen miles away. We knew we were about fifteen miles from Chambersburg, because Tidd had gone —very recklessly and without consulting us—down to the road that afternoon, and asked a man who happened to be passing. The nearest village, the man said, if my bad memory of names does not deceive me, was called the Old Forge. The name of one of Cook's captors I have forgotten, the name of the other was Hughes. They got the heavy reward offered for him, and drank it up in bad whiskey, as I have heard, and were both killed in the rebel army."

Col. Alexander K. McClure.

The story of the capture of Captain Cook has never been more truthfully and graphically told than by the gentleman who acted as Cook's legal adviser when the unfortunate man was brought to Chambersburg a prisoner.

Story of the capture.

It is from an interesting story by him that the facts upon

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which the following narrative of the capture is based are derived.

When Captain Cook left his companions the last time to go in search of food, he wandered down the mountain and entered a ravine, where he suddenly came into the presence of a number of men, belonging to the Mont Alto furnace company, who were engaged at work there under the supervision of Cleggett Fitzhugh, who was manager of the furnace, and a man with strong southern sympathies. There happened there at the same time one, Daniel Logan, who had stopped for a brief conversation with Fitzhugh. Of Daniel Logan and his brother, Hugh, Colonel McClure speaks as follows:

Cook goes to his fate.

"Among the sturdy population of the mountaineers on the southern Pennsylvania border was a family of Logans. There were two brothers, both shrewd, quiet, resolute men, both strongly Southern in their sympathies, both natural detectives, and both trained in the summary rendition of fugitive slaves without process of law. It was common for slaves to escape from Maryland and Virginia into the South Mountain, whose broken spurs and extended wings of dense forest gave them reasonably safe retreat. Their escape would be followed by hand-bills, describing the fugitives and offering rewards for their capture and return. These offers of rewards always found their way into the hands of Daniel and Hugh Logan, and many fleeing sons of bondage were arrested by them and quietly returned to their masters."

His delivery to justice.

The unfortunate star of Cook was certainly in the ascendancy when he came so unexpectedly into the presence of this company. The story which he told them was plausible enough, and might have satisfied an ordinary wayfarer, but men like Logan and Fitzhugh could not be deceived by it. They saw that this was no ordinary hunter from the mountains. It was Logan's keen detective instinct which at once suggested Captain Cook, and caused him to silently communicate the information to his

OLD BRIDGE OVER ANTIETAM—NEAR WAYNESBORO.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

companion. Cook's request that they would inform him where he could obtain provisions was at once answered by Logan with all the coolness of his nature, and he immediately proposed that they go to his store, which had no existence in fact, for the supply of provisions needed. The manner of his reception threw the wily Cook entirely off his guard, and never dreaming that his identity was even suspected, or that he was walking into a death-trap, he fell in between the two men to go in the direction indicated by Logan, and, before he was aware of even an antagonistic thought on the part of his companions, his arms were pinioned, his weapons were useless, and all his cool bravery and daring of no avail. He was told, in reply to his demand why they had arrested him, that he was Captain Cook, and, substantially admitting the fact, he tried his best to purchase his freedom from Logan by offering him an amount largely in excess of the reward which had been laid upon his head; but he was not in position to prove to Logan that the promises which he made could be carried out; so he was taken to Chambersburg, and through a combination of unfortuitous circumstances which prevented Logan from finding Colonel McClure and taking his advice before he was compelled to make known the fact to the officers of justice that he had captured Captain Cook, the brave young outlaw fell fast into the clutches of the law.

He is overpowered.

Well advised plans were prepared to aid Cook in making his escape, but the untimely arrival of an officer of justice with a requisition which had been prepared in the name of Captain Cook for the arrest of another party whose identity with him had been mistaken, set all these plans at naught, and the unfortunate young adventurer was taken away from the jail in Chambersburg back to Virginia, and there paid the penalty of his misguided conduct. Kind hearts were touched by the sad story of his fate, but, as an officer holding a commission under John

Plans for his escape.

His sad fate.

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Brown in his plan of insurrection, he came within the meaning of the law which declared him to be a traitor to his country, and his punishment followed as a natural consequence.

Waynesboro's caves.

Among the other natural beauties, or rather, more properly speaking, natural curiosities about Waynesboro are the "Caves." Brief descriptions of these caves have appeared from time to time, but the one which seems to most concisely describe them is that upon which the following description is based:

D. M. Kennedy, in McCauley's History.

The largest of these caves is near the Maryland line, about one and one-half miles southeast of Waynesboro. This cave lies at the northern extremity of a high ridge, running northeast by southwest. The entrance is at the base of the ridge, and leads in a southerly direction, being not exactly parallel, with the course of the hill itself. The entrance of the cave is only large enough for two persons to walk in at once, by stooping a little. On passing through the entrance an apparent vestibule, of say thirty feet in diameter, and fifteen to eighteen feet high, is reached. Then ascending a few steps just opposite the entrance, a defile averaging about four feet wide, and seven to nine feet high, extends to a distance of about one hundred yards, to a clear and beautiful stream of water, gushing up from between the wall of rocky formation, on the east side of the passage. This stream then takes the regular course of the cave, which seemingly becomes narrower, and the water shows a considerable depth.

Crossing this subterraneous stream, and clambering up a short distance a small room is found, very interesting and beautiful, being ornamented with innumerable crystal formations—stalactites and stalagmites— which sparkle profusely, when illuminated by the light of torches or candles. Just over this little room there is an opening, into another passage, similar to the first, already described, leading to a distance of perhaps one hundred and

thirty yards, when it becomes so narrow as to render further exploration impossible. The cave, from beginning to end, is one of much interest. It is commonly known as "Needy's Cave."

Underground passages in Waynesboro.

There is also a very remarkable series of underground passages, or miniature caves, under certain portions of the town of Waynesboro. The entrances into these caves are through arches in the foundation walls of a number of houses of West Main street, the south side. These arched entrances are used in summer as refrigerators, being made very cool by a constant current of air from the caves. The best entrances are in the cellars of Dr. J. N. Snively and Mrs. Sarah Brotherton.

Strange to say, these passages well represent the streets of a town, leading in numerous directions, and often crossing each other at right angles, thus enabling visitors to start at a given point, and, proceeding around, again return to the place of starting.

CHAPTER VII.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENSHIP.

MEN AND AFFAIRS IN CIVIL LIFE.

CHAPTER VII.

FROM the very inception of the settlement at Waynesboro there seemed to be a healthy tone to the community. The early settlers were representative men, and as a consequence their descendants soon became closely identified with the more important affairs of life.

It is unfortunate that the earliest records of the borough are not accessible. As has been stated in an earlier chapter, Waynesboro came under the provisions of the general borough act at the time of its adoption. From that time to the present the borough organization has been as follows:

Town council.

Note 35.

1852. H. M. Sibbet, president; Josiah Besore; Jacob Adams; David Hoeflich; Levi Sanders; M. M. Stoner, secretary.

May 5, 1853. William Shinefield, burgess; John Bell, president; Joseph Cooper; George Fourthman; Michael Row; D. B. Russell; M. M. Stoner, secretary.

May 9, 1854. E. S. Troxel, burgess; Henry Stonehouse, president; Jacob Adams; Joseph H. Crebs; Joseph Bender; William L. Hamilton; M. M. Stoner, secretary.

May 2, 1855. Joseph Cooper, burgess; Hugh M. Sibbet, president; J. G. Besore; W. S. Hollinberger; A. S. Adams; Peter Benedict; M. M. Stoner, secretary.

May 7, 1856. Joseph Cooper, burgess; Samuel Rider, president; Jacob Adams; David Hoeflich; George Fourthman; John S. Besore; M. M. Stoner, secretary.

May 9, 1857. W. F. Horner, burgess; J. R. Welsh, president; Jacob

Shover; Josiah Besore; Michael Hanstine; John Harbaugh; M. M. Stoner, secretary.

Adam Dysert, burgess; Joseph H. Crebs, president; Henry Stonehouse; David Hahn; John Gilbert, Jr.; David Shoop; M. M. Stoner, secretary. May 7, 1858.

George Besore, burgess; Joseph H. Crebs, president; Henry Stonehouse; John Gilbert, Jr.; William Blair; Hiram Snyder; M. M. Stoner, secretary. May 16, 1859

W. F. Horner, burgess; George Fourthman, president; David Hoeflich; Jacob Adams; D. B. Russell; George J. Balsley; M. M. Stoner, secretary. May 11, 1860.

Joseph H. Crebs, burgess; George Fourthman, president; Jacob Adams; J. R. Welsh; John A. Straley; D. B. Russell; Jacob B. Resser, secretary. May 13, 1861.

Henry Unger, burgess; George Fourthman, president; George Bender; Daniel Firmwalt; John J. Irwin; Jerome Beaver; Jacob B. Resser, secretary. May 10, 1862.

J. R. Welsh, burgess; David Hahn, president; Joseph Bender; Lewis K. Morrison; George Harbaugh; Joseph W. Miller; Peter Grumbine, secretary. May 11, 1863.

Henry Stonehouse, burgess; William L. Hamilton, president; William E. Flanagan; Jacob Beaver; Joseph Bender; J. W. Miller; J. H. Welsh, secretary. May 26, 1864.

George Fourthman, burgess; Lewis Detrich, president; Daniel Geiser; Joseph H. Crebs; W. G. Smith; Hugh M. Sibbet; Peter Grumbine, secretary. May 19, 1865.

J. R. Welsh, burgess; George Morganthall, president; Samuel Rider; F. Fourthman; Jacob Crouse; Daniel D. Firmwalt; Peter Grumbine, secretary. May 15, 1866.

Hugh M. Sibbet, burgess; Hiram Snyder, president; H. C. Gilbert; Peter Dock; George Fourthman; George Harbaugh (of G.); Philip R. Welsh, secretary. May 13, 1867.

William G. Smith, burgess; David Hoeflich, president; David Rider; William L. Hamilton; Joseph W. Miller; H. C. Gilbert; Geo. W. Welsh, secretary. May 9, 1868.

George Fourthman, burgess; David Hoeflich, presi- May 10, 1869.

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dent; John W. Coon; F. Fourthman; Thomas S. Cunningham; W. A. Reid; Geo. W. Welsh, secretary.

December 4, 1869

George Harbaugh (of G.), burgess; T. I. Filbert, president; John F. Johnston; David Hahn; Jacob Beaver; F. Fourthman; J. B. Hamilton, secretary.

October 27, 1870.

John Bell, burgess; William L. Hamilton, president; T. I. Filbert; Hiram Snyder; William I. Bikle; F. Fourthman; Jno. B. Hamilton, secretary.

May 14, 1872.

J. W. Miller, burgess; W. F. Grove, president; William I. Bikle; G. W. McGinley; F. Fourthman; A. D. Morganthall; J. B. Hamilton, secretary.

May 7, 1873.

A. H. Strickler, burgess; Samuel Rider, president; Jason Bell; W. A. Reid; Peter Dock; George Middour; A. B. Stoler, secretary.

May 16, 1874.

E. W. Washabaugh, burgess; G. W. McGinley, president; J. F. Reininger; Samuel Rider; David Rider; Samuel Hoeflich; A. B. Stoler, secretary.

May 3, 1875.

Joseph Walter, burgess; J. F. Reininger, president; James P. Wolff; George Harbaugh (of G.); George Boerner; George Pilkington; A. B. Stoler, secretary.

May 13, 1876.

Joseph Walter, burgess; George G. Pilkington, president; John F. Johnston; Andrew Wilson; David Rider; J. R. Wolfersberger; A. B. Stoler, secretary.

April 9, 1877.

Samuel Hoeflich, burgess; H. C. Bonebrake, president; J. R. Wolfersberger; J. F. Reininger; George Harbaugh (of G.); Daniel Hoover; A. B. Stoler, secretary.

April 3, 1878.

Samuel P. Stoner, burgess; J. R. Wolfersberger, president; J. F. Reininger; G. W. McGinley; H. G. Bonebrake; John S. Funk; A. B. Stoler, secretary.

April 7, 1879.

William A. Price, burgess; Michael Hanstine, president; Jacob Kriner; F. J. Beard; A. H. Rowe; Lambert Sanders; A. B. Stoler, secretary.

April 5, 1880.

A. D. Morganthall, burgess and president; T. S. Brenisholts; Daniel Johnston; G. W. McGinley; F. S. Cunningham; George G. Pilkington; William B. Dock; A. B. Stoler, secretary.

Joseph Walter, burgess and president; F. S. Brenisholts; John S. Funk; William I. Bikle; W. A. Hanstine; J. F. Reininger; Simon Lecron; A. B. Stoler, secretary. April 4, 1881.

Joseph Walter, burgess and president; Henry Wallace; David Hoeflich; Samuel Hoeflich; W. A. Hanstine; W. F. Grove; George Pilkington; Alf. N. Russell, secretary. April 7, 1882.

A. H. Rowe, burgess and president; Joseph Stickell; D. B. Martin; J. W. Wheler; G. G. Shively; J. J. Lecron; A. J. George; Alf. N. Russell, secretary. April 2, 1883.

A. H. Rowe, burgess and president; A. J. George; James P. Lowell; J. W. Wheler; Fred. Sotters; John D. Frederic; J. A. Keepers; Alf. N. Russell, secretary. April 7, 1884.

J. F. Reininger, burgess and president; A. J. George; James P. Lowell; J. W. Wheler; R. Shover; W. S. Amberson; J. H. Gehr; Alf. N. Russell, secretary. March 2, 1885.

W. G. Smith, burgess and president; James P. Lowell; R. Shover; W. S. Amberson; J. H. Gehr; T. S. Cunningham; A. E. Price; Alf. N. Russell, secretary. March 1, 1886.

W. G. Smith, burgess and president; R. Shover; W. S. Amberson; John J. Miller; Samuel Hoeflich; T. S. Cunningham; A. E. Price; J. S. Gordon, secretary. March 7, 1887.

John R. Hoeflich, burgess and president; J. W. Spangler; F. S. Brenisholts; Jacob J. Miller; John J. Miller; Samuel Hoeflich; A. S. Bonebrake; J. S. Gordon, secretary. March 5, 1888.

John R. Hoeflich, burgess and president; G. W. McGinley; A. S. Bonebrake; F. S. Brenisholts; J. W. Spangler; John J. Miller; Samuel Hoeflich; Jas. S. Gordon, secretary. March 4, 1889.

William G. Smith, burgess and president; A. S. Bonebrake; F. S. Brenisholts; P. N. Brumbaugh; G. W. McGinley, Daniel Johnston; J. W. Spangler; J. R. Wolfkill, secretary. March 9, 1890.

C. M. Funk, burgess and president; F. S. Brenisholts; D. S. Lesher; A. S. Bonebrake; P. N. Brumbaugh; Daniel Johnston; A. N. Russell, secretary. March 2, 1891.

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March 7, 1892. C. M. Funk, burgess and president; A. O. Frick; F. S. Brenisholts; H. S. Werdebaugh; F. J. Dukehart; Daniel Johnston; P. N. Brumbaugh; A. N. Russell, secretary.

March 6, 1893. J. H. Stoner, burgess and president; John G. Corbett; F. J. Dukehart; F. S. Brenisholts; J. N. Price; H. S. Werdebaugh; A. O. Frick; A. N. Russell, secretary.

March 5, 1894. J. H. Stoner, burgess; John G. Corbett, president; A. O. Frick; F. J. Dukehart; D. H. McGinley; J. N. Price; J. H. Grath; Jas. S. Gordon, secretary.

March 4, 1895. J. H. Stoner, burgess; John G. Corbett, president; J. H. Grath; Joseph H. Ziegler; J. N. Price; A. H. Rowe; D. H. McGinley; Jas. S. Gordon, secretary.

March 2, 1896. J. H. Stoner, burgess; A. H. Rowe, president; D. H. McGinley; W. H. Mentzer; J. H. Grath; Joseph H. Zeigler; E. W. Washabaugh; James S. Gordon, secretary.

March 5, 1897. J. C. Criswell, burgess; A. H. Rowe, president; W. H. Brown; W. H. Mentzer; Joseph H. Zeigler; E. W. Washabaugh; Chas. F. Koons; James S. Gordon, secretary.

March 7, 1898. J. C. Criswell, burgess; E. W. Washabaugh, president; W. H. Brown; W. H. Mentzer; J. B. Wallace; C. F. Stein; C. F. Koons; Jas. S. Gordon, secretary.

March 6, 1899. J. C. Criswell, burgess; W. H. Brown, president; C. F. Stein; W. J. Foltz; J. H. Deardorff; J. B. Wallace; C. F. Koons; James S. Gordon, secretary.

March 5, 1900. Bernard H. Foreman, burgess; C. F. Stein, president; J. H. Deardorff; J. B. Wallace; N. J. Foltz; H. T. Routson; W. H. Brown, Jr.; S. C. Plank, secretary.

1822. The original name of Waynesburg continued in official use for some years, when Waynesboro became the official name of the town.

Postmasters. The following is a complete list of the postmasters of Waynesburg and Waynesboro from the beginning until the present time:

Note 36. While the town was known as Waynesburg, Michael Stoner was the postmaster.

The name was then changed to Waynesboro, and the postmasters in the order of their appointment, were: Michael Stoner, Joseph Deardorff, James Walker, Michael M. Stoner, John W. Stoner, James Brotherton, James Brotherton, Jr., Jacob R. Welsh, Thomas G. Pilkington, Nancy Pilkington, Andrew G. Nevin, Jacob R. Welsh, Andrew G. Nevin, Matilda R. Nevin, George Middour, James P. Lowell, Andrew S. Bonebrake, Alexander D. Morganthall and Silas E. Dubbell.

Lawyers.

In the legal fraternity the town has been well represented, as the following list will show:

Joseph Douglas, removed to Washington Territory, where he died; George W. Welsh, deceased; Lewis W. Detrich, deceased; N. Bruce Martin; W. T. Omwake; J. R. Ruthrauff; Charles Walter; James B. Raby.

Clergymen.

The following is a list of ministers of the gospel from the single township of Washington, of which Waynesboro is the center, natives of either town or township. Their denominational relation at the time they entered the ministry is given:

Reformed: Andrew P. Frieze, Jeremiah Heller, Henry Harbaugh, Daniel Gans, George B. Russell, A. Carl Whitmer, Christian C. Russell, Simon S. Miller, Joseph H. Johnston, George H. Johnston, Josiah D. Detrich, George B. Resser, Charles H. Coon, James W. Gilland, William H. Lecron, Harvey Mickley.

Lutheran: David Harbaugh, Daniel Summers, Daniel Beckner, Michael Jacobs, Frederick Benedict, Henry Weixel, William Keckler, Clarence Eyler, Dixon H. Geiser and Julius Seebach.

Presbyterian: Robert Hoover and Smith Barnes.

Methodist: John Morehead, Henry Stonehouse, and Henry L. Besore.

Bishop McFarland, very prominent in the Roman Catholic Church, was also brought up here.

CHAPTER VII.

Medical fraternity.

The medical fraternity is well represented in the history of the town and township. The following is a list of the names of physicians who were located and practiced medicine in Waynesboro from the time of its founding up to the present time: John Liggett, John Oellig, Sr., John Oellig, Jr., James Brotherton, Sr., James Brotherton, Jr., Thomas Walker, Washington A. Harbaugh, Andrew Hetrich, Sydneham Walker, Daniel Benedict, George E. Outhit, Edwin A. Hering, George W. Boteler, John A. Bouse, A. S. Tinges, Edmund S. Showers, homeopathic. The following are now in active practice: Benjamin Frantz, Joseph Frantz, Isaac N. Snively, John M. Ripple, James Burns Amberson, Abraham H. Strickler, Abraham Barr Snively, Aaron B. Sollenberger, John W. Croft, Percy D. Hoover, Rebecca P. Laughlin, Walter Pearre, homeopathic, Nevie C. Detrich, homeopathic.

Note 37.

Local corporations and manufacturing companies.

The growth of local corporations and particularly of industrial institutions in Waynesboro has been phenomenal. The town has forged far ahead of the older towns in the valley in this respect and, to-day, presents one of the most busy industrial centers to be found anywhere in the State.

While it is not possible in the outline of the history of the town to give a detailed account of these different institutions, yet it is believed that a record of their names and the character of the work performed by them, with lists of their present officers, will be matters of interest.

The Frick company.

In the manufacture of steam engines and grain threshers, and other agricultural machinery, the Frick Company has been prominent and successful. The personnel of that company follows:

Officers: S. B. Rinehart, president; Dr. A. H. Strickler, vice-president; Ezra Frick, general manager and secretary; H. B. Strickler, treasurer; A. H. Hutchinson,

manager ice machine department; A. O. Frick, manager sales department, Corliss and automatic engines, etc.; J. H. Deardorff, manager sales department, traction and portable engines, etc.; S. H. Brown, manager transportation department; J. B. Raby, attorney and manager, collection department.

Directors: S. B. Rinehart; Dr. A. H. Strickler; Ezra Frick; A. O. Frick; Daniel Tritle; A. F. Rohrer; W. H. Snyder; J. S. Lesher; J. G. Corbett; E. O. Blair.

The Geiser Manufacturing Company.

A successful rival of the Frick Company in the manufacture of machinery, engines, etc., is The Geiser Manufacturing Company. The officers and directors of this company are as follows:

Officers: A. E. Price, president; A. D. Morganthall, vice-president; J. J. Oller, treasurer; J. A. Middower, secretary; D. M. Good, Jr., general manager; George B. Beaver, manager, transportation department; A. H. Deardorff, manager, collection department.

Directors: A. E. Price; J. J. Oller; Daniel Hoover; A. D. Morganthall; D. M. Good, Jr.; J. A. Garrett; George B. Beaver; S. M. Kitzmiller; J. R. Oller.

Other corporations are the following:

The American Manufacturing Company.

The American Manufacturing Company. Officers: Dr. F. S. Brenisholts, president; Dr. A. H. Strickler, vice-president; E. B. Fahrney, secretary and treasurer. Directors: Dr. F. S. Brenisholts, Dr. A. H. Strickler, R. Shover, J. S. Lesher, W. H. Brown, Jr., E. B. Fahrney, Clayton Philips.

The Landis Tool Company.

Landis Tool Company, manufacturers of all kinds of tools. Officers: Dr. A. H. Strickler, president; Daniel Hoover, vice-president; J. Elmer Frantz, secretary and treasurer; A. B. Landis, general superintendent; W. T. Omwake, attorney. Directors: Dr. A. H. Strickler,

CHAPTER VII.

Daniel Hoover, S. B. Rinehart, Ezra Frick, W. H. Snyder, F. Forthman, R. Shover, T. B. Smith, W. T. Omwake.

Other industries.

Smith Manufacturing Company, George W. Smith, president.

Decarbonated Lime and Stone Company, Reuben Shover, president.

Emmert Vise Company, J. F. and J. C. Emmert, proprietors.

Waynesboro Hosiery Mills, D. F. Beaver, proprietor.

Pen-Mar Distillery, J. C. Clugston, proprietor.

Electric Clock Works, Frederick Frick, proprietor.

Banks and savings institutions.

The Waynesboro Savings Fund Society was organized with the following officers: George Jacobs, president; John Nill, treasurer; Dr. Thomas Walker, secretary. Directors: George Jacobs, John Funk (of H.), Jacob S. Sechrist, Henry C. Funk, Abram Frantz, Henry Besore, Joseph Elden, John Ditch, Dr. Thomas Walker, George Besore, John Price, John Philips, W. S. Amberson. This bank liquidated and was succeeded by the First National Bank.

The Waynesboro Savings Fund Society. Organized March 5, 1853.

Note 38.

1863.

The First National Bank. Organized Nov. 18, 1863.

The First National Bank, of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, No. 244, was organized with the following officers: George Jacobs, president; John Philips, cashier. Directors: George Jacobs, Alexander Hamilton, Daniel Mickley, John Price, Samuel Frantz, Henry Good, George Besore, W. S. Amberson, James H. Clayton. This bank went into liquidation and consolidated with the People's National Bank.

January 29, 1895.

The People's National Bank. Organized Sept. 18, 1890.

The People's National Bank, of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. Officers: Daniel Hoover, president; W. T. Omwake, vice-president; J. H. Stoner, cashier. Directors: Joseph H. Crebs, Ferdinand Forthman, D. M. Good, Jr., Melchor Elden, W. T. Omwake, Benjamin F. Welty, Daniel Hoover, Samuel Hoeflich, Henry Rinehart, Jacob

F. Good, Ezekiel Elden, Dr. A. S. Bonebrake, Jere F. Zullinger. CHAPTER VII.

The Bank of Waynesboro. Officers: J. J. Oller, president; A. E. Price, vice-president; M. E. Sollenberger, cashier. Directors: J. J. Oller, C. H. Buhrman, J. M. Newcomer, A. E. Price, I. E. Yost, Franklin Miller, J. M. Wolff, D. M. Baker, B. R. Summer, J. B. Long, Dr. Walter Pearre, William H. Brown, S. M. Kitzmiller. The Bank of Waynesboro. Organized Jan. 4, 1895.

The Waynesboro Dime Savings Fund and Trust Company. Officers: D. S. Lesher, president; John G. Corbett, vice-president; James S. Gordon, secretary and treasurer. Directors: D. S. Lesher, John G. Corbett, J. W. Newcomer, J. S. Lesher, A. W. Ruthrauff, Hiram Detrow, S. G. Hollinger, John H. Shank, J. W. Foreman. This bank consolidated with the Bank of Waynesboro. The Waynesboro Dime Savings Fund and Trust Company. Organized May 5, 1896.

The Waynesboro Electric Light and Power Company was organized by popular subscription. Capital stock, fifteen thousand dollars. Officers: Ferdinand Forthman, president; Ezekiel Elden, vice-president; John J. Miller, secretary; W. T. Omwake, treasurer; J. F. Geiser, general superintendent. Directors: Ferdinand Forthman John J. Miller, J. F. Geiser, E. W. Washabaugh, J. F. Zullinger, Daniel Hoover, Ezekiel Elden. Light and water companies. The Waynesboro Electric Light and Power Company. Incorporated May 5, 1891.

The Waynesboro Gas Company. Capital stock, twenty-five thousand dollars. This company was re-organized, when the entire capital stock was absorbed by local purchasers. Officers: J. C. Criswell, D. D. S., president; T. B. Smith, secretary; J. H. Stoner, treasurer. Directors: J. C. Criswell, T. B. Smith, J. H. Stoner, John M. Wolff, H. C. Criswell, W. H.Middlekauff, J. W. Clugston. The Waynesboro Gas Company. Inorporated in 1882. Reorganized August, 1899.

The Waynesboro Water Company. Capital stock, eighty thousand dollars. On the death of George S. Moyer, of Philadelphia, who held all but a few shares of The Waynesboro Water Company. Incorporated in 1882. Reorganized August, 1889.

CHAPTER VII.

the stock, this company was re-organized, when the entire capital stock was absorbed by local capitalists. Officers: W. T. Omwake, president; I. E. Yost, secretary; Reuben Shover, treasurer. Directors: W. T. Omwake, Reuben Shover, I. E. Yost, Daniel Hoover, M. E. Sollenberger, J. H. Neal, David H. Hoover. The water is brought from Bailey's spring, on the South Mountain, six miles distant.

The Pennsylvania Telephone Company. Instituted in 1882.

The Pennsylvania Telephone Company has an exchange in full operation established in Waynesboro in connection with the Chesapeake and Potomac Company, of Maryland. It was operated as a separate exchange for several years, when, with the building of the line from Carlisle to Waynesboro, via Chambersburg, connection was made with Harrisburg. Officers: A. R. Shellenberger, president; I. J. Lerch, general superintendent; M. H. Buehler, general manager; J. H. Crosman, Jr., secretary and treasurer; L. H. Kinnard, Jr., superintendent; W. J. C. Jacobs, local manager.

Board of Trade. Instituted Feb. 28, 1896.

The Waynesboro Board of Trade. Managers: J. R. Ruthrauff, J. H. Stoner, I. E. Yost, J. M. Wolff, Val. Smith, Dr. A. H. Strickler, Simon Wiener, J. H. Deardorff, J. J. Oller, D. M. Good, Reuben Shover, H. E. Hoke, W. T. Omwake, H. J. Mentzer, J. B. Long. Officers: J. R. Ruthrauff, president; J. J. Oller, first vice-president; I. E. Yost, second vice-president; D. M. Good, third vice-president; J. H. Stoner, fourth vice-president; J. B. Long, secretary; W. T. Omwake, treasurer. Standing committees: first, finance, publication and statistics; second, municipal affairs and legislation; third, transportation and commerce; fourth, manufactures and real estate. The vice-presidents in their order are the chairmen of the committees.

The Waynesboro Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 219. The present membership is one hundred and fifty-seven, and total enrollment to date, four hundred and thirty-four. Officers: E. B. Fahrney, noble grand; G. F. Bender, vice grand; W. I. Bikle and R. Shover, secretaries; Alf. N. Russell, treasurer; H. H. Leidig, Reuben Shover, S. B. Gilbert, trustees; W. I. Bikle, representative to Grand Lodge. Amount paid in benefits during the past ten years, five thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-five cents. Benefits paid in the last year, eight hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty cents. Meets Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows' Hall, East Main street.

The Waynesboro Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 219. Instituted Feb. 16, 1847.

The Widow's Friend Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 71. Officers: Robert Catrow, first presiding officer; S. B. Gilbert, present presiding officer; D. B. Russell, first scribe; Alf. N. Russell, present scribe; J. W. Geyer, H. P.; J. D. Delaplaine, S. W.; John L. Geist, J. W.; D. N. Stephey, treasurer. The admitted membership since organization is eighty-one, and present membership twenty-three. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall on the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month.

The Widow's Friend Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 71. Instituted May 17, 1848. Reinstituted April 11, 1884.

The Uncas Tribe, 101, Red Men. Officers: G. F. Lidy, first presiding officer; C. G. Rowe, sachem; W. T. Balsley, S. Sagaman; H. L. Miner; J. Sagaman; J. W. Corbett, prophet; E. J. Greenawalt, chief recorder; W. A. Hanstine, keeper, wampum; J. W. Shaffer, guard, wigwam; D. C. Shank, guard, forest. Present membership, seventy-eight, and number enrolled since organization, three hundred and eleven. Amount paid in sick benefits during the last year, one hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-five cents. Charter members: G. F. Lidy, William A. Price, William Hanstine, J. B. Russell, F. Forthman, D. J. Rhea, C. H. Dickle, J. Woolard, G. B. Beaver, C. N. Beaver, G. G. Pilkington, J. L. Weagley, L. C. Rhea, W. I. Bikle, H. Detrow, J. B. French, A. A. French.

The Uncas Tribe, 101, Red Men. Instituted May 11, 1869.

The George Washington Lodge, No. 487, Knights of Pythias. Instituted March 7, 1883.

The George Washington Lodge, No. 487, Knights of Pythias. Present membership, one hundred and eight, and total enrollment to date, two hundred and three, number of members deceased since organization, seven. The first presiding officer was Simon Weiner, and the first secretary was A. D. Morganthall. Officers: J. E. Stout, chancellor, commander; Charles Waynant, vice-chancellor; J. F. Reininger, prelate; J. R. Hoffman, master of work; D. B. Royer, keeper of records and seal; J. H. Bowers, master of finance; C. B. Clayton, master of exchequer; William T. Balsley, master at arms; John N. Seltzer, inside guard; B. M. Kauffman, outside guard. Paid benefits last year of two hundred dollars. Meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, east Main street. Charter members: James P. Lowell, George B. Beaver, Simon Weiner, William A. Price, Daniel F. Krug, Jacob Weiner, Daniel Johnston, A. D. Morganthall, Jacob H. Brown, D. W. Burns, J. C. Hess.

The Waynesboro Council, No. 993, Royal Arcanum. Instituted Aug. 11, 1886.

The Waynesboro Council, No. 993, Royal Arcanum. Present membership, forty-eight, and enrollment to date, seventy-five. Paid in benefits to date, twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and in the past year, seventy-five dollars. Officers: I. E. Yost, regent; A. D. Morganthall, vice-regent; Clayton Philips, orator; S. H. Brown, past regent; G. Howard Kuhn, secretary; H. G. Bonebrake, collector; A. H. Rossman, treasurer; B. R. Barlup, chaplain; D. W. Bear, guide; W. H. Brown, Jr. warden; Jacob S. Funk, sentry.

The Waynesboro Castle, No. 327, Knights of the Golden Eagle. Instituted Sept. 20, 1889.

The Waynesboro Castle, No. 327, Knights of the Golden Eagle. Present membership, eighty-five, and enrollment to date, one hundred and eighty-seven. Benefits paid to date, two thousand three hundred and five dollars. Benefits paid during past year, two hundred and seventy-four dollars. Officers: George Heefner, past chief;

Aaron Wagner, noble chief; Frank C. Durban, vice-chief; Adam W. Raby, high priest; B. F. Weyant, venerable hermit; H. S. Fisher, master of records; C. H. Koons, keeper of exchequer; John Dysert, Sir herald; W. S. Bahner, worthy bard; A. H. Bear, worthy chamberlain; Jacob Weigle, ensign; H. C. Fox, esquire; Garry E. Brewer, first guardsman; J. L. Weagley, second guardsman; C. E. Hicks, J. A. Rowe, Reuben Shover, Trustees. Meets at Wolff Block each Friday evening.

The Acacia Lodge, No. 586, F. and A. M.

The Acacia Lodge, No. 586, F. and A. M. Instituted May 22, 1891.

Present membership, fifty-six, and enrollment to date, sixty-five. Number of members deceased since organization, two. The first presiding officer was Samuel R. Frantz, and the first secretary, J. H. Stoner. Officers: Charles B. Clayton, worthy master; Joseph Frantz, senior warden; C. C. McKown, junior warden; D. F. Beaver, treasurer; S. C. Plank, secretary. Meets third Friday of each month in Wolff Block, east Main street. Charter members were: Samuel R. Frantz, Samuel C. Plank, Jacob H. Stoner, George G. Shively, Thomas B. Smith, William Wallace, P. N. S. Brumbaugh, Lewis Cantner, Simon Weiner, John L. McCaskey, James P. Wolff, Albert J. Harbaugh, Ferdinand Forthman, David F. Beaver, David C. Shank, Jeremiah F. Zullinger, William E. Angle, John C. Criswell, Edgar W. Washabaugh, Charles C. Burgesser, Edgar Penney, Thomas S. Cunningham, Abraham O. Frick.

The Waynesboro Council, No. 760, Jr. O. U. A. M.

The Waynesboro Council, No. 760, Jr. O. U. A. M. Instituted Dec. 18, 1891.

The Waynesboro Council, No. 760, Jr. O. U. A. M. enrollment to date, three hundred and forty-three, number of members deceased since organization, six. The first presiding officer was J. W. Fowler, and the first secretary, F. K. Henninger. Benefits paid to date, three thousand three hundred and ten dollars and thirty-eight cents. Benefits paid during the past year, four hundred and

twelve dollars and fifty cents. Officers: B. C. Wolfkill, councillor; E. E. Conrad, vice-councillor; H. L. Miner, recording secretary; S. P. Ambrose, assistant recording secretary; George Tschudy, financial secretary; A. W. Raby, treasurer; D. Oglesbee, conductor; Percy Robinson, warden; Ray Zimmerman, inside sentinel; Edward Coffman, outside sentinel; John A. Baker, Jr., past councillor; S. P. Ambrose, Jacob Shetter, J. B. Hess, trustees; W. E. Bretzler, representative to State Council; George Tschudy, alternate; D. W. Berlin, chaplain. Charter members: T. S. Nevin, H. McCleary, J. W. Fowler, A. Baker, C. M. Funk, A. S. Gonder, W. E. Bretzler, W. E. Washabaugh, J. M. Ditslear, J. B. Gossert, J. F. Furney, F. K. Henninger, C. W. Spielman, F. M. Conrad, C. R. Hanstine, William D. Furney. Meets in Wolff Block on Tuesday evenings.

The Waynesboro Conclave, No. 217, Improved Order of Heptasophs. Instituted Feb. 22, 1892.

The Waynesboro Conclave, No. 217, Improved Order of Heptasophs. Present membership, fifty-four, and enrollment to date, sixty-three. The first presiding officer was S. C. Plank, and the first secretary, S. A. Clevenger. Officers: Dr. Joseph Frantz, presiding officer; S. A. Clevenger, secretary; Alf. N. Russell, financier; L. C. Rhea, treasurer. Benefits paid, three thousand dollars. Charter members: Joseph Frantz, John B. Russell, T. B. Smith, J. F. Nitterhouse, John W. Lowman, I. E. Yost, S. C. Plank, P. N. Brumbaugh, H. C. Criswell, J. H. Gonder, Alf. N. Russell, S. A. Clevenger, L. C. Rhea, B. H. Foreman, Dr. A. H. Strickler, A. D. Morganthall, D. B. Snively, I. F. Delaplaine, S. R. Frantz, John B. Lowry, Dr. I. N. Snively, James B. Raby, J. E. Sanders, John A. Weagly, C. F. Martin, C. W. Needy, John B. Sellers, M. S. Kunkle. Meets first and third Thursday evenings of each month at Odd Fellows' Hall, East Main street.

The Peerless Aid Society, Instituted June 11, 1892.

The Peerless Aid Society, a beneficial association among the employees of The Geiser Manufacturing Com-

pany. Present membership, two hundred and forty, and enrollment to date, three hundred and twenty. Officers: L. P. Thompson, president; F. B. Hershey, vice-president; J. C. Hicks, secretary; H. L. Stoner, assistant secretary; J. J. Oller, treasurer. Paid in benefits to date, five thousand three hundred and ten dollars. Paid in benefits during the past year, nine hundred and ten dollars. Meets monthly at office of The Geiser Manufacturing Company.

The Lady Wayne Rebekah Lodge, No. 16. Present membership, forty-two. Officers: Mrs. Lucy Morganthall, noble grand; Mrs. Susan Stover, vice-grand; Mrs. Alf. N. Russell, secretary; Miss Florence Richardson, treasurer. Meets first and third Mondays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall, East Main street.

The Lady Wayne Rebekah Lodge, No. 15. Instituted July 31, 1893.

The Blue Mountain Commandery, No. 76, Knights of the Golden Eagle. Present membership, twenty-three, and enrollment to date, forty-one. Officers: J. A. Rowe, grand chevalier; J. H. Morganthall, valiant commander; B. F. Weyant, officer of the guard; J. J. Clohecy, captain of the troop; A. A. Wagner, knight herald; W. I. Bikle, knight preceptor; H. S. Fisher, knight historian; C. E. Hicks, knight almoner; H. S. Fisher, knight precentor; I. Greenwald, knight ensign; T. B. Moatz, knight armorer; J. E. Harbaugh, garrison guard; J. H. Dysert, advance guard; F. C. Durben, first knight of honor; J. L. Weagley, second knight of honor; W. I. Bikle, J. L. Weagley, trustees. Meets at Yost Hall first and third Monday evenings of each month.

The Blue Mountain Commandery, No. 76, Knights of the Golden Eagle. Instituted Dec. 24, 1894.

The Uncas Council, No. 100, D. of P. Present membership, fifty-two, and enrollment since organization, sixty-four, number of members deceased since organization, one. The first presiding officer was Mrs. Mary A. Hopwood, and the present presiding officer, Mrs. Harry E.

The Uncas Council, No. 100, D. of P. Instituted Jan. 31, 1898.

Stouffer. The first secretary was Mrs. Charles G. Rowe, and the present secretary, Mrs. M. J. Settle.

The Washington Camp, No. 661, P. O. S. of A. Instituted March 14, 1898.

The Washington Camp, No. 661, P. O. S. of A. Present membership, one hundred and eighteen. Officers: C. H. Williams, president; C. H. Grath, vice-president; J. W. Moore, recording secretary; E. C. Arnold, financial secretary; John H. Grath, treasurer; C. H. Miller, master of finance; Daniel Berlin, chaplain; W. E. Cantner, assistant secretary; H. McCorney, inspector; J. N. Anderson, guard; L. S. Johnston, John Aulter, W. E. Cantner, trustees; L. S. Johnston, representative to State Council. Benefits paid during the past year, sixteen dollars. Meets Thursday evenings at Yost Hall, West Main street.

The Blue Mountain Temple, Ladies of the Golden Eagle. Instituted Aug. 14, 1899.

The Blue Mountain Temple, Ladies of the Golden Eagle. Present membership, thirty-three, and enrollment since organization, thirty-three. Officers: Mrs. Jennie Rowe, past templar; Mrs. Kate Beard, noble templar; Miss Mary Martz, vice-templar; Mrs. Belle Ryder, prophetess; Mrs. Ella B. Wagner, priestess; Miss Susie Shorb, guardian of the records; Mrs. Ethel French, guardian of finance; Mrs. Sudie Fisher, guardian of exchequer; Miss Bertha Newman, marshal of ceremonies; Miss Myra Hopwood, guardian of music; Mrs. Gertie Reary, guardian of inner portal; B. F. Weyant, guardian of outer portal; Mrs. Mary Hopwood, Mrs. Bird Weyant, Mrs. Mattie Stoos, trustees. Meets at Yost Hall each Tuesday evening.

The Public Reading Room Association. Instituted in 1893.

The Public Reading Room Association. Officers and committees: D. Singer Geiser, president; Miss Flo M. Richardson, secretary; B. C. Kadel, treasurer; J. R. Ruthrauff, B. C. Kadel, committee on finance; George M. Spangler, Misses Margaret Fahnestock and Flo M. Richardson, committee on literature; Walter Mentzer, Mrs.

Mary Corbett and Miss Anna Hershey, committee on library and rooms. Public reading room and library in Shively Block, Center Square. CHAPTER VII.

Fire companies.

The fire department of Waynesboro, while not very extensive, is well organized and proficient. Among the firemen are to be found some of the best representative citizens of the town, and, as is frequently the case elsewhere, so in Waynesboro, the firemen constitute a most potent and important factor of citizenship.

The first fire company of which there appears to be mention was the "Washington Engine Company." It was in existence upwards of fifty years ago, but no records of it have been found.

The Mechanics' Steam Fire Engine Company.

1879.

There are two existing companies of firemen. The Mechanics' Steam Fire Engine Company has been in existence some twenty years. The first officers of the company were, Samuel Frantz, president; John D. Frederic, vice-president; Joseph Walters, treasurer; J. C. West, secretary; E. P. Grove, assistant secretary. The present officers of the company are: David Thompson, president; J. H. Miller, vice-president; J. B. Wallace, treasurer; E. Z. Gonder, secretary; R. B. Haffner, assistant secretary. Investigating committee, J. F. Johnston, J. H. Miller, J. S. Stoops. Directors, H. C. Funk, J. B. Wallace, J. H. Miller, E. Z. Gonder, J. S. Stoops, Robert Watson, W. G. Henneberger, J. F. Johnston, M. L. Gift, R. B. Haffner, David Thompson, J. M. Funk. M. L. Gift, first engineer; E. Z. Gonder, second engineer; R. B. Haffner, third engineer. J. S. Stoops, first firemen; Edward Kauffman, second firemen; Alfred McCarty, third fireman.

A. T. H. and L. Company.

1880.

The other protective organization in Waynesboro is the "Always There Hook and Ladder Company," which is likewise constituted of a representative class of citizenship, and does its full share of work whenever an emergency

CHAPTER VII.

arises. It was organized with about thirty members and the following officers: Jacob F. Reininger, president; William I. Bikle, vice-president; John D. Foltz, treasurer; Cyrus M. Foltz, secretary. The present officers are: William J. Hawman, president; William M. Grove, vice-president; William E. Fisher, treasurer; David B. Zook, secretary. It has now about one hundred members.

Their quarters.

These two fire companies both had their quarters in the townhall, but they have now removed into the new firemen's building which has been lately erected and completed on South Potomac avenue. This building furnishes them with most commodious quarters, and is a credit to the town.

The town hall and academy of music. 1881.

The townhall, in which the firemen formerly had their quarters, was erected by the town some years ago. It serves not only as a townhouse, but is used as well, as an academy of music; the auditorium being a convenient place for the use of entertainments of all kinds. Previous to the erection of this building, the old building on the square was used for town purposes.

Railroad facilities. 1838.

1873.

Although the question of railroad accommodations for Waynesboro was agitated as many as sixty years ago, yet the town remained without railroad facilities until a comparatively late period.

This early agitation related to that enterprise well known in history as the Thaddeus Stevens "Tape Worm." This railroad was projected whilst the "Great Commoner" was a representative in the State Legislature of the county of Adams, wherein lay his large iron lands and iron works. It was the ambition of Stevens to extend the great public works of the State and bring his property into the market by building a railroad through the section connecting the

TOWN BUILDINGS.

FIREMEN'S NEW HALL.

TOWN HALL.

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ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Pennsylvania public works with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. It was an ambitious, but an impracticable scheme, and, after it had cost the State upwards of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, it was wholly and utterly abandoned. Owing to its greed for the consumption of State funds and its many curvings through mountain and glade to reach its destination, it became popularly known as the Thaddeus Stevens "Tape Worm Railroad."

Act of Assembly, 1836. P. L., p. 850.

By special act of Legislature, Waynesboro was made a point on this railroad, the "Gettysburg Railroad," as its incorporated name was. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, however, preferring the more feasible route and plan of the Cumberland Valley railroad, gave the finishing stroke to the Gettysburg and Waynesboro road by refusing it further State aid, and by extending such aid to its rival. So Waynesboro was left to wait the event of time, and it was not until the building of the Mont Alto railroad that its hope of railroad accommodation grew into certainty.

Mont Alto railroad company. 1872.

The Mont Alto railroad was first completed from a point near Scotland, on the Cumberland Valley main line, to Mont Alto. It was opened for business that year for about ten miles of its length. Some six years later it was extended eighteen miles to Waynesboro, and furnished the first railroad outlet from that town.

1878.

Baltimore and Cumberland Valley railroad.

The original idea of Stevens of connecting the Pennsylvania railroads with the Baltimore and Ohio through the gap in the South Mountain was, as before stated, an impracticable one as a whole, but not so far as using the gap as a railway entrance. Long years afterwards it was utilized by the building of the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley railroad, which connected with the Western Maryland railroad system at a point on the west slope of the Blue Ridge. This line gave Waynesboro further railroad facilities, and connected the town more directly with Chambersburg, and gave it an outlet through the old-time pass in the mountain to Baltimore.

1876.

CHAPTER VIII.

IN WAR TIMES.—Part I.

WHEN OUR FOREFATHERS FOUGHT FOR HOME AND COUNTRY.

CHAPTER VIII.

Historical epochs marked by war.

IT is true of every nation, whether of the old world or of the new, that the principal epochs of its history have been marked by wars. It has been natural, therefore, and, perhaps, has proved an easier task for the historian to make his periods of recountal co-incident with and largely dependent for interest upon the periods of organized strife.

Other factors.

The result of this tendency is apparent in a marked degree in the published narratives, both local and general, which present the story of the past in American settlements, and particularly in Pennsylvania. Thus, through "the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war" undue ambiton has been made virtue, and the agents and factors in the equally important problems relating to the advance of civilization and arising in times of peace have been sometimes ingloriously forgotten, and concerning the results of activity in the premises history is mute.

A partial departure from custom.

In the undertaking in hand, the writer here avows it to have been his purpose from the outset to depart somewhat widely from the beaten path of the past, and not to give undue prominence to the periods of warfare and their incidents which seem to have chiefly engaged the attention of writers earlier interested in the work of compiling the history of the Cumberland Valley. Whilst this determination will be adhered to, it will, nevertheless, be necessary to give some account, concise as possible, of the periods of warfare which befell, and in which the people of the Cumberland Valley were at all times interested, and in which many were engaged.

INDIAN OUTRAGES AND SETTLERS' DEFENSE.

During the period covering a full score of years, when the Indian warriors roamed at will among the defenseless

frontier settlements, marking their paths with fire and blood, while the western border of the then Cumberland county was terribly scourged, the southern and southeastern portions of the county were by no means exempt from their share of suffering. CHAPTER VIII.

Sacrifices of the past.

There are many and romantic traditions of the sad experiences of the settlers at the hands of this treacherous and blood-thirsty foe. Men, women and children were butchered in cold blood, and, worse, were carried into hopeless captivity, and made to endure cruelties and tortures, at the mere recital of which the mind revolts. The narratives of some of these experiences, gathered from authentic sources, are as prolific of horrible detail as the chronicle of barbaric peoples before the dawn of civilization, and speak to us in awesome language of the fearful sacrifices which our forebears were compelled to make before it was possible for this beautiful valley "to blossom and bloom like the rose," and to be fit for enjoyment in the peace and happiness of the present day.

Loudon's Narrative. Pritz's Border Life.

AT PEACE.

The causes which brought about the inflamed condition of the savage mind within the borders of Pennsylvania, and the inert and selfish policy which at the outset temporized with the danger and by daily inaction fostered the rapidly growing evil, are themes full of interest, but having no place in this narrative. In the individual and organized efforts which were made to defend against and punish these treacheries, the settlers of the Cumberland Valley acquitted

An evil fostered by inertness.

CHAPTER VIII.

themselves like men, at times with little or no assistance from the Government.

The story of local outrages.

To localize the story of these Indian outrages and fit the tale to the particular section of the valley which now claims attention is not to be thought of, but so far as vague and uncertain traditions and the suggestions of written narrative will furnish facts concerning one or two local happenings, they will be given.

1755.

1763-1764.

The particular periods when the Cumberland Valley, in common with the other frontier settlements, suffered most from Indian outrages were just after the defeat of General Braddock, and immediately succeeding the outbreak of the so-called Pontiac war.

In the Waynesboro locality.

Recorded outrages.

As has been before stated, the Waynesboro locality, albeit the South Mountain furnished safe hiding-places for the savage, did not so frequently suffer from their murderous incursions as the more exposed parts of the valley to the westward and northward, yet the recorded reports, meager as they are, and the personal narratives of murders and outrages committed during the terrible years which measured up the decade following Braddock's defeat, refer to this locality in entries like the following:

1756, Aug. 27.

"The Indians took one person from the South Mountain."

July 9, 1757.

"Trooper Wilson's son killed at Antietam creek."

Loudon's Narrative.

"I presume this," says the narrator, John McCullough, "to have been the man that I mentioned Ben Dickson shot, and shaked his scalp at his father when he was creeping up to shoot a deer." The narrator's complete story of this occurrence is as follows: "I have often heard Mus-soohwhese, or Ben Dickson, relate that he had been around murdering, but was not satisfied with what he had done, because one white man had outrun him and made his escape, notwithstanding he had shot at him when he was jumping over a fence not more than four or five steps

from him. He, therefore, left the company and went to another part of the settlement where he sulked about for some time. At last, being at the side of a creek one morning he saw a deer in the water, which he thought he would kill. Whilst he was creeping up to the deer he heard a rustle in the leaves close by him. On looking up he saw a white man creeping towards the deer, whom he shot instantly on the spot and pulled off his scalp. An old man, whom he supposed to be the father of the man he killed, came running towards him, hallooing at him if he had killed a deer; as Dickson could speak the English language perfectly well he answered, 'Yes, by ————; and if you do not believe me, here is the skin,' shaking his son's scalp at him; the old man made his escape from him."

"One, McKisson, wounded, and his son taken from the South Mountain." June 27th.

"One man killed and ten taken near Black's Gap, South Mountain." April 13, 1878.

"One man killed and nine taken near Archibald Bard's, South Mountain." Same day.

The man killed on this occasion was Thomas Potter, a brother of General James Potter. Among those taken prisoners were Richard Bard and his wife, Hannah McBride, Samuel Henry, Daniel McManemy, and William White. There were nineteen Indians in the party.

A familiar name in the vicinity of Waynesboro in the early days was that of Renfrew, and the well authenticated story of the sad fate which befell two daughters of that family is still an interesting theme in all fireside tales for the children or when reminiscences among the elders of the country side are in order. The story has been told with many embellishments, but it is repeated here because of its local character. What may be considered the best digested narrative of the occurrence is here used as authority. Murder of the Renfrew sisters. J. C. Burns, in McCauley's History.

CHAPTER VIII.

It matters little whether these two unfortunate young women, when attacked by the Indians, were preparing to ride away on horseback, as one account has it, or were engaged in washing clothes, as the better authority asserts. At all events, they were killed and scalped by two Indians, who did not long escape their just punishment. The story of the pursuit of them by two experienced hunters is graphically told. On the second day after the murder, the fiends in human shape who had committed it, carefully seeking a way westward, had stopped under some wild plum trees, which grew abundantly in this section of the country at that time, and were cautiously plucking and eating the fruit, when they were discovered by their determined pursuers, who, it is said, with cool deliberation, bided their time until they were near enough to see the plum seeds drop from the mouths of the unsuspecting Indians, when, at a given signal, the avengers of the murdered women fired, each killing his man. The gruesome sequel of this tale is to the effect that the avengers returned with the scalps of their victims in time to be present at the burial of the sisters, and to certify to the assembled neighbors the absolute character of the revenge they had taken by depositing on the coffin the recovered scalps of the murdered women, and, by their side, the scalps of the murderers.

The girls murdered.

The success of the pursuers.

The burial.

There is no definite date now to be fixed when this massacre took place. Tradition has it that it was among the last, if not the last, outrage committed by the Indians in this section.

Possible date 1764.

The reputed residence of the Renfrew sisters was not far from the mill on the farm of Peter Fahnestock, near Waynesboro. They are said to be buried in a picturesque spot known as the Burns' family burying ground, not far from the banks of the Antietam. There is no mark of identification upon the stone which, tradition says, marks

Their residence and burial place.

their grave. As yet, their only epitaph is traced upon the memory of man. CHAPTER VIII.

It is not necessary to multiply accounts of the terrible experiences of the pioneer settlers to prove the proposition that they made the gravest sacrifices to secure the homes which their descendants are now enjoying; yet how few of the present generation pay even the tribute of a passing thought to these sacrifices, and few there are, it is true, who do believe that by preserving an old record, The massacre of Enoch Brown and his school-children. Forgotten sacrifices.

ON THE WAR PATH.

recording a tradition, marking an historical spot with a monument "we do recover and save somewhat from the maw of time."

Among these may be classed the public-spirited gentleman who championed, and those who aided him in carrying out, a praise-worthy plan which resulted in the erection of the only monuments ever raised within the limits of Franklin county commemorative of this period of sacrifice and suffering, the seedtime of the present harvest of enjoyment. Rev. Cyrus C. Cort.

The story of the massacre of the schoolmaster, Enoch July 26, 1764.

CHAPTER VIII.

Brown, and his pupils who came to him for instruction on that last sad day at Guitner's little schoolhouse, on the outskirts of the "Conococheague settlement," lying just about three miles north by west of the present town of Greencastle, is a familiar one to every school child in Franklin county to-day. It is an event familiar because commemorated, and it stands forth in strong contrast with the other historical events far more important, but now buried in oblivion because of the indifference and, may it be called, lack of patriotism of a past generation. The lesson is plain; will the present generation profit by it?

A lesson to be profited by.

1764.

It was a time when the spirit of war inflamed the minds of the white man and the red man alike. Roving bands of savages carried death and devastation in every direction. No locality within the frontier settlements, however secluded, was safe from an unexpected visit from these murderous bands, and who, that has visited the spot, even in this day a miniature wilderness, where this old schoolhouse stood, is not struck with admiration for the spirit of courage and hardihood which placed the schoolhouse there in those days of danger.

Courage and hardihood manifested.

Teacher and eleven scholars present.

On the day of the disaster, eleven scholars answered to the last roll-call. The story of their undoing is sufficiently told by the monuments erected some years ago, and which to-day stand on the spot.

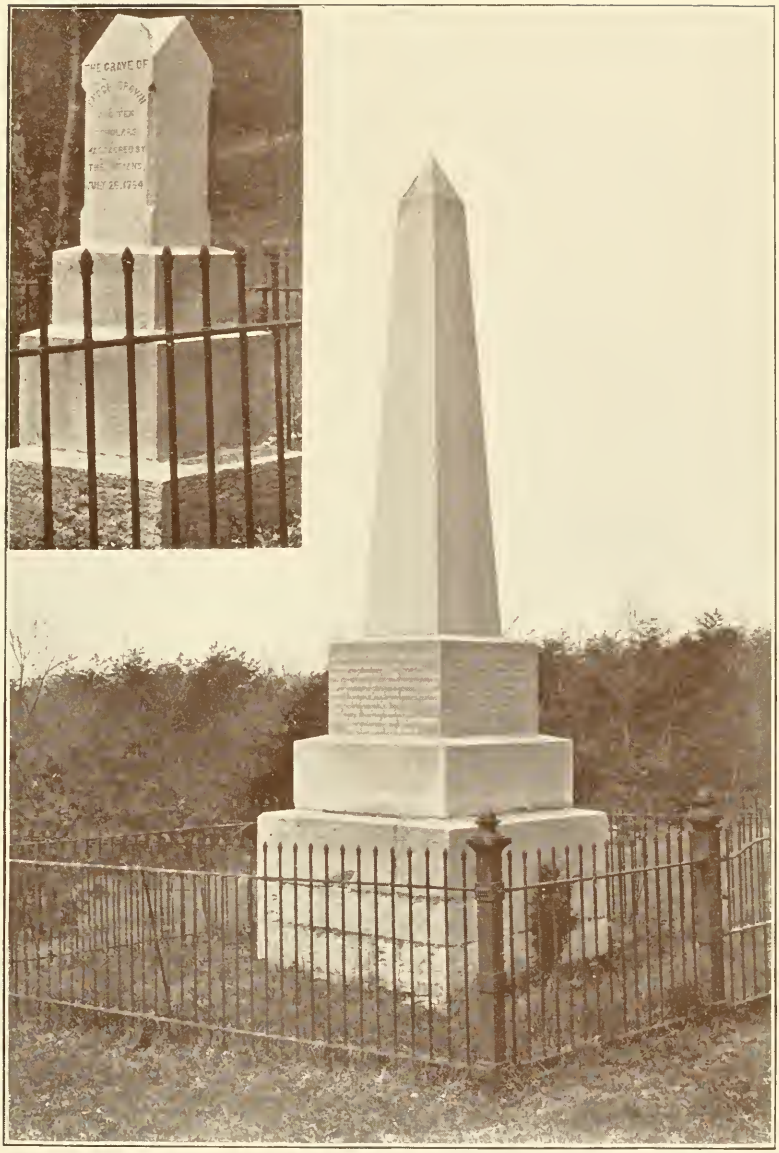
The site of the school-house.

The larger monument marks the site of the old schoolhouse. The side of the monument facing eastward bears this inscription:

East side.

"Sacred to the memory of schoolmaster Enoch Brown, and eleven scholars, namely: Ruth Hart, Ruth Hall, Eben Taylor, George Dustan, Archie McCullough, and six others (names unknown) who were massacred and scalped by Indians on this spot, July 26, 1764, during the Pontiac war.

"Two Dean boys were among the victims heretofore unknown. August 4, 1888."



THE SITE OF GUITNER'S SCHOOL-HOUSE.

GRAVE OF THE MASTER AND CHILDREN MURDERED BY INDIANS.

MONUMENT MARKING SITE OF SCHOOL-HOUSE.

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PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

The north side of the monument bears this inscription: CHAPTER VIII.

"Erected by direction of the Franklin County Centennial Convention, on April 22, 1884, in the name of the teachers and scholars of all the schools in the county, including common schools, select schools and Sunday-schools. For a full list of contributors see Archives of Franklin County Historical Society, or Recorder's Office." North side.

On the west side of the monument, next the grave, is this inscription:

"The remains of Enoch Brown and ten scholars (Archie McCullough survived the scalping) lie buried in a common grave, south sixty-two and one-fourth degrees west fourteen and one-half perches from this monument. They fell as pioneer martyrs in the cause of education and Christian civilization." West side.

Upon the south side of the monument is inscribed the following:

South side.

"The ground is holy where they fell,
And where their mingled ashes lie:
Ye Christian people, mark it well
With granite columns, strong and high;
And cherish well for-ever-more
The sturdy wealth of early years,
The sacred legacies of yore,
The toils and trials of pioneers."

At a short distance from the larger monument, under the shadows of cedar and oak tree, stands the smaller monument over the grave. It bears this inscription: The grave.

"The grave of schoolmaster Enoch Brown and ten scholars massacred by the Indians, July 26, 1764."

As the original inscription upon the monument tells, Archie McCullough, one of the scholars, recovered from the scalping. He was a cousin of John McCullough, from whose narrative of his life among the Indians many Archie McCullough.

CHAPTER VIII.

quotations have been made. He tells in this narrative how he incidentally met with the Indians who had committed this cowardly outrage on the school children. They came among the Indians in the village where he was held captive, bringing with them the scalps of the schoolmaster and children. They were not very cordially received by the older Indians, who characterized their conduct in killing the children as cowardly.

Note 39.

Avengers.

These outrages committed by the Indians did not go unavenged. The situation fostered men in all parts of the valley whose determination and prowess brought consternation, followed by the direst punishment, to many of the perpetrators of these inhuman deeds. Every district had its Indian hunters, and when concerted action was necessary the banding of these squads of hunters into ranging companies created a little army formidable and disciplined to an extent fully appreciated by their savage antagonists.

Ranging companies.

1755.

Two fully organized bands, at least, of this character existed in the lower end of the valley. One was in service early, and was under the command of Colonel Joseph Armstrong. It consisted of some sixty-eight men all told, who, for several years, did good work in the protection of the border.

1779.

During the revolutionary war two other companies of rangers from this locality went to the westward on service against the Indians. They were small bands consisting of not more than twenty-five men each, and were under the respective commands of Captain Noah Abraham and Captain Samuel Patton.

There were many smaller bands of Indian hunters from the valley in service on the border during the period of the Indian troubles, but, unfortunately for the memory of these brave men, no well-authenticated record of their names, or of their actions, has been preserved.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Very much has been collated and written concerning the history of the people of the Cumberland Valley, including those who dwelt in the part which is now called Franklin county, in the Revolutionary War, and very much remains to be written by the future historian who shall choose this subject as his single theme.

From all accounts it is certain that in no section of the country was the response to arms more prompt and cheerful than in this locality; no braver soldiers entered the field than those who came from old Cumberland county, of which the territory now Franklin county contributed its full share.

The First Pennsylvania regiment.

The most conspicuous regiment in the continental army, the First Pennsylvania, had its beginnings in Franklin county, and it may be said that no officer of the American army had a more varied and notable career than Colonel James Chambers, who was the commander of the first company that left Franklin county for the war, forming the nucleus of the First Pennsylvania regiment of which Captain Chambers subsequently became the honored colonel. His company, and that of Captain William Hendricks, of Carlisle, were the first in the field from the valley.

Col. James Chambers.

Note 40.

For the honor of the Cumberland Valley, the history of this regiment should be fully written, and although material is at hand, the limited scope of this work will not admit of its presentation here. Suffice it to say that in its original and re-organized forms this regiment followed its unique flag through the entire war, doing service at different times in every one of the thirteen original states.

July 14, 1775.

This regiment entered the service first under the call of congress for the raising of six companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, ten in Maryland and two in Virginia. It was known as "Colonel William Thomp-

CHAPTER VIII.

son's Rifle Regiment." Colonel Thompson first commanded the regiment. He was captured at the battle of Three Rivers, in Canada, when Edward Hand was appointed colonel and James Chambers lieutenant-colonel.

April 17, 1777.

Upon the promotion of Colonel Hand to be a brigadier-general, Lieutenant-Colonel James Chambers became colonel of the First Pennsylvania regiment, and under him it campaigned, as before stated, in all the chief battles and skirmishes of the main army until he retired from the service.

January 1, 1781.

January 17, 1776.

Under another call from congress for four more battalions of Pennsylvania troops, Colonel William Irvine's sixth regiment was formed. Of the eight companies of which it consisted, three companies were from Franklin county, Captains Abraham Smith, William Rippey and Jeremiah Talbot.

Sixth Pennsylvania regiment.

In addition to these companies there were also under arms from this section at this time four other companies which contained officers and men chiefly from the section now comprised within the limits of Franklin county.

The first militia battalion enters service.

Among the militia of Cumberland county called out by order of the Supreme Executive Council of the state, the first battalion, when it marched to the place of rendezvous, was officered as follows: Colonel, James Dunlap; lieutenant-colonel, William Clark; major, Samuel Irwin.

July 28, 1777.

11 Penn'a Arch., Vol. X, p. 568.

The Waynesboro company.

The sixth company in this battalion, as appears by the first muster rolls, was at this time the company of Captain Royer, which was originally enlisted and came from Waynesboro and vicinity. The muster roll, as it has been preserved, shows the following officers and men: Captain, Samuel Royer; first lieutenant, James Brotherton; second lieutenant, Jacob Stotler; ensign, Robert Snodgrass; privates, William Cook, Abraham Gabriel, Ephraim Latta, Peter Longinare, Joseph Moore, Philip Nauss, Josias Ramage, Alexander Stewart.

FLAG OF THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT
CONTINENTAL LINE.

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This battalion was the nucleus of the Cumberland county associated battalions, eight in number, which served this year. When fully organized, James Dunlap remained as colonel of the first battalion, but Robert Culbertson, as lieutenant-colonel, took the place of William Clark, who was transferred to the same rank in the second battalion, and John Carnahan succeeded Samuel Irwin as major, who took the same rank in the third battalion. Captain Samuel Royer's company was transferred to the eighth battalion and constituted its first company. His associated company officers were: First lieutenant, Jacob Foreman; second lieutenant, John Riddlesberger; ensign, Peter Shaver. The battalion commanders were all well-known military men from the same locality. Abraham Smith was colonel; James Johnston, lieutenant-colonel; John Johnston, major; Thomas Johnston, adjutant; Terrence Campbell, quartermaster.

Associated battalions.

1777.

Further recruiting of the first.

II Penn'a Arch., Vol. XIV, p. 376, 398.

Of the subordinate company officers who started out with Captain Royer, James Brotherton became first lieutenant of Captain Jack's company, the second company; Jacob Stotler became second lieutenant of the third company, and Robert Snodgrass became ensign of the fourth company, in the same battalion, the eighth, and, later, was commissioned first lieutenant of the fourth company of the first battalion.

Re-assignments.

Thomas Wallace, of Waynesboro, was also at this time holding a commission in this battalion. He was first lieutenant of the seventh company, which was commanded by Captain William Findley. Later, he was advanced, serving as first lieutenant of the first company of the first battalion.

Lieutenant Thomas Wallace.

II Penn'a Arch., Vol. XIV, p. 400, 435.

1780.

The service of these battalions covered a period of nearly three years; but with reference to the officers in particular, it must not be understood that this was a constant service. As was the case with the regular Pennsyl-

Nature of the service.

CHAPTER VIII.

vania regiments of the line, officers frequently became supernumerary because of the lack of men to fill their commands, so with respect to the officers of the associators. A perplexing matter, and one which renders almost futile the efforts to trace in full the career of subordinate officers in the service, is the peculiar militia system which prevailed in the state during the period of the war.

Militia tours.

The "tours of duty" imposed by law upon the "classes" of militia in each county claimed the service of every enrolled man, no matter whether he was independently entered in the service of his country or not, and without respect to the fact that he was an officer. So it was not unusual to find at times a commissioned officer, seemingly commanding in a strange company, but often serving as a private upon a tour of home militia duty.

A Waynesboro militia company.

II Penn'a Arch., Vol. XV, p. 606.

The detail of the eighth battalion of Cumberland county militia on a tour of the "eighth class in service, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight," consisted of the following company from Waynesboro: Captain, John Rea; first lieutenant, Thomas Wallace; ensign, Henry Ralfsnider; privates, Joseph McClintock, Robert Foreman, Hugh Caldwell, William Still, Matthew Jordan, William Rankin, Robert Stuart, William Grass, John McCray, James Hart, John Wilson, Robert Work, Terrence Campbell (quartermaster), Peter Frey, Jacob Stevens, John Long, John Wallace (second lieutenant).

Other militia tours.

II Penn'a Arch., Vol. XV, p. 607.

July 14, 1778.

"By order of council for ye first and second classes ye second tour for three hundred men to ye Standing Stone." The detail from the eighth battalion for this tour was under command of Lieutenant James Brotherton and Ensign Robert Snodgrass, officers of Captain Royer's original Waynesboro company.

II Penn'a Arch., Vol. XV, p. 614.

In another detail during the same period, Jacob Foreman served as first lieutenant under the command of Captain Patrick Jack.

CHAPTER VIII.

At the close of the war, Thomas Wallace became the leading military leader in the neighborhood of Waynesboro. He was commissioned a captain in the militia service. A consolidated muster roll of his company as it stood for two years during this period is in existence, and is given elsewhere. The documents from which the information is obtained are in possession of a lady in Waynesboro, through whose courtesy access has been had to them.

Post bellum militia.

1789-90.

Note 41.

The elder John Wallace's sons, Thomas and John, were the most active business men of the family, and it was upon them that their father placed his chief dependence for the transaction of business. Thomas was married; John remained a bachelor all his life, and to this condition may be attributed to some extent the fact that the business missions away from home more frequently fell to his lot than to that of his other sons. His father's land transactions required visits at intervals to the county seat at Carlisle, and more or less acquaintance with the provincial and state officers at the general seat of government. Be that as it may, John Wallace, the founder, at the outbreak of the revolutionary war, does not appear to have been unknown to and without influence with the officers of government. The records, unsatisfactory and meager as they are, yet disclose the fact that he was recognized as a commissioned officer in the regular continental service.

Situation of Wallace family.

The founder as a soldier.

II Penn'a Arch., Vol. X, p. 570, 689; Vol. XV, p. 522.

He was formally commissioned a second lieutenant in one of the companies of Colonel Magaw's sixth Pennsylvania regiment of the Pennsylvania Line. Owing to the unfortunate condition of the records, Lieutenant Wallace's career can not be followed. The writer, in this connection, has taken counsel with one whom he considers to be the safest and best authority on Pennsylvanians in the revolutionary war, and the following conclusion in the premises has been reached:

February 15, 1777.

Results of investigation.

Dr. Wm. H. Egle.

In the Sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Line.

Lieutenant John Wallace, for a time at least, served in

CHAPTER VIII.

one of the companies in the sixth regiment (Magaw's). His company was likely the one with which ensign, afterwards first lieutenant and brevet captain, James Gibbons, was connected. Wallace became a supernumerary, and, while at home waiting a command, served "tours of duty" in the militia. His connection with the regular service continued for nearly four years, as the record of depreciation pay in service which he received to a fixed period, shows.

January 1, 1781.

Record of the Sixth Regiment.

The sixth Pennsylvania regiment of the Line was organized on the basis of Colonel Magaw's fifth battalion, which was routed and many of its men and all of its records captured at the disaster of Fort Washington. Colonel Magaw remained a prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Bicker commanding until he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Harmer, who commanded the regiment through most of its military career. Jeremiah Talbot, of Chambersburg, was the major of the regiment.

November 16, 1776.

June 6, 1776.

First association of Franklin county with Gen. Wayne. 1778.

In the arrangement of the Pennsylvania Line, the division commanded by General Anthony Wayne consisted of eight regiments, of which the sixth was one.

At Stony Point.

July 16, 1779.

In the daring and successful enterprise of the storming of Stony Point, which rendered famous the name of General Anthony Wayne, the sixth Pennsylvania regiment was with him, and to it was credited the honor of having chosen from its ranks one of the "forlorn hopes" which led the assault. The accounts of that daring venture give Lieutenant James Gibbons distinguished notice. He had led the left "forlorn hope," composed of twenty men, and he lost seventeen killed and wounded. For his gallant conduct he was promoted captain of brevet, particularly mentioned in General Wayne's letter, and was voted the thanks of congress.

A worthy military alliance.

It was with this regiment with such a distinguished record under the general command of the notable "Mad Anthony" Wayne that John Wallace was connected. It

has been said that there was no soldier who had been, either directly or indirectly, associated with Wayne who did not ever after idolize him. Knowing these facts, is it necessary to seek any further for the reasons why John Wallace, veteran soldier, when peace fell and his connection with the old sixth regiment became a memory, should desire to honor the little town settlement, which he was fostering around his old mountain-shadowed home, by bestowing upon it the name of the general under whom the regiment with which he had been connected had so prominently served? CHAPTER VIII. A memory of the past and a name.

Franklin county was not without its "whiskey boys," which was a very natural circumstance because it had its full quota of private stills. It is an unjust aspersion of the character of very many good and law-abiding citizens to make a wholesale charge of lawlessness and disloyalty against them because they had decided views as to the right of the government to carry out the policy upon which the excise which caused the trouble in Pennsylvania at this period was based. It must be remembered that this was the first time substantially that the general government had endeavored to levy a direct tax upon the people of the states, and there were very many even at that early day who agreed with the views which are held by a very much larger number to-day that the principle of direct taxation of the states by the general government is not of the soundest character. Add to this the fact that those who were engaged in the manufacture of spirits at that day carried on their business without any assistance from the government, either state or general; that they had no other method of disposing of their grain than that offered by distilling it; that they had been for a long time compelled not only to address themselves to the duties of their occupation, but as well to protect themselves by arms from the dangers which threatened them THE UPRISING AGAINST EXCISE. Note 42. 1794. Opinions on the subject.

CHAPTER VIII.

on every hand, in which protection the state government rendered them little and the general government no assistance. For the general government, under these circumstances, to exact from them a share of the hard-earned profits of their occupation seemed to them indeed a hardship.

The outlaw element.

As in a time of all public excitement there is a class of lawless people who are ready and anxious to take advantage of the situation to run riot into deeds of violence, so on the occasion of this period of excitement the outlaw element found its opportunity.

Franklin county liberty poles.

Although removed some distance from the center of excitement yet, as above stated, Franklin county had those of her citizens who were ready to add fuel to the flame. The demonstration, however, was not of a serious character, but manifested itself chiefly in the attempted erection of so-called "liberty poles." We have the testimony of a reliable witness who wrote an interesting letter to a state government official when the excitement was at its height in Franklin county, giving quite a characteristic account of the attempted raising of a liberty pole in Chambersburg by the "rioters."

Colonel James Chambers.

September 22, 1794.

In other sections of the country.

There were ebullient signs also in other sections of the county which included the Waynesboro district, but there is no evidence to prove that they amounted to any thing more in the region along the South Mountain than a strikingly effervescent expression of opinion by those who were actually engaged in the manufacture of spirits and their enthusiastic friends. There is a vague tradition recording the attempted raising of a liberty pole in the neighborhood of Quincy, but it cannot be stated as a fact. It is a fact, however, that there was a most turbulent element awakened and active at this time in that locality.

This episode in Pennsylvania history is chiefly interesting to the people of Franklin county because of the

President Washington's visit.

fact that it brought President Washington with his military escort into the neighborhood, and awakened the people to the highest pitch of patriotic enthusiasm.

History of the law.

The idea of an excise on spirits was never popular in Pennsylvania. The first law of this kind in the province was passed at an early day, but was never successfully considered as a permanent means of raising revenue, but rather as an emergency method.

1684.

1744.

1772.

Experiments by the assembly.

At a later period the provincial assembly of Pennsylvania again tried it for the purpose of raising money to aid in the public defence. Still later the attention of the assembly was directed to it, and an excise was laid on all domestic and foreign spirits, but so far as domestic spirits were concerned the law was a dead letter until the expenses of the government after the outbreak of the revolutionary war rendered the enforcement of the law imperative. Even then a large amount of the excise levied remained due and uncollected.

1780.

A depreciation measure.

When congress took steps to make up to the army what it had suffered on account of a depreciated currency, and apportioned the amount of depreciation upon the several states, Pennsylvania endeavored to collect the unpaid excise tax accrued and accruring for this purpose, but even then discovered that the measure was most unpopular although attempted under state authority. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that when sometime after the adoption of the federal constitution congress laid an excise of four pence per gallon on all distilled spirits, the smothered fire burst forth into a flame which was kept blazing wherever there was fuel to feed it. Several movements later were made, but all to no avail, the opposition growing and gathering strength with its growth until it resulted in open attacks upon the officers of the government which could not be overlooked, leading to the proclamation of President Washington and the subsequent requisition upon the governors of Vir-

May 3, 1791.

Position of federal levy.

August 7, 1794.

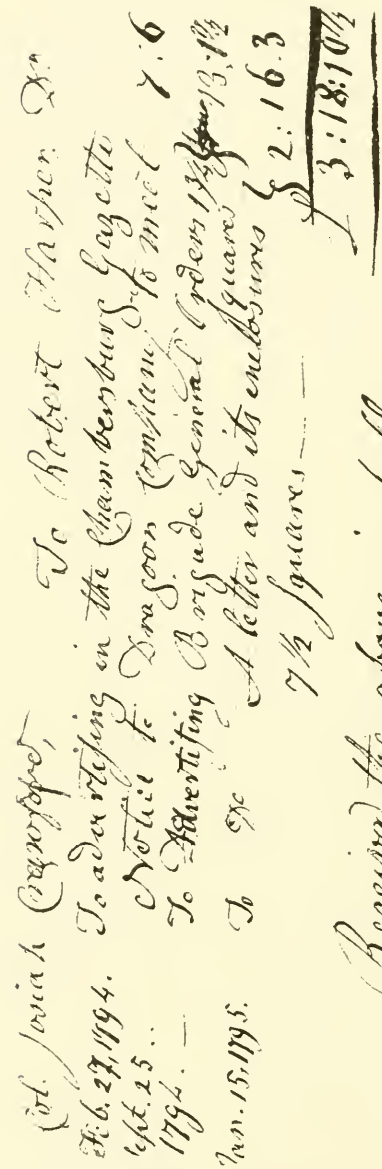
CHAPTER VIII.

ginia, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania for twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty troops to quell the disturbance in western Pennsylvania; the so-called "whiskey insurrection."

The Pennsylvania troops.

Governor Thomas Mifflin was the commander-in-chief of the Pennsylvania troops. They consisted of one division of five thousand one hundred and ninety-six men, and were under the command of Major General William Irvine. This division was made up of three brigades, the first commanded by Brigadier General Thomas Proctor; the second, by Brigadier General Francis Murray, and the third, by Brigadier General James Chambers, the revolutionary hero of Franklin

Their commanders.



RECEIPT FOR ADVERTISING MILITARY ORDERS.

county. His brigade consisted of about seventeen hundred men, of which number Franklin county furnished two hundred and eighty-one. CHAPTER VIII.

The moral effect of calling out and forwarding the troops to the scene of disorder was sufficient. The rioters were dispersed without the firing of a gun. The troops started on the homeward march from Pittsburg, returning through the mountains by the way of Bedford, Strasburg, Shippensburg to Carlisle, where they were disbanded. The close of the war. November 15, 1794.

In the second war with Great Britain, the people of the Cumberland Valley again proved to the country that they were actuated by the true patriotic spirit. They responded with alacrity to every call of the government for troops. The organized militia companies of Franklin county were among the first to tender their services to the governor of Pennsylvania, and at an early day a detachment, comprising five crack companies of the county, mustering in all two hundred and sixty-four officers and men, joined with newly enlisted men sufficient to make up the county's quota of five hundred, and started out under the command of Major William McClelland, brigade inspector of the county, for the place of rendezvous at Meadville, on the northwestern frontier of the state. Here two regiments of riflemen and two of infantry were formed, and the Franklin county troops were incorporated in this organization. Jared Irwin became colonel of the first regiment of riflemen; William Piper of the second regiment of riflemen; Jeremiah Snider of the first regiment of infantry; and John Purviance of the second regiment of infantry. These four regiments were formed into a brigade, which was attached to the second division under the general command of General Adamson Tannahill. THE WAR OF 1812-14. Declared June 12, 1812. September 5, 1812. Note 43. Franklin county troops. II Penn'a Arch., Vol. XII, p. 533.

CHAPTER VIII.

Militia fines.

Under the working of the then efficient military law of the state, it was no easy matter for men who were playing soldier in time of peace to escape from service when there was an actual call to war. When a "tour of duty" was ordered by proper authority, every enlisted man was required to perform his service or become "delinquent," and be subject to a fine of sixteen dollars every month during the term of the tour. No particular discredit attached to the non-performance of duty, but the law against delinquents was most rigorously enforced. Every delinquent was entitled to an appeal from the fine assessed against him by the court-martial, but, failing to appeal, the fine could not be avoided.

Franklin county delinquents.

It is interesting to note that among the first duties which Brigade Inspector McClelland was called upon to perform after he reached the front was to report to the auditor-general of the state the names of the members of the Franklin county companies who had subjected themselves to a fine for non-performance of the "tour of duty." Under a report, which bore the following heading, Brigade Inspector McClelland sends in the names of some twenty-six of Franklin county's best citizens for court-martial.

October 26, 1812.

"A list of all delinquents in Captain Snider's 'Union Volunteers,' Captain Harper's 'Concord Infantry,' Captain Hay's 'Mercersburg Riflemen,' and Captain Oak's 'Antrim Greens Riflemen,' who have not appeared, or whose appeals have been determined against them for not performing the present 'tour of duty.'"

The report concludes as follows:

"George Bryan, Esquire:

"In obedience to Law I forward the above list to you. I cannot annex ———————— 'the sum due from each respectively,' not being certain of the length of the Tour

of Duty. The Militia Law says two Months & no longer. I think the Act of Congress says any term of time not exceeding Six Months, & if I understood the Governor correctly, he said Six Mounths unless the men were sooner discharged. So much is certain it is Sixteen Dollars per Month during the tour." CHAPTER VIII.

I am Sir Yours Respectfully

Wm McClelland Brigade Inspector

2d Brigade 7th Division Penna Militia

In the first detachment of troops which went out from the county no organized body from Waynesboro or Washington township was included, but, later, the Federal Government, having made a call for additional troops from Pennsylvania, Governor Snyder, through N. B. Boileau, Secretary of the Commonwealth, notified Brigade Inspector McClelland that a detachment of one one thousand militia to march to the defense of Erie would be called from the counties of Cumberland, York, Adams and Franklin. The formal call soon followed, and the first and second brigades of the Seventh division, the former under command of James Lamberton, brigade inspector of Cumberland county, the latter under command of William McClelland, of Franklin county, and the second brigade of the Fifth division, Colonel George Welsh, brigade inspector, commanding, were called upon to fill the quota of one thousand men, and were designated for the service of the United States, and, under the original orders, were commanded to rendezvous at Erie on a day certain, or as soon thereafter as possible.

Additional call for troops.

January 15, 1814.

H Penn'a Arch., Vol. XII, p. 671.

February 7th.

May 12, 1814.

March 15, 1814.

When these troops arrived at Erie they were organized into one regiment of ten companies, and were known as

CHAPTER VIII.

Fifth Regt.

the Fifth regiment of Pennsylvania troops. James Fenton became colonel; James Wood, of Greencastle, was major, and Thomas Poe, of Antrim, was adjutant. Major Wood commanded the regiment for a considerable period of time, owing to the resignation of Colonel Fenton and the early death of Lieutenant Colonel Bull.

A draft resorted to.

This quota was not filled without difficulty. It was found necessary to resort to a draft. Franklin county was much helped by the timely tender of the services of

Captain Samuel Dunn's company.

Captain Samuel Dunn's company of riflemen from Fannettsburg, who agreed to make part of the quota. This company was among the most enthusiastic troops in the valley, and at a much earlier date their captain had tendered their services to the government, although without avail, in the following patriotic letter:

June 15, 1813.

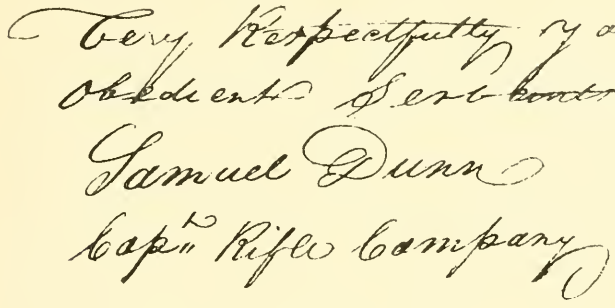
"Fannettsburgh, Franklin Co., Pa.

Sir: Being authorized by a Volunteer Company of Riflemen in the 6th Regiment, 2d Brigade, 7th Division, Penna. Militia to inform your Excellency that they have made a Tender of Service to you for 6 months, or what time such corps are wanted, we offered our Services in the regular way to our Respective Brigade Inspector William McClelland, Esq., who has no doubt reported us before this time.

The present communication is to inform you of the great anxiety the Company are in to receive Marching orders, which we hope will be in your power to give us very soon when if we meet the Enemy of our Country I have no doubt but the result will be Highly Honorable to ourselves and the State to which we belong.

The Company Consists of 50 men, all well armed & Equipped ready at any time you may think proper to order us to take the field. We have made no stipulation where we will march to, and will therefore not hesitate a moment to meet the Enemy within the United States, but will without those limits with ardor seek and with the determination belonging to Freemen punish the unprovoked Invaders of our Country, with the assurance that

you will (by giving us marching orders), give us an opportunity of displaying our Patriotism to our Country."



Very Respectfully your obedient Servt
Samuel Dunn
Capt Rifle Company

Waynesboro troops.

It was in aiding to fill this call for troops that the soldiers from Waynesboro served. Captain Samuel Gordon's company, one hundred and fourteen officers and men, were all from this locality. With the other Franklin county troops they marched to Erie, and were incorporated into Colonel James Fenton's Fifth regiment. Note 44.

Gen. James Burns.

It was in this company of Captain Gordon, that one, who subsequently became one of the most prominent and noteworthy citizens of Waynesboro, began his military career, General James Burns. He entered the service of the United States, as third lieutenant of Captain Gordon's company, and by meritorious service was subsequently advanced, until he held the rank of captain. He served with his company and regiment through all their active campaigns. He was in the battle of Lundy's Lane and several other hard-fought engagements. Note 45.

Incidents in his life.

A number of interesting stories of his war life are told by his descendants. On one occasion he is said to have been sent with his company against the British, and the enemy, being some distance away, was approached carefully, until only a buckwheat field lay between the opposing forces, and Captain Burns could see the red coats of the enemy. He commanded his men to drop on their knees and aim at the buckwheat blossoms, with the result

CHAPTER VIII.

that his fire was so effective that the British were compelled to retire.

On another occasion the British had taken possession of an old mill. A company of Americans had failed to drive them out. Captain Burns was then sent with his men and leading the charge upon the mill, he made such a desperate assault that the enemy was dislodged and the mill captured.

General Burns was born on the old Burns' home-place, about three miles east of Waynesboro, and was a son of John Burns, or Bourns, as the name is sometimes written, the maker of revolutionary cannon, an account of which is given earlier in this work.

A militia officer.

General Burns, who received his title "General" from his long connection with the militia service of the town and county, was a leading spirit in all movements of a public nature in Waynesboro. He was sheriff of Franklin county and was a justice of the peace for many years. Burns Hill cemetery received its name from him; he owned the land and was the first person buried there. He was a Presbyterian and prominent in church affairs. His wife was Jane Downey. His sister, Esther Burns, was married to John Wallace, the nephew of John Wallace, the founder of Waynesboro. He lived to a rare old age, eighty-nine years, and died, respected by all.

1835-37.

1875.

Married 1814.

1875.

A brave Franklin county soldier.

It was also from Captain Gordon's company that the adjutant of the Fifth regiment was chosen, the gallant Thomas Poe. He resigned the position which he had held for several years, deputy surveyor of Franklin county, to enlist as a private in Captain Gordon's company. His qualifications were soon recognized in his promotion to the important regimental position mentioned. His career was short but brilliant. His daring conduct soon won for him a name. Upon one occasion, it is said, single-handed, he quelled a dangeous mutiny among the troops by the mere force of his will, and in his last battle

his gallant intrepid bearing won the admiration of all. He fell, mortally wounded, at the battle of Chippewa, and died a few days after. CHAPTER VIII. July 6, 1814.

The Fifth regiment belonged to the corps of veterans commanded by Brigadier General Peter B. Porter, and in its tour of six months saw most active service on this side of the border and in Canada as well, participating in the battle of Bridgewater, Chippewa and Lundy's Run, suffering severe losses during its campaign. What higher testimony to this regiment's admirable conduct could be asked than that contained in the following letter from its corps commander to the Governor of Pennsylvania: Service of the Fifth Regiment.

"Buffalo. August 30, 1814.

Sir: The Regiment of Pa. Volunteers under Col. Fenton having completed their term of service are about returning to their homes.

It will always be a source of pride as well as pleasure to me to reflect that I had the good fortune to have this patriotic body of men attached to my command. The relation in which I stood to them has given me the fullest opportunity of observing their conduct; and I should feel that I had not performed my duty were I to suffer them to depart without carrying to you the evidence of the high sense I entertain of their meritorious services.

Before the opening of the Campaign, they had, by the most assiduous industry and attention, become respectable proficients in military tactics. Since that time, they have performed every labor, discharged every duty in camp, and borne every privation necessarily incident to active military operations, with an alacrity, a cheerfulness and a fortitude which can never be surpassed. In the higher and more arduous duties of the field they have furnished examples of steadiness, intrepidity and gallantry which would have done honor to, and which has enabled them to vanquish, the veteran troops of Europe. In this character of them I am supported by the testimony of Major General Brown and other principal officers of the regular army.

I regret that their loss, both in officers and men, has

CHAPTER VIII.

been so severe. It will, however, be a consolation of no inconsiderable value to the friends of those men who have fallen, that they have fallen in the discharge of that noble and exalted duty—the duty we owe to our beloved Country.

This communication will be handed to you by Maj. Wood, who, in consequence of the severe indisposition of Col. Fenton, and the early fall of Col. Bull, commanded the regiment for a considerable part of the time they were in Canada. The cool judgment and intrepidity which he has displayed in the various affairs with the enemy; and the hardships and hazards which he has voluntarily encountered by continuing the active command of the Regiment, while laboring under the effects of severe wounds, received at the battle of Bridgewater, will entitle him to your Excellency's particular notice. To him and to Col. Fenton I beg leave to refer you for particular information as to the individual merit of the officers and men of the regiment.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,"

Your Excellency's very
Obedient Servant
Peter B. Porter Brig. Gen.
Comg the Volunteer Corps

His Excellency,
Simon Snider.

August 24, 1814.

When temporary disasters overtook the American armies, and the capitol buildings at Washington were destroyed by the enemy, Governor Snyder issued a general order couched in such stirring language as to fire the ardor of the people to the highest pitch, and there was no lack of volunteers to march to Baltimore to repel the invaders.

August 27th.

In this patriotic purpose the little town shadowed by the South Mountain was not behind its neighbors. When

the volunteers from Chambersburg, Greencastle and Mercersburg took up the march, they found Captain John Flannigan's company with six hundred and fifty officers and men from Waynesboro ready to cross the mountain with them to Baltimore, there to perform their full share of service under Colonel John Findley, until the date of discharge.

Waynesboro troops at Baltimore.

Note 46.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

During the Mexican war the same patriotic enthusiasm and the same readiness to serve their country which characterized other localities prevailed in Waynesboro. A few recruits from this locality helped to make up the quota of companies recruited in Chambersburg, but the two regularly organized companies in Waynesboro were never mustered into the service. So far as has been ascertained, these companies were officered as follows: First company, "Waynesboro Blues," captain, James Stewart; second company, "Waynesboro Rifles," captain, D. B. Russell; first lieutenant, Joseph H. Crebs; second lieutenant, Joseph Bender.

Waynesboro companies.

In the old Union graveyard the remains of a soldier of the Mexican war by the name of Davis lie buried. It is to be regretted that complete rolls of the soldiers of the Mexican war are not now accessible

The grave of a soldier.

AN OLD DEFENDER.

CHAPTER IX.

IN WAR TIMES.—Part II.

WHEN THE UNION WAS PRESERVED: OPENING DAYS. BEFORE AND AFTER ANTIETAM.

CHAPTER IX.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

April 12, 1861.

WHEN the shot which was fired at Sumter certified to the Union and the world at large that war between the northern and southern sections of the American Union was an established fact, the long repressed feelings of the people, particularly of the dwellers along the border, broke forth in the wildest excitement. Who, that has lived through it, will ever forget those earlier days of the war? There arose later, and more serious causes for apprehension and excitement, but a realization of the situation preceded them of which was born a calmer spirit; but in those earlier days, when in every town and village along the border, men, women and children, in lighter spirit, vied with each other in patriotic demonstration, serious-minded men came together to devise plans to aid their government, and grew graver as they counselled with each other concerning the dangers which beset their borderland homes.

The opening days.

Demonstration and serious thought.

Situation of border towns.

The Pennsylvania towns along the southern border of the Cumberland Valley, at the outbreak of the war, occupied a dangerous situation which was not shared by the interior towns of the State. They were in the direct line of any invasion which might be projected by the Southern army, and were almost constantly menaced by bands of raiders sent out from the Army of Northern Virginia.

Season of fervor and excitement.

Add to the fear engendered by this situation the excitement incident to the awakening patriotic spirit of the people and the active preparations for aggressive warfare and defense, and there is presented a condition of affairs

which may be appreciated when experienced, but language fails to adequately describe it.

Waynesboro responds.

Waynesboro, although up to that period a very quiet country town, answered the call to war, as did her sister towns in the neighborhood. The public places, including the churches, continually presented scenes of busy activity. The taverns were news centers, and the items of information disseminated therefrom were greedily devoured. The political newspapers, formerly content to simply dispense the local happenings, now presented "war news," doubly leaded with "scare heads," and thundered forth in stirring appeals to actively patriotic citizens for service or financial assistance, and with equal force denounced in scathing language those who, according to the views of the editor, were willfully indifferent or worse.

News centers and agents.

The public meetings.

There was scarcely any of those first days which passed by without a public meeting of some kind, and a fervent address or two from some leader among the people.

Home enlistments.

On account of the unsatisfactory condition of the records remaining, it is now impossible to give here a complete statement of all the soldiers who left Waynesboro, but it is hoped that the incidents in this regard gathered from authentic sources, and which follow, will not be devoid of interest.

"Village Record."

Volunteering for the service began in the town within a week after the firing upon Fort Sumter. Following is the list of the vanguard of Waynesboro's volunteers, which, at an early day, were reported to have passed muster at Harrisburg and become members of regular organizations:

April 25, 1861.

First volunteers.

John E. Walker, L. S. Fisher, George F. Price, David Moorehead, George Walker, Henry Graybill, Columbus Lum, E. W. Washabaugh, John Hollinger, John Mickley, Jacob Funk, Joseph Little, Jackson Harne, Martin Maugans, W. A. Cassatt.

CHAPTER IX.

Arrangements for recruiting.

Steps had already been taken at this time for the recruiting in the town of a regular company of infantry. The store of W. H. Brotherton was the first recruiting headquarters, as well as headquarters for supplying "Sharp's patent breech-loading repeaters to farmers and others who wish to arm themselves." Within an incredibly short time, a company of infantry, consisting of fifty men, was enlisted for three months' service, and was reported as officered as follows:

Infantry company.

May 9th.

Captain, W. H. Brotherton; first lieutenant, Samuel Hoeflick; second lieutenant, W. A. Tritle; first sergeant, W. H. Stoner; second sergeant, W. H. Brenneman; third sergeant, Thomas J. Walker; first corporal, James B. French; second corporal, Samuel Gipe; third corporal, T. G. Pilkington, fourth corporal, W. S. Hollinberger; quartermaster, John H. Herr.

Home guard.

A large number of men was also enrolled at this time for service in the home guard, but during the earlier days of its existence this guard did not materialize into an armed force, owing to certain difficulties which arose with respect to giving bond to the State for the necessary arms. Later, however, individually and collectively, the members of the home guard did as good service for the cause as was rendered in any locality in the neighborhood.

First recruiting officers.

During the first months of the war, before a regular systematic plan of recruiting had been adopted by the Government, many soldiers were inducted into the army from Waynesboro and neighborhood by regularly enlisted officers who were "to the manner born," and well acquainted with the people.

An effective orator.

On a certain day, which may still be remembered by old citizens for the stirring character of its events, Honorable Wilson Reily, a former resident who had become captain of a company called the "McClure Rifles," came from Chambersburg in the interests of his company, and in the evening, in front of Sibbitt's hotel, delivered a

brief but fervid address in his usual eloquent style. The next morning the following named individuals left town to join his command at Chambersburg: Wilson Pilkington, John Russ and Courtney Young. One week later the McClure Rifles left for Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, to join the Pennsylvania Reserve corps.

CHAPTER IX.

McClure's Rifles.

June 13th.

CAPT. JOHN E. WALKER.

The first regiment from Franklin county was known as the Second regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and was commanded by Colonel Frederick S. Stumbaugh. Company A, of this regiment, was commanded by Captain Peter B. Housum, of Chambersburg, and in his company John E. Walker, of Waynesboro, began his military service as a private, soon being promoted to the position of orderly sergeant.

First Franklin county regiment.

Company A.

Company B.

Company B, in the same regiment, was commanded by Captain James E. Elder, and in his company were the following privates from Waynesboro: J. H. Funk, Cyrus Gossert, J. Mickley and D. Moorehead.

More volunteers.

The next soldiers who went from Waynesboro to join the Franklin county regiment were Michael H. Stoner, George Davis, William Askwith, John R. Smith and J. McDonough. These men were enlisted in Chambersburg.

Sergeant Walker at home.

September 5, 1861.

In the early fall Sergeant John E Walker was detailed as a recruiting officer at Waynesboro to secure recruits for Colonel Stumbaugh's regiment, now being reorganized for longer service. His headquarters were at the Continental Hotel. Within three weeks he reports having received twenty-two recruits. They were as follows: Daniel Young, William Gonder, John Perviance, Hiram Cease, William Wilson, Thaddeus Cook, Samuel Wade, Jacob Royer, David Ditch, Theodore M. Carbaugh, Henry Henicle, Samuel Wolf, John Wolf, Jere. Row,

CHAPTER IX.

David Martin, John Williams, Samuel Switzer, James J. Rouzer, John Row, Jeremiah Cooper, John Wetzel, William Embly.

More recruiting.

Sergeant Walker left with his recruits, and went with them to Pittsburg to see that they were properly installed in their command, and afterwards returned to Waynesboro, and remained there for a while longer engaged in recruiting. He was succeeded in this work by Lieutenant George W. Welsh, another Waynesboro boy, who came there to aid in filling up Colonel McAllen's regiment of infantry.

October 16th.

Lieutenant Welsh comes home. December 13th.

U. S. recruiting officers.

During the later years of the war recruiting was systematically carried on not only in Waynesboro but at every other available point by officers detailed for the purpose by the United States Government.

Showing their colors.

He was not considered a good, loyal citizen in those days who failed to make demonstration of his patriotism by the profuse display about his home and place of business of the flag, or the national colors in some shape. Waynesboro was not behind in this respect. The following communication to the local newspaper, which may, or may not, have been from the pen of its intensely patriotic editor, shows the state of feeling in the town on this subject:

"Village Record."

"It becomes every worthy citizen, and *each* for himself, to show his colors openly to his neighbors and to the world by displaying at his own dear home the *glorious old flag* of his country, which has been bought by the patriotic blood of our forefathers and bequeathed to us by their last wills, written and sealed in crimson gore, as an everlasting inheritance."

Pole raising.

During the first summer of the war the village was, so to speak, enwrapped in bunting. Public movement to set the example of flag flying was not wanting. An immense hickory pole was cut in the mountain, brought to town

and planted in front of Sibbitt's Hotel. From this pole, later, a large flag was thrown to the breeze with appropriate ceremony. CHAPTER IX. May 2, 1861.

A week later another large pole, one hundred and forty feet in length, was raised on the eastern hill of Main street. Some time afterwards another, one hundred and thirty feet in length, was planted on Mechanics street. The colors of Waynesboro were visible miles away, and the wayfarer upon the mountains, whether friend or foe, could read while running the story they told. May 9th. Seen from the mountains.

In war times, one event "doth tread upon another's heels, so fast they follow," but, unfortunately for this recountal, very few of the interesting happenings about Waynesboro have been recorded. There were, doubtless, many incidents like the following which will now be interesting to recall: Local happenings.

On a certain Tuesday morning, W. H. Brotherton and George Walker left Waynesboro, unwisely, as the sequel shows, and started for Martinsburg, West Virginia, to follow after the army with a two-horse wagon laden with sundry supplies useful to the troops. The next morning L. B. Kurtz and Joshua McCumsey, similarly equipped with wagon and contents, also left for the same point on a like mission. The first party had followed the army several miles when they broke a wheel. This detention was only the beginning of their trouble. Confederate scouts swept down upon them, and they were captured; a short time afterwards, the two who had followed shared the same fate. All were taken to Winchester, Virginia, as prisoners of war. 1861, October 16th. Prisoners of war.

The result of this unfortunate venture was made known to the home friends of the participants at an early day by the following letter to the father of George Walker, written from Old Town, Allegany, Maryland, by one

CHAPTER IX.

who had been a fellow-prisoner, but was fortunate enough to escape:

"Dr. Thomas Walker:

July 22nd.

Your son, George, and William Brotherton are prisoners of war in the Winchester jail; also L. B. Kurtz. If they should not get their release soon it may be they will be sent to Richmond.

From a war prisoner who was so fortunate as to get off from the infernal rebels.

Christopher Kelly."

After remaining some time at Winchester, Brotherton and his companions, in company with J. Allison Eyster, of Chambersburg, who had been arrested on suspicion of being a spy, were taken to Richmond, and there confined for a while in an old warehouse, and afterwards in the jail. The Waynesboro people were charged with furnishing the Federal army with supplies. Eyster was the first of the unfortunates to be released. The rest of the party were held as prisoners until near the close of the year, and it was not until the new year was well started on its way that they reached their homes in Waynesboro. Their welcome was a royal one. When Kurtz and McCumsey arrived at Kurtz's Hotel they found a large crowd of people gathered there to welcome them. Captain Dock's band was present and serenaded the home-comers, and the hospitalities of the Kurtz house were extended to the assembled company.

They go to Richmond.

August 15, 1861.

September 28, 1861.

Home again.

January 28, 1862.

A royal welcome.

A favorite of the ladies.

The other prisoner, George W. Walker, came home some time later. He had fared much better than his companions in his imprisonment. He had been fortunate enough to be detailed as a clerk in the quartermaster's department, at Richmond. Before his departure he was presented with a gold chain by friendly ladies, who took occasion to express their Union sentiments in this brief note which accompanied the present:

CHAPTER IX.

"Mr. Walker:

Please accept this chain as a token of our regard. May the parts in the great chain of our States be more securely linked than they have been since their formation as a Union. February 13, 1862.

"Respectfully,

_____ _____."

Much has been written and spoken about the self-sacrificing work done by the loyal women of the North during the war for the preservation of the Union, but the theme is exhaustless, and no story of the part played in the war by any locality is complete without particular mention of woman's part therein. Woman's work.

As elsewhere, so in Waynesboro, the women were earnest and active. At an early day a meeting was held in the old town hall, and a woman's aid society was formed, which was officered as follows: President, Mrs. R. Amberson; vice-president, Mrs. W. Lechler; secretary, Mrs. E. Downey; treasurer, Mrs. E. Tritle. Woman's Aid Society. September 23, 1861.

The history of the capable work done by this society, individually and in its co-operation with kindred societies elsewhere, may not now be written, but, be assured, among the sweetest memories still cherished by certain old soldiers now in the sunset of life is the recollection of what the woman's aid society of Waynesboro did for them when they were its beneficiaries in the days that were lonely and weary during the war. Their work appreciated.

When the tide of war first turned northward, when the army of Lee came to meet the forces of the Union on the very threshold of the border, and the wail of the tempest of battle was heard along the quiet banks of the Antietam, almost to the fountain heads of its waters, the days to the people of Waynesboro were one long suspense, and the nights a constant vigil. As one, who stands upon the beach when a storm is raging in fury upon the mighty At Antietam.

CHAPTER IX.

1862, Sept. 16 and 17.

Days of suspense.

Nights of vigil.

deep, hears the sullen roar of the breakers as they dash landward, and notes the relics of wrecks and other floating objects driven to the shore, so the people of this quiet town awaited the issue, while the waves of the great conflict advanced and receded. Small bodies of troops, couriers, messengers and scouts, all riding on hasty missions, an occasional wagon train, bearing supplies for the army, a returned citizen scout, who had gone as far as he had been permitted to advance upon a tour of investigation, were the *flotsam* and *jetsam* which told of the great storm, born of the passions of men, which was raging near.

On the eve of the battle.

Intense excitement.

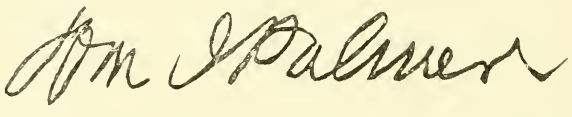
The two weeks and more prior to the battle of Antietam were a period of the intensest excitement along the border. It was known that Lee's army was moving northward, and it was of the gravest importance that Pennsylvania should be defended against invasion, and that the objective point of the Confederate commander should be known by the Federal authorities as early as possible.

Review of the situation.

A brief review of the situation which confronted Governor Curtin in his endeavors to defend the State, and, at the same time, aid the general government, may be properly here presented.

Troops in the valley.

There were at this time a few regular troops at Carlisle, and a somewhat greater number of men in incomplete organization at Harrisburg and scattered at different points throughout the valley. Captain Hastings had command of the regular troops at Carlisle barracks.



Captain William J. Palmer was exerting himself to get into proper shape the Anderson cavalry to aid him in his scouting operations along the border. A small body of troops lay at Gettysburg, and a company of cavalry was raised, but unsupplied with arms, at Mercersburg.

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Colonel A. K. McClure was assistant adjutant-general of the United States, assigned to duty at Harrisburg, but as Chambersburg was military headquarters for most all Union troops in the valley, as well as the home of Colonel McClure, he operated chiefly from that point, and rendered most valuable aid to both the State and the Federal governments.

Military headquarters.

It is impossible to read the correspondence between the State and Federal authorities during this period without being impressed by the fact that they were acting at cross purposes with each other. Governor Curtin firmly believed, and there is evidence to show that General McClellan shared the belief with him, that the State of Pennsylvania was about to be invaded by the Southern army.

Off. Rec., Union and Confederate Armies, ser. I, vol. XIX, part II.

Governor Curtin's view.

Note 47.

On the other hand, Secretary Stanton and General Halleck, apprehensive of an attack upon Washington, refused to see the wisdom of a policy that would divert any portion of the Army of the Potomac from a position between the enemy and the national capital. Governor Curtin and his military assistants pleaded in vain for a single regiment of disciplined troops to form a nucleus for the green militia army that was being called out for the defense of the border, and to act in concert with General McClellan. General Halleck had but one reply to all these urgent demands: "We have no troops in Washington or Baltimore to send to Harrisburg, it being supposed that the best defence of Harrisburg is to strengthen the forces now marching against the enemy under General McClellan."

General Halleck's view.

Sept. 7th and 8th.

Finding his plea for a body of disciplined troops from Washington or Baltimore of no avail, Governor Curtin addressed a request for authority from the Secretary of War to use the regular cavalry and their officers then at Carlisle barracks, and such of the "Anderson troop" as may be needed for immediate service in the valley; his purpose being to place the forces under the command of

September 9th.

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Captain William J. Palmer for scouting service south of the State line, as desired by General McClellan.

To this written request, the general-in-chief, to whom it had been referred by the Secretary of War, still fixed in his determination with respect to furnishing the Governor of Pennsylvania with troops, made answer that he did not deem it advisable to assemble troops at so many different points, expressing himself positively against the retention of troops at Harrisburg, or the sending of any others there.

Halleck does not understand.

Governor Curtin explains the matter.

In reply to this the Governor gave the general-in-chief to understand that he did not comprehend what had been requested of him, that what the Governor wanted was only to be permitted to use the unemployed forces at Carlisle. At this time he also requested of the Washington authorities that they would definitely define the duties of General Andrew Porter.

General Andrew Porter.

September 7th.

Now, General Andrew Porter, at an earlier day, on the suggestion of General McClellan, had been ordered to report to Governor Curtin, and was assigned to duty in Pennsylvania, but without authority to assume command of any particular undertaking.

Halleck's reply.

September 10th.

General Halleck, in reply to the Governor's inquiry about General Porter, informed him that the General "was sent to assist him in raising and organizing troops. He was not assigned to any command. It is of vital importance that all troops be sent here while communications are open."

Then follows the reiteration of the Washington policy that "the best way to defend Pennsylvania is to send troops to Washington."

A commander is promised.

The Governor is promised, however, that an officer of high rank will be sent to Harrisburg to act as exigencies required, and on the same day Major General John E. Wool, who had been in command of forces at Baltimore, was assigned to the duty of organizing forces north of the

General Wool appointed.

Susquehanna. He was assigned to this duty while efforts were on foot to secure the appointment of Major General John F. Reynolds to Harrisburg.

General Reynolds wanted.

General McClellan was asked if he could spare Reynolds. His reply to the inquiry was: "General Reynolds is now engaged in an important service. * * * * * I cannot see how his services can be spared at the present time." On the same day the matter was settled by this order from General Halleck: "General Reynolds' division can be commanded by some one else. He has been designated for other duty, and must report here immediately." Reynolds, who was then twenty-five miles from McClellan's headquarters, was ordered by him to report to Governor Curtin at once. On the same day General Wool was relieved of his Pennsylvania command at his own request.

Reynolds assigned.

September 11th.

When General Hooker learned of the withdrawal of Reynolds from the command of a division in his corps, he paid his compliments to the "scared governor" of Pennsylvania, and to the general-in-chief, in a letter to Assistant Adjutant General Williams, which was more forcible than either polite or politic.

Note 48.

It was thus under difficulties that the assistance of an able commander in Pennsylvania was finally secured.

By persistent efforts, Governor Curtin at length secured permission from Washington to utilize the troops at Carlisle and in the valley as scouting parties, thus creating the most reliable medium of obtaining actual information about the movements of the enemy which General McClellan, or the authorities at the Federal capital, possessed The scouts were under the command of the intrepid William J. Palmer, who, time and time again, in disguise, entered the camps of the enemy for the information which his expert telegrapher, William B. Wilson, from his improvised offices in woods, thickets and fence corners, forwarded to Governor Curtin and Colonel

Governor Curtin's work.

The valley scouts and news gatherers.

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McClure, and they to the commander in the front. When the details of the true history of the military operations along the border during this period are written they will unquestionably show that it was not certain knowledge that the enemy did not contemplate an invasion on Pennsylvania, but undue apprehension of disaster in another quarter which prompted the policy at Washington to withold rightful protection from Pennsylvania. There is every evidence that the authorities at the Federal capital up to the President must have appreciated the value of the information received from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the estimate placed upon the situation by him. When the President sent the following message to the war governor of Pennsylvania in the midst of the newsless suspense of the early hours of that first day of Antietam, he was confident that he was asking information from a source wholly reliable:

WILLIAM B. WILSON.

Honor to whom honor is due

September 16th.

"What do you hear from General McClellan's army? We have nothing from him to-day?

"A. Lincoln."

Within the next hour the following message flashed over the wires in reply:

"Our telegraph operator at Hagerstown reports a battle as progressing near the Potomac between Sharpsburg and Williamsport.

"A. G. Curtin."

Who shall say to what extent the military demonstration made along the border by Governor Curtin's little army of undisciplined men, with the gallant Palmer always in the forefront, may have been potent in stemming

the tide of invasion at the vital point, and turning the current of battle to the banks of the Antietam. CHAPTER IX.

"Harrisburg, Pa.,
October tenth, 'sixty-three.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:
The people have surrendered Chambersburg.
A. G. Curtin." THE FIRST CONFEDERATE RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

These were the words of the brief message of the war governor of Pennsylvania, which announced to the Fed-

SENDING NEWS FROM THE BORDER.

eral authorities at Washington the culminating success of one of the most remarkable military expeditions in the war between the States. The free soil of Pennsylvania, which, in its southern border, was destined later to become such an important theater of operations in the great conflict, had now been marked with the first footprints of the war. Consternation reigned supreme among the people no less along the entire southern border of the State than in the actual presence of the great cavalry captain of the South, whose intrepid daring had made it possible for him to successfully carry out the orders of J. E. B. Stuart's expedition. Consternation in the north.

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his commander-in-chief, and to penetrate with his command into the very heart of the enemy's country, far to the rear of that great army of the north, upon the success of which in the river country below the hopes of the Union were then centered.

Dismay at the capital.

The consternation of the people found a counterpart in the dismay which followed the suddenly disconcerted plans of the Federal military leaders at the capital and in the field. As best could be under the circumstances, the entire marching force of the army was put into motion to compass the capture or destruction of the band of invaders, with what success history tells.

Purposes of the raid.

Major-General J. E. B. STUART.

Appreciating the salutary moral effect upon the Southern people at home of the late notable success achieved by that dashing cavalry commander, J. E. B. Stuart, and desirous of stimulating him to still further activity in this line of operations that additional success might be followed by renewed encouragement of the people, General Lee charged his cavalry commander with the execution of this design, which he had long held in contemplation, of carrying the war into Africa. Stuart was ordered to cross the Potomac above Williamsport, leaving Hagerstown and Greencastle on his right, proceed to the rear of Chambersburg, and endeavor to destroy a railroad bridge over the branch of the Conococheague creek. He was also ordered to inflict upon the enemy and his means of transportation whatever damage he could.

1862, October 8.

At Scotland.

To gain all information of the positive forces and probable intention of the Federal army that might be obtainable, the cavalry commander was enjoined to keep his movements strictly secret: to arrest all citizens of Pennsylvania holding State or Government offices, and such as were suspected of giving information to the enemy, and to

Official records U. S. C. armies, series I, vol. XIX, part II, 55.

bring them with him as hostages or means of exchange for citizens of the South who were held in captivity.

Lee's confidence in Stuart.

General Lee plainly expressed the reliance that he placed upon General Stuart's skill and judgment in the successful execution of this plan. Stuart was directed not to jeopardize the safety of his command nor to go any farther than good judgment and prudence might dictate.

Ostensible and real object of expedition.

As has been stated, the ostensible object of this expedition was to destroy a bridge on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, spanning the Conococheague creek at Scotland, east of Chambersburg, and, thus, to cripple the enemy's means of transportation of supplies between the capital of Pennsylvania and the southern border of the State. It is doubtful whether this object alone would have justified the risk of so dangerous an undertaking, which, had it proved a failure, would have been disastrous, indeed. There was a larger purpose, undoubtedly, in the mind of the Confederate commander-in-chief, and there was method underlying the order which made Chambersburg the objective point of the first Confederate raid into a Northern State.

John Brown remembered.

General Lee, from his intimate acquaintance with the details of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, for it will be remembered that he, with the then lieutenant, J. E. B. Stuart, participated in the capture of John Brown, was certainly cognizant of the fact that Brown had made Chambersburg the base of his movements and a depot for his supplies before he actually transferred his operations to the soil of Virginia. This knowledge, there is no doubt, lived in the memory of many a Southern man. True as is the story of John Brown's connection with Chambersburg, equally true is it that the citizens of that town were totally ignorant of his movements, and wholly innocent of any complicity therein.

The raid a good thing, anyhow.

Whether or not such a consideration had weight in the mind of General Lee, he knew that a successful raid into

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any part of the enemy's country could scarcely fail to be productive of good results for him, at least, in the demoralizing effect that such a *coup-de-grace* at this critical period would have upon the North.

Preparation for the raid.

With his usual alacrity, General Stuart prepared for this mission, which accorded so fully with the spirit of hardihood and daring which animated most of his actions. When the order reached him his command was encamped at one of his favorite haunts, a spot called "The Bower;" a plantation some eight miles from Martinsburg, and ten from Charlestown. This plantation was owned by and was the home of the Dandridges, a family of ancient repute, well known in the vicinage. This family numbered among its members in the past the charming widow, Martha Dandridge Custis, who was afterwards wooed and won as the wife of General Washington.

Cf. Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence Van Borcke.

Character of Stuart.

The well-known light-hearted character of General Stuart, and his sociability, made his presence welcome everywhere, and although it might be said that the fate of a nation frequently depended upon the military work which engaged the attention of this chieftain in day time, he was able to forget the gravity of his mission when night came, and to be the merriest of the merry in the social gatherings which were nightly occurrences during this period at the Bower. Many are the tales told of the merrymakings in which Stuart and his men participated while encamped at this delightful place. Here it was that Bob Sweeny, the famous banjoist and trusted musical director of the cavalry band, and "Mulatto Bob," the faithful servant in ordinary of Stuart himself, and the extraordinary manipulator of the bones, won fame for themselves, and furnished boundless amusement for both soldiers and guests.

Camp life at the Bower.

The night before the start was made upon the expedition into Pennsylvania was no exception in the way of merrymaking at the Bower. Stuart's chief of staff at that

Stuart's chief of staff.

time was the stalwart, heavily-bearded Prussian, Heros Von Borcke, who had run the blockade and entered the confines of the Confederacy, where his letters of introduction and soldierly bearing won him a commission. His brave and daring conduct, coupled with unwonted kindness of heart and good nature, won him fame and advanced position. Like Stuart, he enjoyed the hours of recreation in camp, and it is related of him that he took part in an amateur theatrical performance on one occasion of merrymaking that won for him, at least from his commander, no little of histrionic fame. The title of the performance was significant, "A Pennsylvania Farmer and his Wife." Another Confederate officer was cast as the farmer, and Van Borcke as his wife. While Stuart was absent in Pennsylvania, Van Borcke was left in charge of the camp at the Bower.

The expedition starts. October 9th.

The day set for the inception of the undertaking dawned bright and clear, and with the first blush of the morning the troops which had been selected for the hazardous enterprise were busy with the bustle of preparation. When all was in readiness for their departure, General Stuart addresses his men:

Stuart addresses his men. Off. Rec., p. 56.

"Soldiers: You are about to engage in an enterprise which, to insure success, imperatively demands at your hands coolness, decision and bravery; implicit obedience to orders, without question or cavil, and with strictest order and sobriety on the march and in bivouac.

"The destination and extent of this expedition had better be kept to myself than known to you. Suffice it to say that with the hearty co-operation of officers and men I have no doubt of its success—a success which will reflect credit in the highest degree upon your arms. The orders which are herewith published for your government are absolutely necessary, and must be rigidly enforced."

Official orders to the men. Off. Rec., p. 55.

In the orders issued for the government of Stuart's troops while upon the raid, the general seems to have

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had a tender regard for the rights of the enemy, for he expressly commands that no property shall be taken, except such as is subject to legal capture, and that none was to be taken except by authority given in person, or in writing, of the proper officers in their command. In all cases a receipt was ordered to be given to the effect that the article was seized for the use of the Confederate States, giving the place, date and name of owner, in order, as is explicitly explained, "to enable the individual to have recourse upon his government for damage." Major J. T. W. Hairston was appointed division provost marshal.

The place of rendezvous.

October 9th.

The little army of picked men which was to accompany General Stuart on this expedition rendezvoused at Darksville, Virginia, at twelve o'clock M., on the day of starting, and from that point marched to the vicinity of Hedgesville, where it encamped for the night. At daylight the next morning the whole force crossed the Potomac river at McCoy's ferry, between Williamsport and Hancock, after a slight skirmish with the enemy.

Commencement of the march.

Capture of signal station.

A short distance from the point where the Confederate forces crossed the river was the Federal signal station, on Fairview Heights, which was in charge of Lieutenant W. W. Howley, acting signal officer. The valley along the river was filled with a dense fog. The place where the Confederates crossed was entirely hidden from view from any point on this part of the mountain, as well as the road along which they came. This situation was Stuart's opportunity, and, with about twenty of Hampton's cavalry, a dash was made, which resulted in the capture of nearly the whole force at the signal station, and all their flags and instruments.

On to Mercersburg.

The expedition then proceeded on its way, unmolested, in the direction of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, which point was reached about noon. Stuart was quite anxious to go to Hagerstown to capture a large amount of stores

at that place, but, wisely estimating the strength of the enemy there, he desisted from the attempt, and the march was continued in the direction of Chambersburg by way of Bridgeport, Clay Lick and St. Thomas.

With the fall of night, the entire force halted on the outskirts to wait, in the midst of a cold, drizzling rain, the answer of the town to a summons to surrender.

Chambersburg invested.

What of the beleaguered town? The summer had been a season of constant excitement for the people of Chambersburg. For nearly four months they had been under a constant menace of invasion. The ordinary pursuits of life had been almost abandoned, and it had been only with the approach of autumn that the semi-military rule in the town had been somewhat relaxed, and the people, with some degree of confidence, were again turning to their usual occupations. Men paid less attention to flying rumors about the approach of the enemy. The stores and shops were freshly restocked in anticipation of the winter's trade, and all had settled down with a sense of security to which they had been strangers for many a day.

Condition of the beleaguered town.

Peace after turmoil.

The summer had made the town acquaint with many a feature of war. A military headquarters, the people had grown accustomed to the sights and sounds incident thereto. Here and there through the borough were army hospitals, in which, at this very time, there were nearly three hundred sick and wounded Union soldiers. Ministering to these, the women of Chambersburg had early learned lessons of fortitude and familiarity with this, the saddest and most serious aspect of the war.

A military headquarters.

As a depot of supplies, Chambersburg, at this time, was not an unimportant point. Under the charge of Captain Ashmead, A. Q. M., arms, uniforms and other equipments had been shipped here by the Government early in the summer for the purpose of equipping troops that were being raised in the valley. In addition to this, just

A depot of military supplies.

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A captured wagon train.

on the eve of the Antietam battle, an ordinance train had been captured from the Confederate general, Longstreet, near Williamsport, Maryland, by Colonel Davis's command of United States cavalry, consisting of the Eighth New York, the Twelfth Illinois, and two companies each of Rhode Island and Maryland cavalry—thirteen hundred men in all, who had cut their way out of Harper's Ferry, and on their way north had made this capture. The train consisted of forty wagons, with their full complement of "contraband" teamsters. These wagons, heavily laden

THE BOYS IN CHARGE OF THE WAGONS.

with arms, and light and heavy ammunition, including a large amount of spherical and conical shells, signal lights, rockets, etc, were taken to Chambersburg. The contents of the wagons were stored, with Government supplies, in the large brick warehouse of Wunderlich & Nead, near the railroad depot. The warehouse was literally filled from cellar to attic with this strange merchandise, and so remained until it was found as a rich prize by the Southern visitors under Stuart.

An unsafe warehouse.

No military protection.

As to a military force for protection, there was scarcely a handful of Federal soldiers in the town. These were chiefly members of the "Anderson troop," who had been

detailed to guard the warehouse containing the supplies, and to do provost duty in the town.

Startling news for a wet night. Friday, October 10th.

This particular October day had been a most gloomy one. When the shadows of the early evening fell it was upon habitations and people drenched with an all day's rain, which gave promise of steadily continuing through the night. Men were seeking their homes for the night. The tardy town lamplighter had not yet gone on his rounds. Those who were housed were already beginning to woo the comforts of the evening, with never a thought of danger. Suddenly, through the gloomy night, there rang out with startling distinctness, peal after peal from the courthouse bell, which every man, and every boy that was big enough to carry a musket, knew was a call to arms to him as a member of the home guard. How quickly were the streets, a moment since so silent and so deserted, now filled with men, some with arms and some without, all rushing through the darkness to the place of rendezvous, and the common place of inquiry, the "courthouse pavement." The story was soon told. Farmers driven in, riding in hot haste, from the west told the tale that, as they came over the hills, they had seen, halting at the coming of night, a large force of Southern cavalry within cannon shot of the town. No time to question, no time to doubt. The little band of home guard was already marching westward, but clear and merrily through the darkness and rain, from the direction of "New England Hall," floated the sound of a bugle, and, shortly, there dashed into the "Diamond" a Confederate lieutenant of cavalry and twenty-five men, with a flag of truce, and, slowly and with crestfallen mien, behind them came marching the Chambersburg home guard.

The alarm bell rings.

The news confirmed.

The home guard to the rescue.

The truce bearer was Lieutenant T. C. Lee, of the Second South Carolina Regiment, and, upon his inquiry for representatives, military or civil, he was given an au-

The flag of truce and a summons to surrender.

CHAPTER IX.

dience in this capacity by Judge Francis M. Kimmel, who was provost marshal; Colonel Alexander K. McClure, who was Assistant Adjutant General of the United States Army, and Colonel Thomas B. Kennedy, a representative citizen. A formal surrender of the town was demanded in the name of General J. E. B. Stuart, and there being nothing in the situation that warranted resistance, the gentlemen above named wisely agreed to go with the advance guard to the headquarters of Generals Stuart and Hampton and formally arrange the terms of surrender in due military order. This was accordingly done, the terms of surrender substantially being that, if no resistance was offered, private persons and private property would be respected. Government property and representatives of military authority were to be at the mercy of the invaders.

Treating with the enemy.

Occupation of the town. Eight o'clock P. M.

An interview was held with General Hampton, and the town formally surrendered. Within a few minutes after the return of Provost Marshal Kimmel and his companions, the public square of the town was filled with Confederate cavalry. Formidable looking cannon were rapidly placed in position, frowning down the streets, which center in the square, and, instantly, the tramp of horses, the rattling of sabres and spurs, the dull thud of axes busy with the demolishment of store doors, the singing of broken telegraph wires, and the felling of poles, made sorry music for the pent-up inhabitants who had betaken themselves within doors in surprise and dismay when the presence of their Southern visitors became an established fact.

At the mercy of the enemy.

Character and number of invading forces.

The forces of General Stuart upon this expedition consisted of eighteen hundred cavalrymen, under the command of Brigadier General Wade Hampton and Colonels W. H. F. Lee and Jones, with four companies of horse artillery, of which the well-known Captain Pelham had command. The actual occupation of Chambersburg was

delegated to General Wade Hampton's brigade, which consisted of six hundred and fifty picked men; one hundred and seventy-five from the Second regiment of South Carolina cavalry, Colonel M. C. Butler; one hundred and seventy-five from the First North Carolina regiment, Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Gordon; one hundred and fifty from the Tenth Virginia regiment, Major J. T. Rosser, and one hundred and fifty from the Phillip's Legion, under Captain Dunlap.

General Hampton appointed military governor.

General Stuart appointed General Hampton military governor of Chambersburg, and operations there were carried on under Hampton's directions. His first step was to establish a rigid provost guard, which was placed under command of Captain J. F. Macfie, of the Second South Carolina cavalry regiment. Captain Macfie's first act was to parole all the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals.

Brigadier General
WADE HAMPTON.

Captain Macfie, provost marshal.

The night work of the raiders.

The work of the raiders during the night was confined to the ransacking of stores, demolishing shops and offices of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. During the night, Colonel Jones was ordered to go to Scotland and destroy the railroad bridge. Upon his return, however, he reported that it was constructed of iron, and he could not destroy it.

Destruction of army stores.

Daylight discovered to the invaders the whereabouts of the government stores, and Captain W. H. H. Cowles, of the First North Carolina, was detailed to burn the railroad buildings and remove or destroy the government stores, as the brigade left town bringing up Stuart's rear. An entrance into the warehouse where the government supplies were stored was quickly effected. Such

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moveable things as pistols, sabers, etc., were speedily transferred to the pommels of the raiders' saddles, ready for transportation, when the work of destroying the remainder immediately began. Lumber was taken from a yard nearby, saturated with kerosene oil and fired. The flame soon reached the powder, when explosion after explosion took place, like a quick cannonading, alarming the country side and causing the impression that a battle was in progress. The warehouse was blown to atoms, the adjoining buildings were fired and wholly destroyed, and the raiders departed, taking among their large spoils about two hundred and fifty new Federal cavalry uniforms, which, the sequel shows, they afterwards used to good purpose.

Note 49.

A terrorized people.

It was only by seeking safety in their cellars and inner rooms that the inhabitants of the town escaped serious harm from the flying shells and missiles from the burning buildings. It was an experience which those of them who still live have never forgotten.

Hostages taken along.

Note 50.

A number of Franklin county citizens were arrested by Stuart, and some of them were held as prisoners and taken south with him. What was his purpose in this does not fully appear.

Escape of the invaders.

As appears from a map of the expedition drawn by Captain Wm. W. Blackford, of the corps of engineers, Stuart, in this expedition, made the entire circuit of the Army of the Potomac. Upon leaving Chambersburg he determined to strike for the vicinity of Leesburg, Virginia, taking steps, however, to conceal his purpose. To this end he started directly for Gettysburg, but, having crossed the mountain, turned back some six or eight miles towards Hagerstown, and then entered Maryland by Emmittsburg, taking the road towards Frederick, and, capturing on the way some Federal scouts with dispatches, he obtained some inside information of the enemy's movements. Before reaching Frederick, he

They capture Union scouts.

Col. Rush's Lancers.

STUART'S ROUTE THROUGH PENNSYLVANIA.

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crossed Monocacy creek and continued his march through the night by the way of Liberty, New Market and Monrovia, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, where he cut the telegraph wires and obstructed the road. Hyattstown, on McClelland's line of wagon communication with Washington, was reached before daylight, and a few wagons captured. As Barnesville was approached, a company of Federal cavalry vacated the place without knowledge of Stuart's approach. From Barnesville Stuart made feint of going to Poolesville, which, he had reason to believe, was strongly guarded, but, instead of marching upon that point, he avoided it by a detour through the woods, leaving it two or three miles to his left, striking the road about the mouth of the Monocacy. Here came the meeting with the enemy. General Pleasanton's command of Federal cavalry, consisting of the Eighth Illinois and Third Indiana, and two guns of Pennington's battery, had crossed the Monocacy and were reconnoitering along the Barnesville road, while the main column had moved off in the direction of Poolesville. Pleasanton's advance squadron had not proceeded more than a mile and a half from the Monocacy when they discovered a body of cavalry moving towards them dressed in the uniforms of Union soldiers. The officer in command of the squadron made a signal in a friendly way, which was returned, and the parties approached within a short distance of each other, when the officer commanding the opposite party ordered his men to charge. It was the advance of Stuart's men, clothed in the new uniforms which they had captured in the warehouse at Chambersburg. The surprise caused by this little ruse sufficed to give Stuart a temporary advantage in the brisk little engagement which followed, and enabled him, under cover of Pelham's guns, and despite the efforts of General Pleasanton's and General Stoneman's commands, to make good his escape across the river into Virginia, at

They meet the enemy.

Playing Union soldiers.

They outwit the Yankees.

Escape into Virginia.

White's Ford, without the loss of a single man and all their spoils with them, crowning with conspicuous success this most remarkable expedition.

He arrives at the Bower. October 13th.

Stuart arrived again safely at the Bower early in the morning, and his approach was heralded by the single bugler he had with him, who, three nights before, had awakened the echoes on New England Hall as he announced the approach of the flag of truce to Chambersburg.

The unfortunate condition of the army of the Potomac.

Had General Lee been thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the Army of the Potomac for the past month, he could not have chosen a more opportune moment for an invasion of Pennsylvania than the time fixed for Stuart's expedition. The battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and the reconnoissances immediately following, had left the army of McClellan in a condition which caused its commander to hesitate in carrying out the progressive orders which he was now almost daily in receipt of from the President and the general-in-chief of the army at Washington. Ten general officers, many regimental and company officers, and a large number of enlisted men, aggregating upward of fifteen thousand, were the sum total of the Federal loss in the late battles. Whole army corps had been badly cut up, scattered and demoralized. The ranks were decimated through various causes; there were instances where captains were commanding regiments; there were companies which were without a single commissioned officer. Besides this, the entire army was lacking in supplies, which, although ordered from headquarters, and reported as supplied, for some reason had as yet failed to reach the army in the field. Such was the condition of affairs in the Army of the Potomac when there came to General McClellan the peremptory orders of the President and the general-in-chief of the army to cross into Virginia, give battle to the

McClellan's necessities, Stuart's opportunity.

Orders from the capital. October 6th.

CHAPTER IX.

enemy and drive them south. Just at this juncture, before McClellan had taken the preliminary steps to carry out these marching orders, and to render his situation and that of the Army of the Potomac more embarrassing than ever, Stuart's projected raid into Pennsylvania and around the Army of the Potomac, and his successful escape back into Virginia, were accomplished facts. This event could have but one result in the then critical situation of affairs, and that was to bring to a crisis the misunderstanding which had arisen between the Federal commander in the field and the Federal commander at the capital; a misunderstanding which culminated within a month in an order from the headquarters at the capital relieving General McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac.

And news of the enemy.

November 7th.

Preparation for the capture of Stuart.

As soon as reliable information was received by General McClellan of the movements of Stuart, and after he had been significantly advised by General Halleck that he would be expected to use all troops in Maryland and Pennsylvania to prevent Stuart's return into Virginia, he reports that "every disposition has been made to cut off the retreat of the enemy." The first difficulty with which he met was the almost total inefficiency of the cavalry arm of the service for the work which they were then called upon to perform. With regard to this, McClellan says, "to such an extent had this arm of the service been reduced that when General Stuart made his raid into Pennsylvania * * * * with two thousand men I could only mount eight hundred men to follow him." Following is the disposition of troops made by General McClellan to prevent the return and encompass the defeat of Stuart:

Disposition of troops.

McClellan's reports on organization and campaigns of the Army of the Potomac.

General Averill, then at Green Spring, on the Upper Potomac, was ordered to move rapidly down upon the north side of the river, with all his disposable cavalry, us-

ing every exertion to get upon the trail of the enemy and follow it up vigorously.

Gen. Pleasanton.

General Pleasanton, with the remaining cavalry force, was ordered to take the road by Cavetown, Harmon's Gap, and Mechanicsville, and cut off the retreat of the enemy, should they make for any of the fords below the position of the main army. His orders were to pursue them with the utmost rapidity, not to spare his men or horses, and to destroy, or capture them, if possible.

Gen. Crook.

General Crook, at that time commanding Cox's division at Hancock, en route for Western Virginia, was ordered to halt, place his men in cars, and remain in readiness to move to any point above, should the enemy return in that direction, keeping his scouts well out on all the roads leading from the direction of Chambersburg to the Upper Potomac.

The other commanders between Hancock and Harper's Ferry were instructed to keep a vigilant watch upon all the fords, so as to prevent the escape of the Confederates within these limits.

Gen. Burnside.

General Burnside was ordered to send two brigades to the Monocacy crossing, there to remain in cars, with steam up, ready to move to any point on the railroad to which Stuart might be aiming. While Colonel Rush, at Frederick, was directed to keep his lancers scouting on the approaches from Chambersburg, so as to give timely notice to the commander of the two brigades at the Monocacy crossing.

Gen. Stoneman.

General Stoneman, whose headquarters were then at Poolesville, occupying with his division the different fords on the river below the mouth of the Monocacy, was directed to keep his cavalry well out on the approaches from the direction of Frederick, so as to give him time to mass his troops at any point where the enemy might attempt to cross the Potomac in his vicinity. He was informed of General Pleasanton's movements.

CHAPTER IX.

After the orders were given for covering all the fords upon the river it was not thought possible for Stuart to recross, and General McClellan believed that the capture or destruction of his entire force was perfectly certain, and so reported to headquarters at Washington, but when he subsequently notified General Halleck that the raid had been successfully accomplished, he attributed the result to the deficiency of the Federal cavalry service. How this report was received at the capital is plainly indicated in the telegram which was sent by General Halleck in reply:

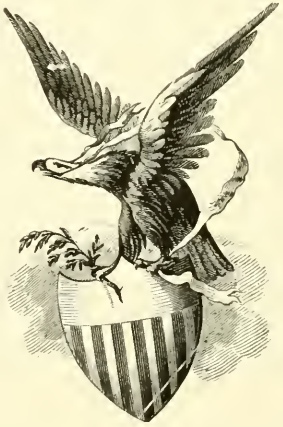
How the news of Stuart's escape was received at the Capital.

October 14th.

"The President has read your telegram, and directs me to suggest that if the enemy had more occupation south of the river, his cavalry would not be so likely to make raids north of it."

Who was to blame, it boots not here to inquire—'tis a long story—

"Time is the old Justice that examines all offenders."



CHAPTER X.

IN WAR TIMES.—Part III.

WHEN THE UNION WAS PRESERVED: PENNSYLVANIA'S SCOURGING. HER BAPTISM OF FIRE. THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

LEE'S INVASION. 1863.

NO cessation of the turmoil and apprehensive expectancy which characterized the previous year came to the war-enthralled people of the southern border of Pennsylvania with the year of grace, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Rumors of the purpose of the enemy to invade their homes were born with the springtide, and had fruition in the early summer in the preliminary movements of the Confederate chieftain in his daring plan to transfer the operations of the summer's campaign from Virginia to the soil of Pennsylvania.

A Siren Song.

There is little doubt that, wooed by the siren song of the Southern press, voicing the radical phase of Southern popular opinion, General Lee planned his Northern campaign at variance with his better judgment.

The Promised Land.

It was in the glare and hurry of the broad noon of the war. The country-side of southern Pennsylvania lay beautiful as a picture; the air full of the sweet fragrance of grasses and flowers; the mountains enwrapped in shadowy mist, a veil, as it were, to shield them from the June sunshine. The broad meadows were golden with the harvest already ripe for the sickle, and, brooding over all, a dreamy silence as "of the Sabbath afternoon." Men in suspense knew not what a day might bring forth, and had put aside their usual occupations to counsel with their neighbors.

Such was the Eden into which the starving legions of the South marched from their desolated home country.

CHAPTER X.

Situation of the opposing armies.

Like the outlay in a gigantic game of chess, the armies of Hooker and Lee lay, watchful of each other's every movement, with the respective capitals of the opposing sections of the country as the chief objective points to be defended; the Southern capital, at this particular time, apparently in check.

A change of base.

The sudden movement of Lee's forces, and their concentration at Culpepper Court House, changed the whole existing situation. By no means ignorant of the growing purpose of the South to make a diversion towards Washington, or northward, for the purpose of relieving the Southern capital, the leaders of the Federal army, at the capital and in the field, were on the alert for every movement.

Engagements at Brandy Station and vicinity.

With the first indication of Lee's change of base, a Federal cavalry reconnoissance in force was made for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the Confederate movement, and the engagements with the enemy at Brandy Station and vicinity were the result; a result which both sides claimed as victory; the Confederates, upon the one hand, citing the retreat of the Federal forces and their material losses, and the Federals, upon the other hand, the valuable information gained of the enemy's numbers, position and purpose, and the actual change in his plan of future operations, caused by the partial demoralization of his cavalry forces in these engagements.

Speculative questions.

Whether it was Lee's original purpose to make his advance northward east of the mountains, with the ultimate purpose of an attack upon the Federal capital, and as a preliminary step in that plan to cut the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at a point between Washington and the Army of the Potomac, and thus to seriously interfere with Hooker's lines of communication with Washington, or whether it was his intention from the outset to invade Pennsylvania through the Cumberland Valley and take a defensive position in the heart of the enemy's country,

are speculative questions to which little of interest attaches now, but in the discussion of which certain ambitious military leaders were much interested at the time.

The feeling at Washington.

In the vision of the general-in-chief at Washington, phantom armies of the South were continually on the march for Washington, and there was no unexpected movement of the Army of Northern Virginia which did not, in his mind, portend an instant, or remote purpose, on part of the Confederate commander-in-chief to visit the Federal capital, and thereby to cause a sudden change from the speculative and theoretical side of warfare, in vogue there, to the intensely practical side as seen in the front.

A once pleasing Federal belief.

Whether it is susceptible of proof or not that the Federal cavalry attack upon a portion of Lee's army, at the inception of his movement northward, caused him to abandon his original plan, it was evidently most gratifying at the time to the ambition of certain officials, high in Federal authority, to believe that it was the supreme strategy and skill of the Federal military leaders which compelled, with knowledge and magnificent foresight, Lee's advance through the Cumberland Valley to his undoing at Gettysburg.

A change of Federal views.

In the aftermath of the war, however, this latter view of the event was not so popular at Washington. When the people of the Cumberland Valley, despoiled and utterly ruined by the invasion, and the incidents thereto, came, asking relief, there was no longer in official quarters any reference to the "magnificent military sagacity" which purposely laid open the Cumberland Valley "as a trap to ensnare the rebels," nor any mention of "the substantial reward of a grateful nation," which, after Gettysburg, were such common phrases upon the lips of men in authority, but, *per contra*, the patriotic people of the Valley were frigidly informed that their extreme disaster was simply "an accident of war," and their demand for re-

CHAPTER X.

A wronged people.

imbursement of losses "a gigantic steal." The necessity for bolstering up military reputations no longer existing this shamelessly ill-treated people asked, at the close of the war, and have continued to ask even unto this day, in vain for nothing more than is rightfully due them, and that which a selfish government unrighteously withholds.

An untenable position.

If the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania was despoiled by the direct purpose of the Federal government, who can indicate the standpoint from which the past and present attitude of the government toward the people of that Valley is defensible?

The Invasion a fact.

No matter what the original, no matter what the ultimate purpose of Lee was, when he turned northward, the fact remains that the invasion of southern Pennsylvania with his mighty army, and all that it meant, was soon *fait accompli*.

Effect on the North.

The approach of the invaders fanned the smoldering embers of excitement among the people into a mighty flame, which swept northward as speeds the prairie fire fanned by the wind. Fear, followed by consternation, fell upon the capital city of the Commonwealth.

"From south to east and west and north,
The messengers rode fast,
Till every town and hamlet
Had heard the trumpet's blast."

Military situation in Pennsylvania.

Who can fittingly describe the situation? The policy at Washington had drawn upon the military resources of Pennsylvania until the flower of her citizenship was in battle line far from home. Even the pride of the State, the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, which had been expressly enlisted for border protection, was shackled to service under the general government elsewhere. A call from Washington for long-time troops to fill up the ranks of the Army of the Potomac, decimated by the severe service at Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, was pending.

and preparations were being made for a draft, when the invasion occurred. CHAPTER X.

GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

That the proper defense of his State was a Herculean task imposed upon Pennsylvania's governor, Andrew G. Curtin, the sequel proves. Situation in the Cumberland Valley.

The operations about Winchester, which followed the earlier engagements about Brandy Station, and resulted in the demoralization of the Federal forces there under General Milroy and sent McReynolds' wagon train in panic-stricken flight northward through the Cumberland Valley, brought the people of that section to a realizing sense of the situation. June 10-13, 1863.

It was Saturday evening, and all the towns along the valley were in a ferment of excitement. Sunday was a day of suspense, but on Monday was enacted a scene along the great highway from the Maryland line to Harrisburg which beggars description, and still lives in the memory of every one who witnessed it. Certain, now, of the approach of the Southern army, and in dread as to the detail of its purpose, the farmers for miles around, taking with them their horses and mules, and, in many instances, their live stock of other description, made a grand exodus from their homes to places of safety beyond the reach of the invaders. Following closely in the wake of the farmer came the affrighted multitude of "contrabands"—negroes; men, women and children—from the southern border of Pennsylvania, from Maryland, and even from Virginia, hastening northward with indeterminate purposes, and carrying their household gods with them. The climax of confusion, however, was reached when these bands of refugees were suddenly overtaken and nearly overwhelmed by McReynolds' routed and fleeing wagon train, numbering fully June 13-15. June 15th. Refugees. A routed wagon train.

CHAPTER X.

fifty wagons and a scattered cavalry guard, which, in its mad career, had marked its route so far northward, with wrecked wagons, exhausted horses and mules, and an occasional contraband driver overcome with heat and fear.

When these frightened teamsters reached Chambersburg they were checked in their precipitous flight by a few cool-headed men, and, after stopping long enough to realize the absurdity of their conduct, and to understand that they were creating a useless panic among the people, they proceeded in a more orderly manner in the direction of Carlisle.

The advance guard of Lee's army.

Monday, June 15th, evening.

The cavalry command of Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins was the advance guard of Lee's army. Advancing from Hagerstown, it entered Pennsylvania by way of Greencastle and Chambersburg. These forces held possession of the last-named place for several days, and, besides his foraging operations in the neighborhood,

June 16th.

Jenkins destroyed the bridge spanning the Conococheague creek at Scotland, on the line of the Cumberland Valley railroad, thus giving the first disabling stroke to that important means of communication between Harrisburg and the southern border of the State.

A backward movement.

At length Jenkins, menaced rather more by reports of advancing Federal troops than by the material forces themselves, withdrew his command to the vicinity of Greencastle, and from that point despatched again his

Waynesboro visited.

bands of raiders in every direction. The Waynesboro

June 21st.

section did not escape. The raiders paid a Sunday visit to the town, and it was only the hurried nature of the enemy's call which then saved the inhabitants from serious loss. Reconnoitering eastward, Jenkins' scouts fell

Note 51.

in with the Federal troops at or near Monterey Pass, where a slight engagement took place.

The General Advance. June 22d.

Having placed the different commands of his army under marching orders, Lee was now ready for the general

CHAPTER X.

advance into Pennsylvania. The movement in chief of the Southern army, which resulted in its final concentration for battle at Gettysburg, was in the direction of Carlisle and Harrisburg by the way of Chambersburg. The advance, as before stated, was Jenkins' cavalry; then followed the Second Army Corps, Lieutenant General Richard S Ewell commanding. From this corps was detached the First Division, under command of Major General Jubal A. Early, for a movement eastward and along the base of the South Mountain. It was this manoeuvre and the retreat of the Confederate army from Gettysburg which brought the town of Waynesboro within the base of military operations, and gave her citizens no insignificant experience in actual warfare.

Ewell's Corps.

Early's Division detached.

Ewell's corps, which joined in the general movement northward, consisted of the Second Division, commanded by Major General Edward Johnson, and the Third Division, commanded by Major General Robert E. Rodes; with the last-named division in advance, following closely Jenkins' cavalry, with which body it made a conjunction at Greencastle, completely investing that place, with scouts well advanced northward along the road to Chambersburg.

Lieutenant-General
RICHARD S. EWELL.

Composition of Ewell's Corps.

Monday, June 22d.

A remnant of Milroy's disorganized command, which had been separated from the main body, made its way into Pennsylvania in advance of the approaching Confederates. With it was a detachment of mounted men, which had been separated from their regiment, and which consisted of Company A and Company C of the First New York Cavalry. The first company was under command of Captain Jones, and the other under command of Captain W. H. Boyd. This little force of brave men performed excellent service, and participated in many a daring exploit dur-

A brave little band of Union men.

CHAPTER X.

ing the period of invasion. At this particular time, a part of Captain Boyd's command were participants in the first skirmish of the war on free soil, a brief account of which now follows:

Note 52.

The skirmish near Greencastle.

While Jenkins' men were scouting along the Chambersburg road, north of Greencastle, Captain Boyd's company of Federal cavalry were scouting southward along the same road. Upon discovering that Federal troops were in their front, Jenkins' scouts fell back upon the main line about three-fourths of a mile from Greencastle, and gave the alarm. A general line of battle was formed by Rodes' Confederate infantry, while the cavalry took up a position, in partial concealment, between the highway and the Cumberland Valley railroad, just in front of the Archibald Fleming residence, which General Ewell afterwards, for a brief space, occupied as his headquarters. The charge of Captain Boyd's men against the retreating Confederate pickets was so bold and precipitate that two of their number, Corporal Rihl and Sergeant Cafferty, were within pistol shot of the concealed enemy before they realized the situation. Corporal Rihl was suddenly killed as he reached the little knoll just in front of the Fleming house, and Sergeant Cafferty, a few rods to the rear, was severely wounded in the leg, but escaped with his retreating comrades. Corporal Rihl was shot through the upper lip, the ball passing through his head. Whether or not the Confederates met with any loss in this affair is not certainly known. There is no report of the skirmish among the official records, but a story was prevalent at the time that the Confederate loss was two men killed.

Confederates engaged.

Corporal Rihl killed.

The body of Corporal Rihl was roughly interred at the time, and where he fell, but, subsequently received at the hands of the citizens of the locality a more decent burial in the Lutheran graveyard, at Greencastle. Twenty-three years later his body was again disinterred, and re-buried, with the honors of war, on the spot where he fell. Over

Buried with honor.

June 22, 1886.

WHERE THE FIRST UNION SOLDIER FELL IN PENNSYLVANIA.

CORPORAL RIHL MONUMENT.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

his grave, Rihl Post, Grand Army of the Republic, named for him, has caused to be erected a beautiful and imposing granite shaft, in memory of a brave man and to fittingly mark the locality where the first soldier fell on Pennsylvania soil in defense of the nation. CHAPTER X. A monument erected.

Jenkins' cavalry continued to advance and again took possession of Chambersburg, where they were joined the next day by the Second Army Corps, under Ewell, who, the day following, established his headquarters just north of Chambersburg, while Jenkins' cavalry and Rodes' division of Ewell's corps proceeded to Carlisle, and thence reconnoitered the valley almost to the Susquehanna river from their camp at New Kingston before meeting with the outposts of the troops defending Harrisburg. Jenkins again advances. Tuesday, June 23, 1863. June 26-29.

During their occupancy of Chambersburg, the Confederates governed the town under the strictest military rules. Their troops, and the citizens as well, when occasion demanded, were subjected to discipline. The citizens, however, under the circumstances, had no real grounds for complaint of ill-treatment. Military discipline was not pleasant, but, on the other hand, it was not wholly ungenerous, for there are many instances of the granting of unusual and unexpected privileges to the citizens, even in the way of issuing to them passes to go beyond the lines upon legitimate errands. While held by the enemy. Note 53.

Meanwhile, following Ewell's corps in the general movement northward, came the Third Army Corps, Lieutenant General Ambrose P. Hill commanding. This body advanced only to Chambersburg, and from that point, after a fateful council of war, in company with the Confederate general-in-chief, they were directed eastward, the first step in the general concentration of the army at Gettysburg. Hill's Corps. June 26th.

The next day, the First Army Corps, Lieutenant General James Longstreet commanding, reached Chambers- Longstreet's Corps. Saturday, June 27th.

Hd Frs. Cav Brigade.
Chambersburg Jun. 23 - 63

Order. No -7.

Citizen Reade has permission to go after his cows across the Franklin Rail Road in direction of Waynesborough. morning and evening untill further orders

By order of
Brig Gen A. G. Jenkins
N. Fitzhugh
A. A. General.

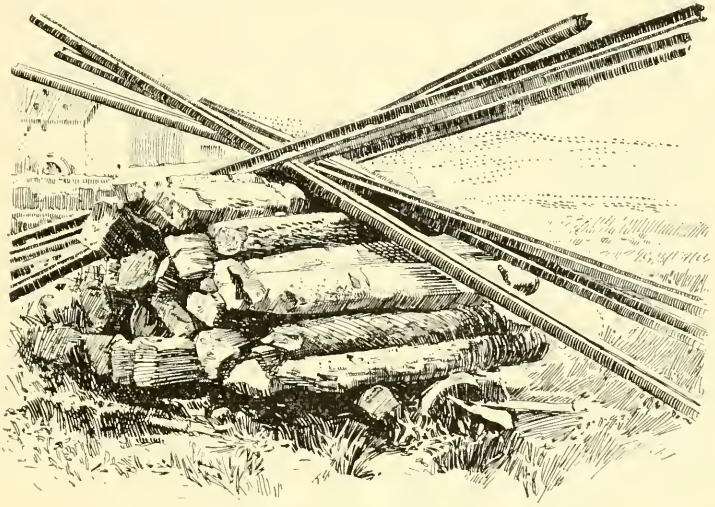
Approved.
Jos. Battle
Col. Comg Post
June 24 1863.

A CONFEDERATE PASS.

burg, and, with the exception of one division, followed Hill's corps on the march to Gettysburg.

Destruction of the railroad and railroad property.

The division of Longstreet's corps which remained behind, under command of Major General George E. Pickett, were charged with the destruction of the track of the railroad, and the depot and shops. That they did this work thoroughly was patent to all who had opportunity of viewing the dismantled shops and ruined roadbed between Chambersburg and Hagerstown. It was a scene of desolation; the shops and depot buildings could not have been



READY FOR THE TORCH.

shattered worse by an earthquake. The track was torn up for miles, and, to make destruction certain, pyres of cross ties were erected at intervals along the line, across which the iron rails were laid, and, when the fire was applied, the rails, heated, bent double by their own weight, and were thus rendered wholly useless.

The call to Gettysburg.

When Lee's purpose to concentrate his army at Gettysburg was determined, the scattered divisions of Hill's corps, with Jenkins' cavalry, which had been visiting in the enemy's country near the Susquehanna, hastened back

June 30th to July 2nd.

CHAPTER X.

Note 54.

toward the great objective point, whither all of the Southern army, now in Pennsylvania, were tending.

Stuart's cavalry, with forced marches, came northward along the base of the South Mountain, and Imboden's command, withdrawn from its operation in the gaps of the North Mountain, served with Jenkins' cavalry to keep open the line of communication.

It is not the purpose here to follow further the fortunes of this, the main portion, of Lee's army, or to essay any description of the battle of Gettysburg. Later, however, it will appear that the relations of this narrative are more intimate with another portion of the great invading army, the First Division of the Second Army Corps, under command of Major General Jubal A. Early.

Movements of Early's Division.

As before stated, when the general movement of the Southern army into Pennsylvania commenced, with Ewell's Second Army Corps in advance, the first division of this corps under command of Major General Jubal A. Early, was detached and ordered to move eastward, and along the base of the South Mountain, in a general course, almost parallel to that taken by the other divisions of the corps, on the main road through the valley.

Waynesboro invaded.

Tuesday, June 23d.

Some time before noon, on a day long remembered by the people of Waynesboro, the advance guard of Early's division entered and took possession of their town. Foraging parties had visited them before, but this was the first real occupation of the place by a large and hostile force. The advance of Early's men arrived in the town in the forepart of the day. They took possession of the old town hall, on the square, and orders were at once issued to the citizens for supplies. These orders were promptly obeyed, and, however much against

Major General
JUBAL A. EARLY.

Early issues his orders.

their will, the ladies went to baking bread for their urgent visitors, and the men busied themselves, however unwillingly, in furnishing other supplies demanded. CHAPTER X.

As a general rule, a strict discipline was maintained among Early's men while in Waynesboro, but many acts of depredation were committed. Stores were visited and relieved of their contents, and certain live stock, whose owners had not been expeditious enough in removing it to places of safety, was promptly appropriated and turned to uses very far foreign to the original purposes of the owners. It was at this time that the office of the "Village Record," the only newspaper of which Waynesboro then boasted, was visited, its sanctum invaded, its press tampered with and its type so pied that it was impossible to issue the newspaper then and for some time afterwards. Depredations committed.

The citizens of Waynesboro, from the day of Early's arrival until after the battle of Gettysburg, were entirely shut off from all communications with the outside world, except through the Confederate lines, which were occasionally, however, broken through by venturesome bodies of Federal cavalry, which paid flying visits and made hasty and sometimes reckless assaults upon the enemy. Within the enemy's lines. Note 55.

The main body of Early's men, being upon the march with instructions to keep in communication with the army corps to which it belonged, did not remain long in Waynesboro, but marched by way of Quincy and Funkstown to Greenwood, where it went into camp, leaving a rear guard at Waynesboro, which encamped in the neighborhood for a day or two longer. Northward bound. June 24th.

From his camp at Greenwood, Early rode across to the point on the Harrisburg turnpike, north of Chambersburg, where his corps commander, General Ewell, now had his headquarters, for the purpose of receiving instructions as to his future movements. There he received orders which resulted in the expedition to York and Wrightsville, with its chapter of exciting incidents cul- Early's further movements on the advance. June 25th. Visit to York and Wrightsville.

CHAPTER X.

June 26th.

minating in the destruction of the bridge over the Susquehanna at the place last named. Early's division made its way from York through Gettysburg in two detachments, by two different routes; the one going through East Berlin, and the other by the way of Hanover, from which point the Northern Central railway was reached and so successfully damaged as to effectually cut off all railroad connection by that route with Baltimore.

The Bridge destroyed.

June 28th.

It is believed that Early's orders were to seize the Wrightsville and Columbia bridge, and not to destroy it, but it was burned by the Federal troops to prevent its falling into his possession.

Back to Gettysburg.
June 30th.

Recalled from this expedition by the orders for concentration at Gettysburg, Early's division left York for a return to that locality by way of East Berlin, and shortly joined other divisions of this corps, all soon to be engaged in a great battle.

A vain boast.

When passing Waynesboro on the march to Gettysburg, it is said that individual members of Early's command loudly boasted of their purpose in coming north, claiming that they intended to go to Philadelphia and Washington and to come back and tell the people of Waynesboro all about it. Be that as it may, Early's forces returned by the way of Waynesboro, but, alas! for them, it was a different story they told on their return.

The call to arms in Pennsylvania.

While the forces of Lee were concentrating on Gettysburg, and the Army of the Potomac, under Meade, by rapid approaches, was closing in to give him battle, the alarm bells were ringing all over Pennsylvania, summoning, under the proclamation of the President, her citizens, yet available, to the defense of their State, and a Macedonian call had been sent forth to her sister States, east and north.

Department of the Susquehanna.

When the fact that the North was to be invaded by the Southern army became patent, the first steps taken toward

CHAPTER X.

her defense were the formation of two military departments entirely independent of the Army of the Potomac. The one was known as the Department of the Monongahela, Major General W. H. T. Brookes commanding, with headquarters at Pittsburg; the other, the Department of the Susquehanna, Major General Darius N. Couch commanding, with headquarters at Harrisburg.

Cf. Records of Union and Confederate Armies, Ser. I, Vol. XXVII, Part III.

June 9th.

Maj Gen. DARIUS N. COUCH.

The creation of these new departments, called into existence by an emergency, with the powers of the commanders ill-defined, with the scope of operations indeterminate, naturally resulted in adding additional complications to a situation already somewhat involved in difficulties; difficulties arising from the natural friction between a theoretical military policy in vogue at the national capital and a practical policy of operations in the field.

Complications.

When General Couch assumed command of the Department of the Susquehanna, Governor Curtin issued a proclamation, announcing the fact, proclaiming the danger which threatened, and calling for troops to protect the border. General Couch also at the same time issued a General Order of the Department, in substantially the same terms as the proclamation of the Governor.

Governor's proclamation.

June 12th.

Volunteering under this call was alarmingly slow. The apparent want of alacrity in responding was by no means due to a lack of patriotism on part of the people, but was largely to be attributed to the uncertain conditions under which the call was made. A call for three years' enlistments had been pending for some time before the first emergency call was made, and there seems to have been a disagreement between the authorities at Washington and at Harrisburg as to the postponement of this call to aid the instant recruiting of men for a shorter term.

Volunteering slow.

CHAPTER X.

In addition to this, no provision was made by the general government for the pay of the emergency men. A way to remove this last-named difficulty however, was shown to Secretary Stanton by Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of

June 14th.

Pennsylvania, who offered to make arrangements with the financial institutions of the State to raise money for the pay of troops until Congress met.

President's proclamation.

A realization of the situation at length forced itself upon the general government. President Lincoln issued

June 15th.

a proclamation, calling for one hundred thousand men, for six months' service, from the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. The Governors of each of these States supplemented the call of the President with proclamations couched in the most patriotic and insistent terms.

Continued difficulties.

It was soon apparent that, even under the call of the

June 17th.

President, volunteers responded tardily. General Couch was early convinced that he could not enlist troops under the President's call for six months' enlistments, and he so informed Secretary Stanton, who forthwith authorized him to muster men in whatever way he could.

Colored troops.

Trouble arose also about accepting the colored troops which had been offered from Philadelphia. General Couch at first refused to muster them, but was subsequently ordered by Secretary Stanton to do so.

The militia army gathers.

Notwithstanding adverse circumstances, a fair army of militia men, within a few days, rendezvoused at Harrisburg, and, under General Couch, began military service in the Cumberland Valley, operating as far southward as Chambersburg and Greencastle, and to the Maryland line.

Two divisions organized.

The troops in the Department of the Susquehanna were organized into two divisions, under the general command of General Couch, whose authority extended from Altoona, along the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers, to Conowongo bridge above Havre-de-Grace, with the valley west

For State Defence

IN THE

Susquehanna Department!

UNDER

Maj. Gen. COUCH.

1st. Pa. Cavalry, J. C. HESS, Col. Comd'g.

A splendid opportunity is now offered to all persons wishing to avoid the Conscription which will be positively enforced about the First week in July; this being the only Cavalry Regiment now forming for State Defence.

Delay not a day, but walk up and enroll your name in this fine Regiment, and serve under officers of experience. And don't be called a Conscript.

EQUIPMENTS AND PAY the same as Volunteers in the Regular Service.

APPLY AT

Capt. HENRY REYNOLDS,
RECRUITING OFFICER.

A War-time Poster.

CHAPTER X.

of the Susquehanna to operate in, and the capital city east of that river to defend.

June 12th.

General Couch issued the first order as the commander of his department at Chambersburg, but immediately took up his headquarters at Harrisburg, and the portion of his command operating in the valley was withdrawn, before the approach of the Confederates, to the defense at Harrisburg.

Protecting the Capital City.

June 13th.

Immediately upon taking up his headquarters at Harrisburg, General Couch communicated with the War Department at Washington, asking authority to employ men to build entrenchments on the opposite side of the river. This authority granted, the work of construction at once commenced, under Major James Brady, of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery; Captain R. I. Dodge, of the Eighth Infantry, U. S. A., and Mr. John A. Wilson, assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad company, with several other gentlemen, members of the same company's corps of engineers. Later, Captain J. B. Wheeler, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., by special order of the War

June 20th.

Department, was sent from West Point to Harrisburg, and was there assigned by General Couch to duty as chief engineer of the Department of the Susquehanna. He was entrusted with the entire supervision and completion of the defensive works before the city.

Report of the Chief Engineer.

In his report to the chief engineer of the United States Army, sent from Chambersburg after the retreat of Lee's

August 31st.

army, Captain Wheeler gives a detailed account of his ser-

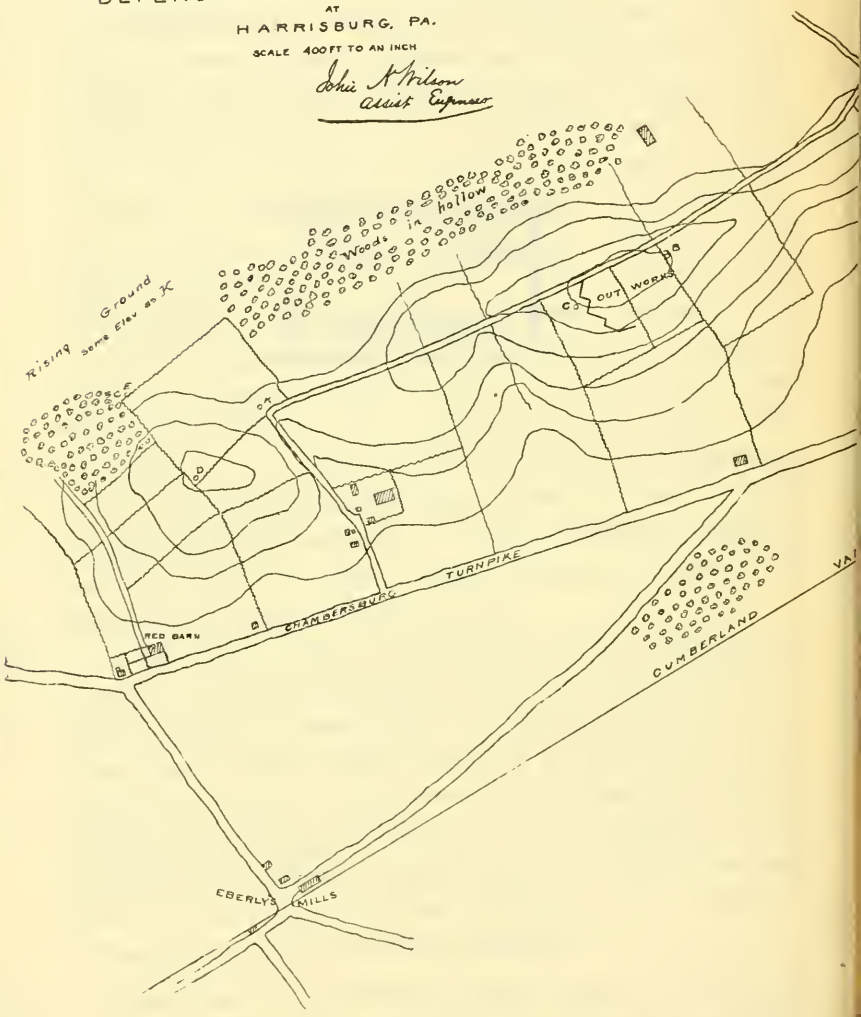
Note 56.

vices, and submits a draft, or sketch, showing the position of the field works on the west side of the Susquehanna opposite Harrisburg, which, by order of General Couch, had been named, and are now known as "Fort Washington." To a portion of these fortifications the name of "Fort Henry Clay" has also attached.

Character of Couch's troops.

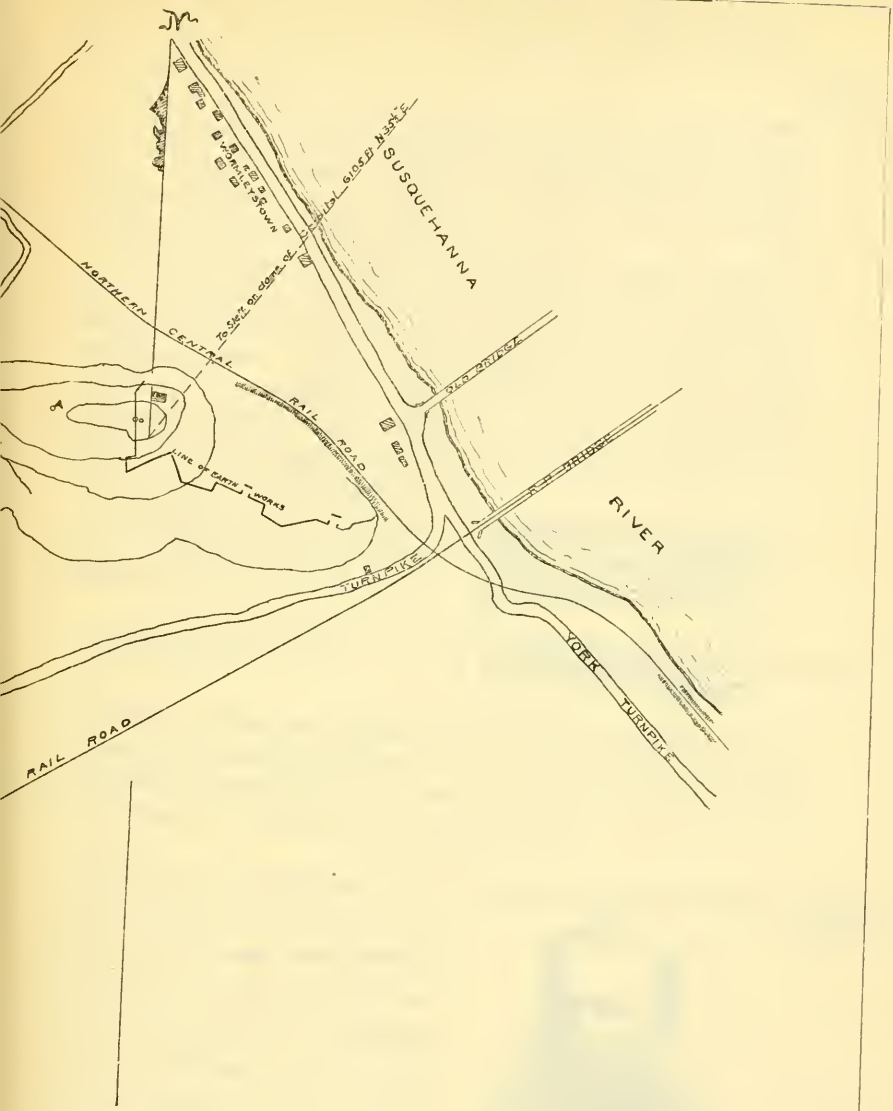
Some idea of the character of the troops in the Department of the Susquehanna at this time may be had from

Drawer 145
Sheet 10



FORTS "WASHINGTON" AND "

FROM THE ORIGINAL



Engineer Department,
Sept 2nd 1863
Read with Capt Wheeler
letter of Aug 31/63
(W 2661)

CLAY" OPPOSITE HARRISBURG.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

the estimate placed upon them by their commanding general, who, in a message to the Secretary of War, sums up the situation thus:

Couch to Stanton, June 22nd.

"You will readily understand what forces I have when a few regiments, with a sprinkling of nine months' men in them, are the veterans. The New York troops look well, but are without much confidence in themselves; my little artillery is all raw, my cavalry the same.

"I now have two New York regiments, eight hundred men, at Carlisle; one Pennsylvania regiment near Gettysburg to harass the enemy, and, if possible, to hold the mountain there. Milroy is at Bedford and vicinity, with, perhaps, twenty-eight hundred of his old force and one thousand Pennsylvania militia. He there serves as a threat to any advance in this direction from Chambersburg, besides holding the country.

"I speak of the quality and condition of my troops in order that you may not wonder why I do not boldly face them against the rebels in the Cumberland Valley."

June 29th.

Speaking again, later, on the subject, General Couch says:

"The fortifications opposite here (Harrisburg) are as strong as we can make them. My whole organized force is sixteen thousand; five thousand organized troops will whip them all to pieces in an open field."

General Smith commands First Division.

Such was the condition of the troops in the department when Brigadier General W. F. Smith, who some time before had been ordered to report to General Couch, was assigned to the command of all troops on the south or west side of the Susquehanna river, in the vicinity of Harrisburg.

Brigadier General W. F. SMITH

June 25th.

Additional Troops called for.

The steady approach of the Confederate army into Pennsylvania warned Governor Curtin that every consideration of the safety of the State capital demanded that he should

CHAPTER X.

June 26th.

call for and secure additional troops. To this end a formal proclamation, calling for sixty thousand ninety days' men, was issued. For the men who responded there were no uniforms, and General Halleck was disinclined to furnish them, but after Governor Curtin and General Cameron had appealed to President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton ordered the uniforms to be shipped.

In touch with Meade.

As the Army of the Potomac had by this time drawn near enough to make the troops at Harrisburg available in any plan of battle which might be adopted, General Couch

June 28th.

received orders from Washington to co-operate with General Meade, and to be subject to him.

The State Capital threatened.

June 28th, 2.30 P. M.

The situation at Harrisburg was now critical. It was the hour when Jenkins' cavalry and the advance of Rodes' divison of Ewell's Confederate army corps had made their closest visit to the capital of Pennsylvania. General Couch was constrained, by the imminence of the danger, to notify the Secretary of War that by night the enemy would take possession up to his defenses on the river. "Their advance," says his message of this hour, "has opened artillery fire four miles from my defenses."

The President asks for news.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, the following message of anxious inquiry was wired to the threatened city on the Susquehanna:

"War Department, Washington, D. C.

Major General D. N. Couch:

What news now? What are the enemy firing at four miles from your works?

A. Lincoln."

As this day grew to a close, every step possible to meet an attack was taken by the civil and military authorities in Harrisburg. The defenses were manned as best they could be, and every preparation made at the west end of the bridges to destroy them at a moment's notice, while the railroad bridges, some miles north of the city, were

strongly guarded to prevent a crossing, and a flank or rear movement of the enemy from that direction.

The military situation was well understood at Harrisburg, and there was, at least, one cool-headed and intelligent man there, who could, and did, certify it to the war department as follows:

Cameron to Stanton, June 29th, 8.40 P. M.

"We have reliable and undoubted information from three distinct sources that General Lee now has nearly, if not quite, one hundred thousand men between Chambersburg, on the upper side of the South Mountain, and Gettysburg, on the east side of the mountain, and the Susquehanna river.

"His columns at present extend from Shippensburg to near Harrisburg, and from Gettysburg to near Columbia. They have over two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery by an actual count. Within the next forty-eight hours Lee will cross the Susquehanna river, unless General Meade strikes his columns to-morrow, and compels him to concentrate his forces for a general battle.

"Let me impress upon you the absolute necessity of action by Meade to-morrow, even if attended with great risk, because if Lee gets his army across the Susquehanna, and puts our armies on the defensive of that line, you will readily apprehend the disastrous results that must follow to the country.

Simon Cameron."

Ordered to the front.

When the lines of battle were drawn at Gettysburg, and the Confederate forces were withdrawn from their position near Harrisburg, the troops there under Couch became an available force, and were at once ordered by General Halleck to operate as an integral part of Meade's army upon the left flank and rear of the opposing forces of General Lee.

July 1st.

The Confederates return to Waynesboro.

Before following further the fortunes of the troops from the Department of the Susquehanna upon their march along the base of the South Mountain, and their junction with Meade's army at Waynesboro, it will be

CHAPTER X.

necessary to advert briefly to certain incidents of the retreat of the Confederate army from Gettysburg, and their relation to the town of Waynesboro.

July 4th.

The orders of the commanding general of the defeated Southern army for the retreat from Gettysburg contemplated the withdrawal of the Army of Northern Virginia by the shorter route through Hagerstown and Williamsport, a distance of about forty miles. This plan made Waynesboro a prominent point on the line of Lee's retreat.

Route and order of retreat.

According to the orders, Hill's (third) corps was moved at dark; Longstreet's (first) corps to follow with prisoners; Ewell's (second) corps to be the rear guard the first day, and Hill's (third) corps the next. Ewell's corps, to which belonged Early's division reached Fairfield at four o'clock in the afternoon, Gordon's brigade of Early's division being the rear guard. They camped that night about a mile and a half west of Fairfield; the next day they still guarded the rear, and that night encamped near Waynesboro, which place they entered and passed about ten o'clock the next morning, reaching Hagerstown about noon. They were closely followed by Hill's corps, behind which came the Federal cavalry from the mountain in close pursuit, which particular operation of the Federal forces will be described more fully later.

July 5th.

July 6th.

July 7th.

Another exploit of Capt. Boyd.

The following message from Captain W. H. Boyd, of the First New York Cavalry, shows that this intrepid officer was not idle at a distance while the Confederates were passing Waynesboro:

July 7th, 1.30 P. M.

"Just arrived here (Chambersburg) from Waynesboro. Have forty-four prisoners. Have captured, since I left Harrisburg, seven wagons, twenty-nine mules, fifty-two horses and one hundred and sixty-five prisoners. I was in the line of the wagon train near Waynesboro this morning."

The fortunes of Early's Division.

As Early's division was more intimately connected with Waynesboro than any other portion of the Southern

army, a more detailed account of its fortunes with propriety can be given here. CHAPTER X.

This division, when it visited Waynesboro on the way to Gettysburg, was accompanied by the Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry, under command of Colonel W. H. French. The division proper consisted of four brigades, commanded respectively by Brigadier General Harry T. Hayes, of Louisiana, with the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Louisiana regiments; Brigadier General J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, with the Thirteenth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-first, Thirty-eighth and Sixtieth Georgia regiments; Brigadier General R. F. Hoke (wounded and absent), Colonel Isaac E. Avery, of North Carolina, commanding, with the Sixth, Twenty-first, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-seventh and First North Carolina regiments; Brigadier General W. Smith, of Virginia, with the Thirteenth, Thirty-first, Forty-ninth, Fifty-second and Fifty-eighth Virginia regiments. General Early had also the following artillery force, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Jones; Charlottesville, Virginia, artillery, Captain James M. D. Cunningham; Courtney, Virginia, artillery, Captain W. A. Turner; Louisiana Guard, artillery, Captain C. A. Green; Staunton, Virginia, artillery, Captain A. W. Garber.

The troops he had with him.

It will be, perhaps, the most striking commentary on the conduct of this body of men in the, to them, disastrous battle of Gettysburg, to show how many of their number did not visit Waynesboro again on the homeward march, but remained behind, wounded or missing.

The loss at Gettysburg.

Of Hayes' Louisiana boys, there were twenty-two killed and one hundred and seventy-two wounded; of Gordon's Georgia boys, there were sixty-five killed and two hundred and fifty-eight wounded; Hoke's North Carolina brigade escaped without any loss reported, but of Smith's Virginians, there were fourteen killed and ninety-two wounded.

CHAPTER X.

The total loss of Early's command was twenty-one officers and one hundred and thirty-three men killed, sixty officers and seven hundred and forty men wounded, and fourteen officers and two hundred and thirteen men missing, the whole aggregating eleven hundred and eighty-one.

Operations on the rear of Lee's Army.

A series of short engagements between Lee's retreating army and the pursuing Army of the Potomac took place in the neighborhood of Waynesboro. Perhaps,

July 4th.

the most exciting and most dramatic was Kilpatrick's midnight attack upon the Confederate wagon train near Monterey. Many graphic descriptions of this encounter have been written. It was on this occasion that certain

Note 57.

residents of Waynesboro and vicinity fell into the hands of the enemy.

July 6th.

While Ewell's corps was at Waynesboro, Hill's corps was crossing the mountain at Monterey. General Sedgwick's Sixth corps of the Army of the Potomac, lay east

Federal Troops engaged in the attack.

of Monterey in the direction of Emmittsburg. From that point, Sedgwick sent forward to Fairfield the third brigade of the second division of his corps, consisting of the Seventh Maine, Forty-third, Forty-ninth and Seventy-seventh New York, and Sixty-first Pennsylvania regiments, under command of Brigadier General Thomas A. Neill. General Neill was also given a battery of rifle cannon, and General Pleasanton, commanding the Cavalry Corps, sent forward to join him the brigade of cavalry commanded by Colonel J. B. McIntosh, and consisting of the First New Jersey, First and Third Pennsylvania, and First Maryland regiments. These officers were ordered to follow the enemy cautiously as he retreated, and to keep the commanding general constantly informed of his movements.

Col. McIntosh reports. July 6th, 3.45 P. M.

In the afternoon of the same day, Colonel McIntosh sent word to his commanding general that he had fallen

upon and was engaging the enemy's rear guard on the Waynesboro turnpike. His message said: CHAPTER X.

"Have advanced upon the Waynesboro road about two miles from the point where the roads diverge, one going to Fairfield and the other to Waynesboro.

"I engaged the enemy two hours until they moved out a strong infantry force against me. I was in sight of their train. It is moving off in the direction of Waynesboro. The enemy had formed two lines of infantry, and were busy forming a third when I engaged the rear guard.

"Bulk of Lee's army passed on to the Waynesboro pike from Fairfield. They passed through Fountain Dale and Monterey, moving to Hagerstown."

General Neill in Waynesboro.

Upon his arrival at Waynesboro, General Neill, in a message to General Warren, acting chief of staff, gives the following account of his advance to that place:

"I marched my command from Fairfield to Waynesboro to-day, and just missed capturing the rear guard of Lee's army, which left at ten this morning. The whole rebel army is by this time, at least, as far as Hagerstown. I can not overhaul them to-night, but will push them towards Hagerstown to-morrow. The whole rebel army have taken the pike towards Hagerstown, and, I believe, are making rapidly, and in tolerably good order, towards Wiliamsport."

The advance of Smith's men.

In pursuance of his orders from Washington upon the withdrawal of the enemy from Gettysburg, General Couch began to advance his troops from Harrisburg along the valley with the ultimate purpose, as advised by General Halleck, of operating upon Lee's left flank, or rear. General W. F. Smith, commanding the first division, with part of his forces, occupied Carlisle, where he met with a temporary check through the near approach of a Confederate cavalry force, under General Fitzhugh Lee, of Stuart's cavalry command, who surrounded the

Checked at Carlisle.

July 1st.

CHAPTER X.

place, demanded surrender, and, in default thereof, threw a number of shells into the town, burned the barracks, and then retired.

On to the front.

July 3rd.

Having been joined here next day by the remainder of his then available command, General Smith began his march on the following morning in the direction of Gettysburg by the way of Mount Holly and Pine Grove, detailing portions of his command to guard and reconnoiter the main cross roads, as necessity demanded, and during the next three days he cautiously made his way along the base of the mountains in the generally indefinite direction in which he had been ordered to proceed.

July 4th, 5th and 6th.

Gen. Meade assumes command.

July 7th.

Meanwhile, General Meade, by virtue of authority from the war department, assumed formal command of the forces under General Couch, and an order reached General Smith from General Meade to report to him at Gettysburg. Early the next morning, however, this order was countermanded, and General Smith was instructed to pursue the enemy. Obeying these orders, the same day he marched on to Waynesboro, and there joined General Neill and Colonel McIntosh, whose occupation of the place has been already described.

Smith reaches Waynesboro.

July 8th.

Receives orders. July 10th.

It was two days after the arrival of General Smith and his troops at Waynesboro before any definite orders were received from General Meade as to future movements. Then General Smith was ordered to occupy the enemy to the best advantage, and to hold himself in readiness either to join the Army of the Potomac, or to return to the Department of the Susquehanna, as circumstances might require.

A reconnoisance along the Antietam.

The same day, Colonel McIntosh received orders to make a reconnoisance, with his brigade of cavalry and a battery of artillery, from Waynesboro along the Antietam creek below Leitersburg, which, General Smith says in his official report, "he did in the most skillful manner,

driving the enemy's cavalry pickets across the creek upon their infantry and artillery supports."

In this affair, Colonel McIntosh received support from a portion of General Smith's command. The Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania militia, commanded by Colonel Frick, operated at Ringgold and Smithsburg. The Forty-third regiment, New York Volunteers, of General Neill's command, also supported Colonel McIntosh, being posted near Leitersburg.

All troops prepare to leave Waynesboro.

Orders were shortly received for the departure from Waynesboro of General Neill's and Colonel McIntosh's forces. They were ordered to join the Army of the Potomac at once, and departed that evening.

July 11th.

Brigadier General
JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

Smith departs.

General Smith had received no orders, but determining to leave Colonel Brisbane at Waynesboro to guard his communications, at least, until the day following, he issued marching orders to all his remaining troops, and moved, with what forces he had with him, almost simultaneously with General Neill, to Cavetown. Here he posted his troops, and made a report to General Meade, in which he recommended the apportioning of his command among the older divisions of the army. General Meade, however, declined to follow this advice.

July 11th.

Subsequently, orders were received to send the New York militia home by the way of Frederick.

July 15th.

The Pennsylvania militia were concentrated at Hagerstown under General Brisbane.

The Second Division of militia, under General Dana, held position at Chambersburg.

Troops in the First Division Militia.

The troops which constituted the First Division, as it was concentrated at Waynesboro, were as follows:

First brigade, Brigadier General Joseph F. Knipe, consisted of the Eighth New York National Guard, Colonel J. M. Varian; Seventy-first New York National Guard, Colonel Benjamin L. Trafford.

Second brigade, Brigadier General P. St. George Crooke, consisted of the Thirteenth New York National Guard, Colonel John B. Woodward, Twenty-eighth New York National Guard, Lieutenant Colonel David A. Bokee.

Third brigade, Brigadier General Jesse C. Smith, consisted of the Twenty-third New York National Guard, Colonel William Everdell; Fifty-second New York National Guard, Colonel Mathias W. Cole; Fifty-sixth New York National Guard, Colonel J. G. Adams.

Fourth brigade, Brigadier General John Ewen, consisted of the Eleventh New York National Guard, Colonel Joachim Maidhoff; Twenty-second New York National Guard, Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall; Thirty-seventh New York National Guard, Colonel Charles Roome.

Fifth brigade, Brigadier General William Brisbane, consisted of the Sixty-eighth New York National Guard, Colonel David S. Forbes; Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Militia, Colonel James Chamberlin; Thirty-second Pennsylvania Militia, Colonel Charles S. Smith; Thirty-third Pennsylvania Militia, Colonel William W. Taylor.

Sixth brigade, Colonel Jacob G. Frick, consisted of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia, Colonel Frick's own regiment; Thirty-first Pennsylvania Militia, Colonel George Newkumet.

The cavalry force consisted of two companies of Pennsylvania cavalry, aggregating one hundred and twenty men.

The artillery consisted of a Philadelphia battery, commanded by Captain Henry D. Landis, with eighty-seven men, and another Pennsylvania battery, commanded by Captain E. Spencer Miller, with ninety-four men.

CHAPTER X.

The total number of troops for active service at Waynesboro at this time was six thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, of which three thousand six hundred and sixty-seven were Pennsylvanians. July 11th.

While the Union troops occupied Waynesboro on this occasion, they seemed to be pleased with the place. One (Brigadier General P. St. George Crooke) spoke of it as a "considerable village," and remembers the pleasant weather, which continued until the day of his departure, when a tremendous storm occurred. Soldier's pleased with Waynesboro. July 12th.

When the Sixty-eighth regiment of New York National Guard, belonging to General Smith's command, arrived in town they received a most hearty welcome from General Neill's Forty-ninth New York Volunteers. The forty-ninth met them with their regimental band, and escorted them to camp. A reception.

The troops were encamped on the hills south of town.

During this time, it is apparent that, whatever may have been the feeling in other quarters, there was an apprehension of a desperate renewal of hostilities with the enemy, before he escaped into his own country, among the troops of the Department of the Susquehanna; an agonizing hope for such a consummation among certain ones high in authority in the nation, and a cautious watchfulness to meet such a contingency with readiness on the part of the retreating Confederate chieftain. Another battle expected.

The following general order, issued by General Knipe, at Waynesboro, shows how matters were looked upon there: Military order issued in Waynesboro.

"Headquarters, First Division,
Department of the Susquehanna, July 11th.
Waynesboro, Pa.

"The brigadier general commanding calls the attention of the command to the certainty of an early engage-

CHAPTER X.

ment with the enemy, and it is strictly enjoined upon brigade, regimental and company commanders to attend at once to the condition of the arms and ammunition of the men under them.

"No time is to be lost in putting the arms in perfect order, and seeing that the boxes are filled with cartridges. The rations on hand must be cooked and put in haversacks, so that no detention will ensue when the order to march is given, and also that the men may not suffer for food when it may be impossible for the supply trains to reach them.

By order of Brigadier General W. F. Smith, Commanding.

Alexander Farnham,
Acting A. A. G.

Promulgated by order of Brigadier General Knipe,
Robert Muench, A. A. G."

More soldiers needed.

The authorities at Washington were anxiously urging the Department of the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, to gather and send with expedition more soldiers down the valley. Here is a specimen of the telegraphic correspondence:

The President on the situation.

July 8th, 10.45 A. M.

Adjutant General L. Thomas, at Harrisburg, had notified Secretary Stanton that certain three additional regiments were beyond Carlisle, to be joined by two regiment to be moved from Harrisburg. "This force," said Adjutant General Thomas, "can make a junction with Pierce and move down the Cumberland Valley, on the enemy's rear."

This information provoked the following characteristic message in reply, from one in high authority, "who slumbered not nor slept" while Lee was north of the Potomac:

"War Department,
Washington, D. C.

July 8th, 12.30 P. M.

Page 612. U. and C. Rec.

Your dispatch of this morning to the secretary of war is before me. The force you speak of will be of no

imaginable service if they can not go forward with more expedition. Lee is now passing the Potomac faster than the forces you mention are passing Carlisle. Forces now beyond Carlisle, to be assigned to regiments at Harrisburg, and the united forces again to join Pierce somewhere and the whole to move down the Cumberland Valley, will in my unprofessional opinion, be quite as likely to capture 'the man in the moon' as any part of Lee's Army.

A. Lincoln."

Lee's view.

There is evidence, too, of what was General Lee's opinion of the situation at the time, which can be gathered from a dispatch which he sent to General Stuart, informing him of the fact that a Confederate soldier, who was wounded at Gettysburg and had made his escape, had reported to him that he had seen a heavy column of federal troops at Waynesboro, the General warning Stuart as follows:

July 10th.

Page 991. U. and C. Rec.

"We must prepare for a vigorous battle, and trust in the mercy of God and the valor of our troops. Get your men in command, and have everything ready."

Cameron and Lincoln.

Was there reason, then, that General Cameron, seeing the situation, should, in his earnest style, again address President Lincoln:

July 14th.

Page 700. U. and C. Rec.

" * * * I hope in God you will put forth your authority and order every man in arms between the Susquehanna and the Potomac to unite with Meade, so that he may have no reason for delay in giving battle before the falling flood allows Lee's army to escape."

or that President Lincoln should reply:

July 15th.

Page 703. U. and C. Rec.

" * * * I would give much to be relieved of the impression that Meade, Couch, Smith and all, since the battle of Gettysburg, have striven only to get Lee over the river without any fighting. Please tell me, if

CHAPTER X.

you know, who was the one corps commander who was for fighting in the council of war on Sunday night."?

The escape of Lee into Virginia ended the suspense.

BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.

Notwithstanding all the anxiety and loss of property which the earlier years of the war brought to Pennsylvanians, whose homes were in the border land, it was reserved for the last midsummer of the war to be marked by the most serious calamity which befell any portion of this patiently suffering and long scourged people.

The lesson of Gettysburg.

Gettysburg had taught both sides that the war was no longer simply an agency to advance the ambitions of men, with a middle ground whereon, by mutual concessions, the peace of compromise might be found, but that it was a conflict that must be prosecuted to its conclusion, no matter how radical, and even desperate, were the expedients to be employed by both sides.

A Federal policy and the result.

It avails little now to question the wisdom of the Federal policy which laid waste so many of the beautiful southern homes in the Shenandoah Valley. It was, doubtless, expedient from a radical standpoint, but whether a benefit for the Federal cause was derived from this policy, commensurate with the injury inflicted by retaliatory measures upon loyal citizens of the Union, and particularly upon the people of Chambersburg, is still an open question.

Chambersburg the sacrifice.

The reason, openly avowed by the Confederate authorities, for the burning of Chambersburg, is that it was a retaliatory measure for the destruction of property in the South. It is particularly denied by the same authorities that Chambersburg was selected as the sacrifice rather than any other border town because of any feeling against it. The claim is that it was more accessible for a raid than any other Pennsylvania town of sufficient importance.

Note 58.

RUINS OF CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT THE TIME.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY.
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

CHAPTER X.

The military situation in the valley.

In pursuance of the plan of operations, which the government at Washington followed throughout the war, the military department which had been created for the defense of the Cumberland Valley, the great highway to the North, during the summer of 'sixty-four, was again shorn of its strength. It had been withdrawn for the protection of other towns, and the entire valley, from the Maryland line to Harrisburg, lay at the mercy of any well-informed and daring band of Southern raiders, with assurance enough to outwit, or strength enough to break through the lines of the Federal defenses along the Potomac.

The raid planned. July 25th.

Fully informed of this situation, Lieutenant General Jubal A. Early, at an auspicious period, issued instructions, in a formal order, to the brigades of Brigadier Generals John McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson to cross into Pennsylvania, go to Chambersburg, and there levy tribute on its people to the amount of one hundred thousands dollars in gold, or five hundred thousand dollars in Northern money, to pay for certain properties which had been destroyed in Virginia by order of the Federal military authorities. In default of the payment of this money, the command was to burn the entire town, in retaliation for the burning of the Virginia homes.

Brigadier General JOHN McCAUSLAND.

Federal troops for defense.

To defend against this raid, General Couch, the commander of the Department of the Susquehanna, who then had his headquarters at Chambersburg, had only a meagre force in the valley. This force was disposed as follows when the raid was projected:

At Carlisle.

At the barracks in Carlisle was one company of forty men, belonging to the Sixth United States Cavalry,

CHAPTER X.

under command of Lieutenant H. C. McLean. This company was permanently located at the barracks, but was made, by authority of the general government, subject to General Couch's orders. At Chambersburg were the Patapsco (Maryland) Guards, about sixty men, under command of Captain T. S. McGowan, and a detatchment of the First New York Light Artillery, Battery A, two guns, under command of Lieutenant Underhill. Three days before the raid, General Couch had with him also at Chambersburg two companies of mounted Pennsylvania militia. The one was commanded by Captain E. B. Sanno, and the other by Captain George D. Stroud. At this juncture, however, at the request of Brigadier General W. W. Averell, of the Department of West Virginia, who was lying at Hagerstown with his command, General Couch turned over to him these two last-mentioned companies.

At Chambersburg.

Position of Averell.

The only other troops, in any way available for General Couch, were a company of independent scouts from Philadelphia, an unpaid force, which, at this time, watched in the neighborhood of Emmittsburg, Maryland.

At Emmittsburg.

When Averell's scouts discovered the northward movement of the enemy, and reported the same to General Couch, the latter officer at once ordered forward from Carlisle Lieutenant McLean, with his company. This force reached Chambersburg, and proceeded at once, by the way of Greencastle, to Mercersburg, at which point they forthwith entered upon active service in scouting and picket duty. Fifteen men of this command were detailed and sent to Greencastle, under Lieutenant Jones, and did picket duty on the roads south of that place. McLean's pickets extended from Shimpstown to McCoys' Ferry, on the Potomac, and to Clear Spring and Cherry Run.

Sent to the front.

July 26th, P. M.

July 27th, A. M.

July 28th, A. M., to July 29th, P. M.

A demonstration near Hagerstown.

To cover the movements of McCausland and Johnson,

who were crossing the river at McCoys' Ferry, and to divert the attention of Averell in another direction, the Confederate commanders, Imboden and Vaughn, made a demonstration in the neighborhood of Hagerstown, and Averell, in consequence, retired to Greencastle.

July 29th, noon.

A few hours later, McLean's pickets were driven in from McCoys' Ferry to Cherry Run and Clear Spring, from which point they continued to retire to within two miles of Shimpstown, when the enemy took a cross road to the right leading to the Valley road, on which they advanced toward Mercersburg. Their advance, about two hundred in number, charged through that town, and forced McLean and his men to fall back, after a severe skirmish. It was now growing dark, and, after leaving a picket at Bridgeport, McLean fell back to St. Thomas, a point on the Pittsburg pike about seven miles west from Chambersburg.

The enemy advance on Mercersburg, Pa.

3.00 P. M.

McLean retires.

The enemy continued to advance, and, at an early hour in the morning, McLean sent a dispatch to General Couch that his pickets had been driven in from Bridgeport. Later, an oral message from McLean informed Couch that he was being driven in from St. Thomas.

July 30th, 12.30 A. M.

2.00 A. M.

Meanwhile, in Chambersburg, Couch was exerting every effort, but in vain, to warn Averell of the approach of the enemy, and to secure his assistance. Shortly after midnight, the wagon trains of General Averell and a number of refugees had reached Chambersburg, and had encamped near the place. To get them out of danger, Couch ordered them to Shippensburg.

The situation in Chambersburg.

Note 59.

Within the space of another hour, the approaching enemy were on the hills just beyond the western confines of the town. Assured of this fact, General Couch, in order to save the trains of Averell and those of the railroad company, as well as to give warning to General Averell, ordered Lieutenant Underhill, with one of the

Holding the raiders in check.

3.00 A. M.

CHAPTER X.

guns of the First New York Light Artillery, to take position on the Pittsburg pike about a mile west of town, and, supported by Captain McGowan's Maryland infantry, consisting then of about thirty-five men, and Lieutenant McLean's cavalry, now reduced in number to twenty-four men, to temporarily hold the enemy in check. This was all the force which Couch had at command, except one other gun which had been ordered to cover the rear of the trains until they should be properly started on the road.

Gen. Couch retires to Harrisburg.

3.00 A. M.

3.30 A. M.

5.15 A. M.

General Couch then retired upon the railroad train in the direction of Harrisburg, leaving Major C. H. Maneely, Commissary of Muster, to carry out his orders. Lieutenant Underhill's gun opened fire on the enemy, who were held in check for nearly two hours, when the little force, almost surrounded, retired in safety through the town, being careful not to fire a shot within its limits in order that there should be no excuse offered the enemy for opening fire upon the buildings.

The force of the enemy.

5.30 A. M.

They take the town.

The Confederate forces, consisting of McCausland's brigade and four pieces of artillery, and Johnson's brigade with two pieces of artillery, in all about twenty-six hundred men, formed in battle line at, or near, the old fair grounds, west of town, with men partly dismounted. Two shells were fired into the town as a warning, and were immediately followed by an advance, through all the streets and alleys in the main portion of the town running eastward, of six companies of dismounted Virginia cavalry, Major Sweeney commanding, and four companies mounted, Major Harry W. Gilmore commanding, in all about five hundred men.

The defenders retire.

The little handful of Couch's men had made good their retreat, and were now well on the way to Shippensburg, and, for the third time, this ill-fated Pennsylvania town

CHAPTER X.

was at the mercy of the invaders, doomed now to destruction.

Note 60.

No time was lost in promulgating the order of General Early, and the demand for ransom. The people lacked both the disposition and ability to comply with this order. Its reading was simply a matter of form, and, before the majority of the people comprehended what those last strokes, which the old court house bell gave forth, really meant, the fearful work of destruction had begun.

The demand for ransom.

7.00 A. M.

Before noon of that day, five hundred and thirty-nine buildings were burned. Over a million and a half dollars' worth of property lay in ashes, and more than three thousand people were rendered homeless, many of them left to suffer during the years to come.

The town destroyed.

The work of destruction was under the supervision of Major Harry W. Gilmore. Negotiations over the ransom had been cut short in the early morning by a premature rumor of the approach of General Averell and his men. They were expected early by both friend and foe, but the town was destroyed and the perpetrators of the deed were well started in retreat before Averell's men arrived upon the scene.

Major Gilmore supervising.

Major HARRY W. GILMORE.

Their work having been accomplished at the earliest possible moment, McCausland drew in his pickets, and began to retire towards McConnellsburg. It was considerably later when General Averell approached from the direction of Fayetteville, and followed in pursuit of the retiring raiders, across the mountain to the westward.

The enemy retire. 11.00 A. M.

Averell arrives. 1.30 A. M

The only troops in Waynesboro during this period were Captain E. B. Sanno's mounted company of one hundred days' men. They had been sent there by General Averell during the time Chambersburg was in the

Troops in Waynesboro.

CHAPTER X.

hands of the enemy, and the day following they picketed the roads leading from Waynesboro to the Potomac and toward Chambersburg.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR, 1898.

In the Spanish-American War, which aroused the patriotic spirit of the people of the United States to the highest pitch, Waynesboro again had her representatives in the war-service of the country, and for the purpose of making the record of the town, as complete as possible, and as a suggestion to the future historian, the names of the young men from Waynesboro, who entered the war-service of the United States, "to fight the Spaniard" are here appended, so far as ascertained:

Representatives from Waynesboro.

William L. Amberson, Frank Cummings, James Mathews, George McKown, John Mumper, and Wilbur Plank.

Captain Walker G. A. R. Post.

September 10, 1882.

Sixteen years after the first charter was granted to that most honorable and patriotic order, the Grand Army of the Republic, the veteran soldiers of the war, for the preservation of the Union, who claimed Waynesboro as their home, came together and organized in the name of "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty." Their organization was

No. 287.

given the name of Captain Walker Post, Grand Army of the Republic." The post was called after Captain Walker because he gave faithful service and his life to his country. He served during the war, was in many battles, was wounded at Stone river, but returned again to his

August 5, 1864.

command, and was killed at Atlanta, Georgia. He was shot through the temples, and his body remained in the hands of the enemy. It was never recovered by his friends, and it is not known where he is buried.

Charter members.

The charter members of Captain Walker Post numbered twenty-seven, as follows:

H. G. Bonebrake, F. J. Beard, David C. Deatrich, Philip R. Welsh, George W. Welsh, William A. Price, Lewis W.

Deatrich, John R. Hoeflich, Samuel Hoeflich, George G. Pilkington, Thomas J. Cunningham, J. W. Wheeler, Alex. D. Morganthall, George A. Rhea, James B. French, Daniel Cleverstone, G. Frank Lidy, Abraham Bouder, Michael H. Stoner, James P. Wolff, Jacob R. Wolfersberger, Dr. A. S. Bonebrake, John C. Smith, Charles T. Eckman, Ezra Hanstine, Jacob Potter, Jacob Storm. CHAPTER X.

The post had commanders as follows: H. G. Bonebrake, John A. Diebold, John G. Grumbine, G. Frank Lidy, David C. Deatrich, F. J. Beard, S. H. Brown, Daniel Gossert, H. S. Rider. Commanders. Note 61.

The post has lost the following by death: The death roll.

Lewis W. Deatrich, David C. Deatrich, George G. Pilkington, George A. Rhea, George W. Welsh, M. H. Stoner, Jacob R. Wolfersberger, Charles T. Eckman, John C. Martin, John H. Herr, William Symons, George B. Hawker, Jeremiah Vellis, Sydenham W. Pilkington, David Young, William Nolan, Geo. B. Lackens, David W. Monn, Josiah Mentzer, William Pennell, John D. Frederick, John M. Jones, Scott Randall, Noah Snyder, Benjamin Yeakle, Noah V. Doub, Henry Rickert, Emanuel Diffenderfer, David Ditch, Josiah Geesaman, William W. Teach, James A. Murray, John H. Zeigler, Dr. Aaron Gingrich, Augustus Baker, Arnold Rodgers, David Robinson, John Shaffer, Wm. Ross, Adam Heist, Frederick Hoffman, William H. Smith, John W. Hopwood, Augustus Westcot, John Rock, Julius Seabach.

The present membership is ninety; the total enrollment to date, two hundred and fifteen; the number lost by death, forty-six, and from other causes, seventy-nine. Present membership.

The post, from its organization, has been upon a good financial basis. All its money has been derived from the voluntary contributions and dues of members. Taken altogether, it ranks with the best inland posts in the department of Pennsylvania. Financial standing.

CHAPTER X.

Woman's Relief Corps, No. 26.

October 27, 1885.

About three years after the formation of the army post, at Waynesboro, the Captain John E. Walker Woman's Relief Corps came into existence, and since that time has given to the post, with unremitting zeal, the benefit of its services, which, at length culminated in the erection of the beautiful soldiers' monument in Burns Hill cemetery, which was unveiled during the centennial celebration, in honor of the soldiers of that locality. An account of this unveiling is given elsewhere.

Charter members.

The charter members of the Woman's Relief Corps were as follows: Mrs. Mary J. Reynolds, Mrs. Cora C. Bonebrake, Mrs. Lizzie Lidy, Mrs. Jennie Gans, Mrs. Lillie McGuigan, Mrs. Sophia Diebold, Mrs. Maria Cleverstone, Mrs. Marietta Panny, Mrs. Annie Hawker, Mrs. Sue R. Byers, Mrs. Belle Rider, Mrs. Rebecca Stoner, Mrs. Amelia Readle, Mrs. Pett Davis, Mrs. Mary Woolard, Mrs. Rose Manns, Mrs. Alice Snively, Mrs. Laura Pilkington, Miss Lidie Pilkington, Miss Mary Walker, Miss Maggie Dukehart.

First officers.

The first presiding officer was Mrs. Mary J. Reynolds. The first secretary was Miss Mary Walker. The number of members initiated since organization, including charter members, were, at last reports, forty-four, and the present membership, eighteen.

Military characters.

As of general interest, and pertinent to the military history of Waynesboro, a brief mention is now made of one or two individuals who seem to be entitled to be referred to on account of their military services.

Col. David H. Brotherton.

1854.

Colonel David H. Brotherton, United States Army, had quite a noted career as a soldier, which extended from the date of his graduation, at West Point, down through the most stirring periods of the country's history since then. He began his services in Texas, and for many years was engaged in military operations against the Indians, performing numerous important missions for the government. He was well-known and trusted, and in the

operations of the government troops against the hostile Indians, across the British line, under Sitting Bull and others, it was his special work which brought about the surrender of a large body of those Indians, under Sitting Bull. For the part which he took in this he was highly complimented in a special order by the department commander, in which he received the credit for formulating and carrying out the plan which had been crowned with such great success.

A notable career.

Captures Sitting Bull.

By Act of Congress, a medal of honor was provided to be awarded officers and enlisted men "for particular deeds of most distinguished gallantry in action" in the Civil War. The men to whom this medal has been awarded are called the "Medal of Honor Legion of the United States." The number of men to whom this medal has been voted by Congress amounts to about four hundred, and the only living soldier of Franklin county who enjoys the distinction of wearing a medal of this kind is Lieutenant H. G. Bonebrake, the deputy postmaster of Waynesboro.

Medal of Honor Legion.

On one of those last days of the war, when General Phil H. Sheridan, with the Fifth Corps, and the First and Third Divisions of the Cavalry Corps, surrounded and captured General Picketts' entire division at Five Forks, Virginia, an opportunity was offered to Lieutenant Bonebrake to perform the deed which won him the medal. While in this action, an assault was being made upon the enemy's breastworks, and lieutenant Bonebrake, in company with James Cummings, whose home was then in Greencastle but now in Illinois, were the first to cross the breastworks at a certain point, and noticed, at a short distance, a piece of artillery and a battle flag left by the enemy. They made an effort to reach the flag, but just in advance of them a Union officer appeared on horseback and secured it.

How Lieut. Bonebrake won his medal.

April 1, 1865.

He misses one flag.

A little further from the works another color-bearer, with his flag, was seen. Quickly pursuing, Lieutenant

CHAPTER X.

But secures another.

Bonebrake overtook him and secured the flag, after a hand to hand scuffle and passage at swords with the color-bearer. Meantime, the Union line was well over the breastworks, and the enemy was surrounded and Lieutenant Bonebrake enabled to make his escape with his prize to a place of safety. Afterwards, with others, who had been fortunate enough to capture standards, he received a warm welcome at Washington from Secretary Stanton himself, and was awarded a leave of absence for thirty days. Subsequently he was awarded the medal of honor for his meritorious conduct. The possession of this medal is a worthy honor of which Lieutenant Bonebrake, and his children after him, may be proud.

Welcomed by Stanton.

Awarded a Medal of Honor.

MEDAL OF HONOR.

CHAPTER XI.

EARLY EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

CHARACTER AND EXTENT OF OPERATIONS. CONDITIONS PAST AND PRESENT.

EARLY educational methods in Waynesboro were by no means original. It was comparatively a late day when regularly organized schools were held. The first schools, here as elsewhere in the early German settlements, in Pennsylvania particularly, were largely under the auspices of the churches. It has been said of the early settlers of the Cumberland Valley that "religion and her handmaiden, education, ever went hand in hand" in connection with their work. This is true, not only of the factor known as the Scotch-Irish, but of the German element as well. By the side of the church was usually built the schoolhouse, or, as was more frequently the case in the most primitive settlements, the church and the school structure were one and the same. The schoolmaster was, as it were, the lieutenant of the minister, and, not infrequently, was his assistant in his ministerial work as well as the more secular work of school teaching.

Church schools.

The Germans were no advocates of higher education, but it is a mistake on this account to think that the first German settlers were not educated people; for there is authority for stating that the men, at least, were generally well educated.

The first schools of a permanent character were what were known as "neighborhood schools," crude in their organization, and with a very limited course of instruction. They were the outgrowth either of concerted action on the part of people in the neighborhood, who cooperated for the purpose of educating their children, or

Neighborhood schools.

CHAPTER XI.

had their inception in the energetic work of some professional schoolmaster, who, for the time being, at least, had selected the locality as the field for his labor.

Among this class of schoolmasters who visited Waynesboro was one, Francis McKeon, who solicited and obtained quite a number of patrons, and opened a

Sept. 12, 1808.

select school in the town. Among the things stipulated for in the agreement between Schoolmaster McKeon and the subscribers to the agreement was the undertaking on the part of McKeon that he should teach the children of the subscribers "spelling, reading, writing and common arithmetic" during the term of six months, and in consideration for his services he was to receive pay for each scholar per quarter the sum of two dollars; and the subscribers also agreed to keep the house wherein the school was held in good repair, and to furnish the schoolmaster "with a sufficient quantity of good firewood, cut

Note 62.

suitable to the stove, for the use of scholars in general." Mr. McKeon had upon his list seventeen patrons.

Lack of data.

There is very little information now obtainable for a complete history of the early educational efforts in

The first schoolhouse.

Waynesboro. The best authorities locate the first schoolhouse as the little log building, which is still standing, near the eastern toll-gate. Here, during the week, school was taught, and, for a long period of time, on Sunday, the old log schoolhouse was the place of worship for the Lutheran, Reformed and Presbyterian congregations.

It is tradition that General Bourns, when a boy, went to this school during the revolutionary war. It has been of late, and for many years, occupied as a private residence. There is no information extant respecting those who taught first in this old building.

Private schools.

1856.

1862.

1845 to 1868.

Private schools were kept by different individuals from time to time. Mr. Nelson and Thompson McGowan were teachers at Mt. Airy(?) A little later, Corwin F. Wilson taught a select school at Grange Hall. For upwards of

WAYNESBORO SCHOOL HOMES.

ANCIENT AND MODERN.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

twenty years Joseph Stoner taught at the West End schoolhouse, located where Dr. Ripple's residence now stands. This building was one story and built of brick. The entrance was by high steps. It contained two rooms. Many stories are told of the peculiarities of Joseph Stoner, the teacher. He is remembered as a stern disciplinarian, who used the rod freely. He was experienced and thorough in his work; in fact, a leading local educator who stood high in the public estimation and was influential in shaping public opinion.

The East End building.

Another school was the East End building. This was a one-story stone house, containing two rooms, and was located on East North street, where Emanuel Cooper now lives. A. B. Stoler, Esq., taught in this school building for several years. Mr. Stoler is now living, and is a justice of the peace and surveyor. He was a leading teacher for many years.

Miscellaneous schools.

Among the miscellaneous schools may be included undertakings now in existence: A kindergarten, under the charge of Miss Alice M. Claudy; also a small, select school, taught by Miss May Bush.

Growth of schools.

As Waynesboro assumed prominence as a growing borough, the question of a systematic plan for education naturally became an important one. The borough was subject, as hereinbefore stated, to the general borough act, and incidentally became, under the provisions of that act, a separate and independent school district, subject to all the provisions of the general school law on and after the first day of March in the next year. There seemed, however, to be dissatisfaction with this arrangement, and the provision making Waynesboro a separate school district, was repealed before it actually went into operation. But step by step matters took form, until Waynesboro, by proper legal authority, had her common school system working in good shape.

April 15, 1852.

March 28, 1853.

New buildings demanded.

The growing wants of the schools soon demanded in-

CHAPTER XI.

creased facilities in the way of buildings, and, ever alive to proper business methods, the people of Waynesboro presented their memorial to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and requested legislation that would help them in this direction. A law was enacted authorizing the school directors of Waynesboro to borrow eight thousand dollars. The loan was to be secured at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent., and the fund was "to be expended with other building funds of said borough in the erection of a suitable schoolhouse."

April 2, 1869.

A school loan.

April 16, 1870.

The following year legislative authority was granted to the directors to issue seven per cent. bonds, free of taxation, and by still additional legislation the next year these bonds were authorized to be issued in denominations, not less than fifty dollars each, payable within twenty years. The other funds in hand, derived from school taxes, amounted to about four thousand dollars, and with this general fund the erection of a new school building was undertaken. About two acres of land were purchased from Mrs. Helen Brotherton, and under direction of the then existing board of directors a handsome school building was erected.

No better description of this building exists than that which was written at the time of the completion of the building by that great friend of education in Pennsylvania. In speaking of the day upon which this new building was dedicated, Dr. Wickersham said:

Dr. J. P. Wickersham, in Penna. School Journal, Nov., 1872.

Friday, Oct. 4, 1872.

"It will be a day long remembered at the little town of Waynesboro. On that day she dedicated her new schoolhouse—a house of which her people have great reason to feel proud. Waynesboro is a pleasant town of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, situated in the southern part of Franklin county. For many years the good people have been content to send their children, for five or six months of the year, to two schoolhouses, small, old ugly, ill-suited to the purpose, and even unhealthy. At last, the intelligent and public-spirited gentlemen, who now com-

(See also appendix to M'Cauley's History.)

Description of the new building.

pose the board of directors, determined to build a new schoolhouse. They secured a very fine location and purchased nearly two acres of ground. Inquiring of the State Superintendent where the best modern school buildings of the kind suited to their town could be found, they were directed to several, and, among the rest, to that of Strasburg, Lancaster county. They visited this house, and were so well pleased with it that they took it for a model, and the house they have built is one of the best schoolhouses in the State of Pennsylvania. The whole cost a little over twenty thousand dollars. It has school rooms, recitation rooms, clothes rooms, play rooms in the basement, a principal's room, a director's room, etc. The house is substantially built and well finished. The furniture is of modern pattern. A full supply of apparatus has been procured. The building will be heated with steam. The grounds are being fenced and laid out in walks. A portion of them has been set apart for a teacher's house; and, next spring, shade trees, shrubbery and flowers are to be planted. The new faculty consists of a principal, salary one thousand dollars a year, and four assistants. The school department is to be organized, and a considerable number of youths from outside of the district have already applied for admission as students. The dedicatory services commenced at two o'clock p. m. A procession, consisting of scholars, clergymen, speakers, board of directors, and citizens, was formed at the townhall under the direction of Marshals Amberson, Strickler and Bickle, and, headed by a brass band, marched through several streets to the schoolhouse. The stores and other public places were all closed, and the people made the occasion a holiday. Arrived at the schoolhouse, the whole of the second story of which, the two rooms being thrown together, was completely filled, W. S. Amberson, Esq., called the meeting to order, and prayer was offered by the Rev. W. H. H. Hibshman. Addresses were then made by Dr. Hering, president of the school board; Dr. J. H. Shumaker, principal of the Chambersburg Academy, and State Superintendent Wickersham. The audience seemed deeply interested in the exercises, and the children looked perfectly happy."

CHAPTER XI.

The building is sixty feet wide and seventy-two feet deep, two stories high, and has a basement or recreation rooms. There are four schoolrooms, each about twenty-seven feet wide and forty-seven feet deep; also four recitation rooms, about ten feet wide and twenty-seven feet deep. The dedication took place about one month after its completion, and the schools were opened a few days later.

October 7, 1872.

Additional buildings in view.

The schools of the borough at present occupy the handsome building above referred to, and certain other large buildings on East Second street, beside a rented room in Yost's hall. There is still an increasing demand for more room, and the school board has purchased another lot, in dimensions two hundred front, extending from Snyder avenue to Third street, and have in contemplation the building thereon of another schoolhouse in the near future.

Present school statistics.

As the schools are now constituted they occupy twenty-one schoolrooms under the supervision of twenty-five teachers, including the high school principal. The total number of teachers and scholars enrolled is, in round numbers, eleven hundred.

Borough principals.

Note 63.

The following is a list of the borough principals of schools from the beginning to the present time: Philip H. Bentz, A. B. Stoler, George T. Shower, A. B. Stoler, Charles A. Little, C. H. Albert, Harry A. Disert, J. L. McCaskey, A. J. Harbaugh, R. T. Adams, J. H. Reber.

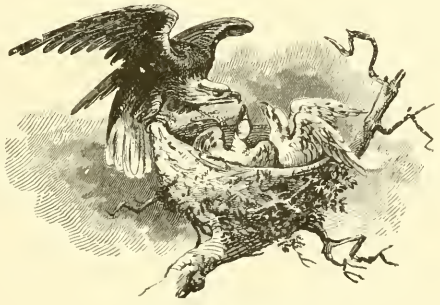
Board of education.

The following are the members of the Waynesboro board of education for the year ending June, nineteen hundred: D. B. Martin, president; J. B. Long; G. W. Smith, treasurer; S. M. Stoler, secretary; J. R. Ruthrauff; A. H. Deardorff; J. H. Reber, supervising principal.

Teachers and schools.

The following is the corps of teachers for the Waynesboro schools as at present constituted, with a list of the schools in their charge: High school, J. H. Reber, prin-

cipal; C. E. Fleck, first assistant; L. F. Benchoff, second assistant; Ida M. Neagley, third assistant. A Grammar, East, B. C. Kadle. B Grammar, East, A. S. Fitz. A Intermediate, East, Blanche Campbell. B Intermediate, East, Adelia Russell. A Secondary, East, Rose E. Rhone. B Secondary, East, Anna Harbaugh. A Primary, East, Mrs. H. A. Disert. A and B Primary, East, Matilda Detrich. B Primary, East, Sallie Fisher. C Primary, East, Ruth Adams. C Primary, East, Sudie Mentzer. B Grammar, West, H. S. Kuhn. A Intermediate, West, Ella Grove. A Secondary, West, Edith Cole. B Secondary, West, Mary H. Stover. B Secondary, West, Sue Sanders. A Primary, West, Anna Wallace. A and B Primary, West, Flo M. Richardson. B Primary, West, Maude Hewitt. C Primary, West, Anna Gordon. C Primary, West, Ada Hewitt. B Primary, Center, Carrie Wheeler. A Secondary, West, Elva Shockey.



FOSTERING THE YOUNG.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

HISTORY OF CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

The religious spirit.

THE chief concern of the early settlers throughout the region of the Cumberland Valley, no matter what their religious creed, included, with the purpose of securing a home, also the determination to found a place for worshiping God, with its accompanying God's acre for a last resting-place.

The founding of churches.

As the settlers sought resting-places at the eligible points along the valley, their churches sprang up and took name from the locality; and so there are the religious settlements of Silver's Spring, Big Spring, Middle Spring, Rock Spring, Sulphur Spring, Falling Spring, and Moss Spring.

The churches of the valley grew one after another, each becoming like a sweet oasis for the refreshment of soul, body and mind in the desert, where only as yet the early morning rays of the sunlight of christianity had penetrated for the enlightenment of the native people.

The Waynesboro locality did not differ from any other in this respect, so that religious growth kept pace with the growth of the settlement along other lines.

GERMAN BAPTISTS or DUNKARDS.

Narrative of Rev. H. M. Stover.

1750.

A congregation, known as the Conococheague Church, afterward changed to Antietam, was organized. In that year some families emigrated from Switzerland and located in Quincy and Washington townships, Franklin county. The Kneppers emigrated from Germany. These families organized the congregation. Later, John Price, known as Preis, after the German, emigrated from Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He purchased a large tract of land about one and one-half miles north of

Waynesboro. A part of this land is now owned by Henry and Alfred Price, great-grandsons of said Price. Other families moved to the vicinity of Waynesboro, so that in course of time a great many members were enrolled on the church book. In that year, William Stover, father of all the Stovers in Franklin county, emigrated from Switzerland. He was aged twenty-nine years, and had a wife and three children. Abraham Stauffer, the first minister of the church, moved here from eastern Pennsylvania. The exact time of his coming is not known, but he returned to eastern Pennsylvania some years after. William Stover, above referred to, was then elected to the ministry, to fill the vacancy. Very little of the workings of the church is known till about the close of the eighteenth century. Probably the church was on a standstill till then, on account of the two wars; the French and Indian war and the war of the Revolution, twenty years later, causing great depression in all kinds of enterprises, religious and secular. Until a later period, the Brethren, or Dunkards, had no houses built. They worshiped in their homes, and, probably, in schoolhouses, where such places were convenient. The latter were far apart and very small. Their communion meetings were held in their barns in spring and fall.

1754.

1762.

1755-1775.

1795.

The Price, or Antietam, meeting house or church was built about this time. The territory of the congregation was large and embraced the greater parts of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and Washington county, Maryland.

The first church building.

The next church was built about thirty-five years later. The church in Waynesboro, built by the Presbyterians and Lutherans, was sold to the Dunkard Brethren. The next church was built on the farm of John Welty, in Washington county, Maryland. Three church houses were built subsequently, Antrim, near Kauffman's, on the Cumberland Valley railroad; Snowberger's near Hope-

1880.

1871.

1856.

Subsequent church buildings.

CHAPTER XII.

1892.

well, three miles east of town; and Falling Spring, in Guilford township. The old Price, or Antietam, meeting house was, at a much later period, removed, and a large brick structure built on the old site. The Welty church was removed during the summer of this year, and a larger brick church built.

The territory of Antietam congregation is quite small at present, but the membership is large, in the neighborhood of five hundred communicants, one-half of whom reside in Waynesboro.

Conferences.

1810.

Four annual conferences have been held in Antietam congregation during the present century, the first at the Antietam church; the second on the farm of George Royer, now Samuel Shark's near Five Forks, this county; the third near Shady Grove, Pennsylvania, on the farm now owned by David Deardorff; the fourth at the Antietam church and on the farm of Dr. A. S. Bonebreak, near town.

Names of clergymen.

The names of the ministers of the church since its organization are the following: Abraham Stauffer, William Stover, Daniel Stover, John Royer, Jacob Holsinger, Henry Koontz, Jacob Fahrney, Israel Senger, Daniel Keefer, William Boyer, William Etter, David Fogelsonger, Jacob Price, David Bock, Isaac Renner, Abraham Stamy, Joseph F. Rohrer, Joseph Garber, Daniel Holsinger, Jacob F. Oller, Daniel F. Good, Abraham Golley, Jacob Snider, Daniel M. Baker, John D. Benedict, Benjamin E. Price, Tobias F. Imler, John B. Ruthrauff, C. R. Oellig, H. M. Stover.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Narrative of Rev. Thomas C. McCarrell.

1767.

1818.

There were many Presbyterians among the early settlers in this region. The Wallaces, after whom the town was first named, were Presbyterians. Presbyterian services were held very early in the history of the settlement. There was no formal organization, however, until some years later. Before that time the Presbyterians of this

CHAPTER XII.

locality were members of the East Conococheague, now Greencastle, church. After the organization, the church here continued to form a part of the Greencastle charge, until about thirty years ago, since which time it has been a separate and self-supporting charge. 1870.

The first church buildings.

The first building in which the Presbyterians worshiped was the old log schoolhouse, which is still standing, at the east end of town, near the toll-gate. Very early in the century, the German Reformed Lutherans and Presbyterians began the erection of a "Union Meeting House"— but were not able to finish it. After the walls were up and the roof on, the building stood unfinished for ten years. It was completed, however, later. 1807 or 1808. 1818.

This building was afterwards torn down, and the "Meeting House" now owned by the German Baptists was erected in its place by the Lutherans and Presbyterians. At a much later period, the church building now owned and occupied by the congregation was dedicated, and it has since been enlarged and improved. 1830. 1867. 1893.

Names of clergymen.

Note 64.

Since its organization the following ministers have served the congregation: Rev. James Buchanan; Rev. Charles P. Cummins; Rev. David Clark, D. D.; Rev. Edward Emerson; Rev. Wm. T. Beatty, D. D.; Rev. J. W. Wightman, D. D.; Rev. William N. Geddes; Rev. Robert F. McLean; Rev. Samuel McLanahan; Rev. Thomas C. McCarrell; Rev. W. C. Hogg.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Narrative of Rev. Herman S. Cook.

When Waynesboro was laid out by John Wallace no organized church existed therein. At that time the nearest Lutheran churches were, Friedmen's, now Jacobs church, four miles southwest, Beard's church, six miles south, Greencastle church, nine miles west, and Grindstone Hill, ten miles north.

1795.

Jacobs church.

Rev. John F. Ruthrauff, then in his thirty-first year, located at Greencastle. Jacobs Lutheran church became a part of his widely-extended field, and there, doubtless, the

CHAPTER XII.

first Lutheran residents of Waynesboro worshiped. When Rev. Ruthrauff began preaching in Waynesboro, and when he organized the church there, are facts not known. That he did preach there from time to time, is certain.

1798 to 1800.

The place of worship was the log schoolhouse, still standing at the east end of town, near the toll gate, which was used in common by the Lutherans, Reformed and Presbyterians. At one time the members of these three churches undertook the erection of a union church on what is now Church street on a plot of ground donated

1807 or 1808.

by the founder, John Wallace, for that purpose. The walls of this church were of frame, encased with brick and roughcast, but after it was under roof, for some unexplained reason, it was allowed to stand in an unfinished condition, without doors, windows, seats or floor, for nine

1817.

or ten years. Later, a movement was made to complete the church. A committee of six persons, two Lutherans, two Reformed and two Presbyterians, was appointed, which canvassed so successfully that the money was secured to finish the church in a workmanlike manner. It

1818.

was completed and dedicated.

Communicants.

The first record of communicants in the old church book, made by the pastor, Rev. Ruthrauff, gives the date

Oct. 31, 1818.

of that service. The names of sixty-six persons are recorded as having partaken of the Holy Communion. Records of infant baptism of about the same date are also found.

The fact that the records begin at this time, at the completion of the first church erected in Waynesboro, would seem to indicate that about this time the church was or-

The first pastor.

ganized with Rev. Ruthrauff as first pastor. He was a typical pioneer pastor, tall and muscular, capable of great endurance, a fluent, animated and instructive preacher, a man who labored earnestly for the conversion of souls, and had many seals to his ministry. His parish extended

from mountain to mountain, across the valley, and even beyond.

Reformed church withdraws. 1826.

The Reformed congregation withdrew from the union church, and erected a church building of their own elsewhere.

1828.

The Waynesboro Lutheran church was separated from the Greencastle charge, and a new charge was formed, consisting of Smithsburg, Beard's, Leitersburg and Waynesboro churches. The pastor, Rev. Samuel K. Hoshour, resided at Smithsburg, Maryland, and then, doubtless, began that connection of the church of Waynesboro with the Maryland Synod, which has continued ever since. Rev. Hoshour was an able preacher and theologian. He introduced the English language into the services of the church, the German having hitherto been used exclusively. The German continued to be used, however, with less and less frequency, until of late years, when it was totally discontinued.

Secession and extension.

1830.

During the ministry of Rev. Hoshour, the walls of the first union church, having been built of an inferior quality of brick, were found to be unsafe. It was accordingly taken down, and another, but smaller building erected on the same site, and of similar materials, by the Lutheran and Presbyterian congregations. This building is still standing in substantial condition, and is now owned and occupied by the Dunkards. In this building the Lutheran and Presbyterian congregations held services on alternate Sundays.

1831.

Rev. Hoshour served the charge acceptably until he resigned and removed to the West. The same year he was succeeded by the Rev. John Reck, whose ministry continued about three years, and whose records are meagre.

Succession of ministers.

He was succeeded by Rev. John P. Kline, the last of our ministers to reside in Smithsburg. During his ministry, the Zion (union) Sunday-school was organized in the Union church. This Sunday-school was very

1834.

CHAPTER XII.

successful and flourishing, and continued uninterruptedly until merged into the Lutheran and Presbyterian Sunday-schools later. Rev. Kline continued as pastor for six years.

1841.

A new era.

A new era now dawned upon the Lutheran Church of Waynesboro. The Waynesboro church was detached from the Smithsburg charge; Jacobs Lutheran church was detached from the Greencastle charge, and a new charge formed, known as the Waynesboro charge, consisting of the Waynesboro, Jacobs and Quincy, and for a short time Funkstown churches.

1841.

Rev. Frederick W. Conrad, subsequently for many years editor of the "Lutheran Observer," became he pastor of the new charge. He was the first pastor of the church to reside in Waynesboro. Rev. Conrad brought his young wife here as a bride. It was his first regular charge in the ministry. He entered upon the work with immense zeal and enthusiasm. His ministry in Waynesboro charge was characterized by extensive revivals of religion in all the churches, and very decided growth in numbers and in spiritual life and activity. Rev. Conrad resigned to accept a call to Hagerstown.

1844.

1845 to 1856.

The following year Rev. John Heck became pastor, and served the charge for eleven years. Under his efficient labors the prosperity of the church continued. He has left complete and beautiful records of his ministerial acts. During his pastorate the present commodious and

1852.

valuable parsonage property on West Main street was purchased. Having been enlarged and remodeled at various times it has continued to be the residence of the pastors of the church ever since.

1857 to 1862.

Rev. J. F. Campbell was the next pastor of the church. He was an able and earnest preacher. His ministry was very successful and closed during the exciting times of the war.

1863.

He was succeeded by Rev. Edwin Dorsey, D. D., who

was quite advanced in years. He died after only a few months' incumbency.

1864. Rev. Alfred Buhrman became pastor the following spring, and continued to serve the charge acceptably and with success for seven years. During his ministry the Presbyterians withdrew from the Union church to occupy the new church they had erected on East Main street. The same year the Lutheran congregation bought of Jacob Adams the double lot on the southeast corner of Second and South Church streets, where the church now stands. Here a substantial brick church, capable of seating nearly five hundred persons, was erected, and, after completion, was dedicated. The old Union church was sold to the Antietam congregation of German Baptists, or Dunkards, who still occupy the building.

1868.

1869.

1871. Rev. C. L. Keedy, M. D., next became pastor and served the church in that capacity for four years. He labored with success, but, unfortunately, his record of ministerial acts is very incomplete. He resigned to take charge of a young ladies' seminary at Hagerstown, Maryland, now known as Kee-Mar College, with which he has been identified ever since.

1876 to 1887. Rev. Peter Bergstresser, D. D., was pastor of the church nearly eleven years. During his ministry the town made great strides in population, and, consequently, large accessions were made to the church. He was an able theologian and controversialist, and conducted a successful discussion with Elder S. H. Bashore, of the Dunkard Church, on baptism, the Lord's Supper and feet washing. The debate was held in the Lutheran church, and the attendance taxed the capacity of the church to the utmost. The addresses were afterwards published. Some years later the church was remodeled and extensively repaired, and Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., preached the re-dedication sermon.

A theological discussion.

Nov. 21-27, 1879.

1885. Rev. Herman S. Cook became the twelfth pastor of the

CHAPTER XII.

1888.

Note 65.

church, continuing as such to the present time. During his pastorate large additions have been made to the membership, a large indebtedness has been liquidated, and the church has been more thoroughly organized. The present membership of the church is five hundred and ten, and the Sunday-school enrollment four hundred and fifty.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Narrative of Rev. Franklin F. Bahner.

Salem, the mother church.

1773.

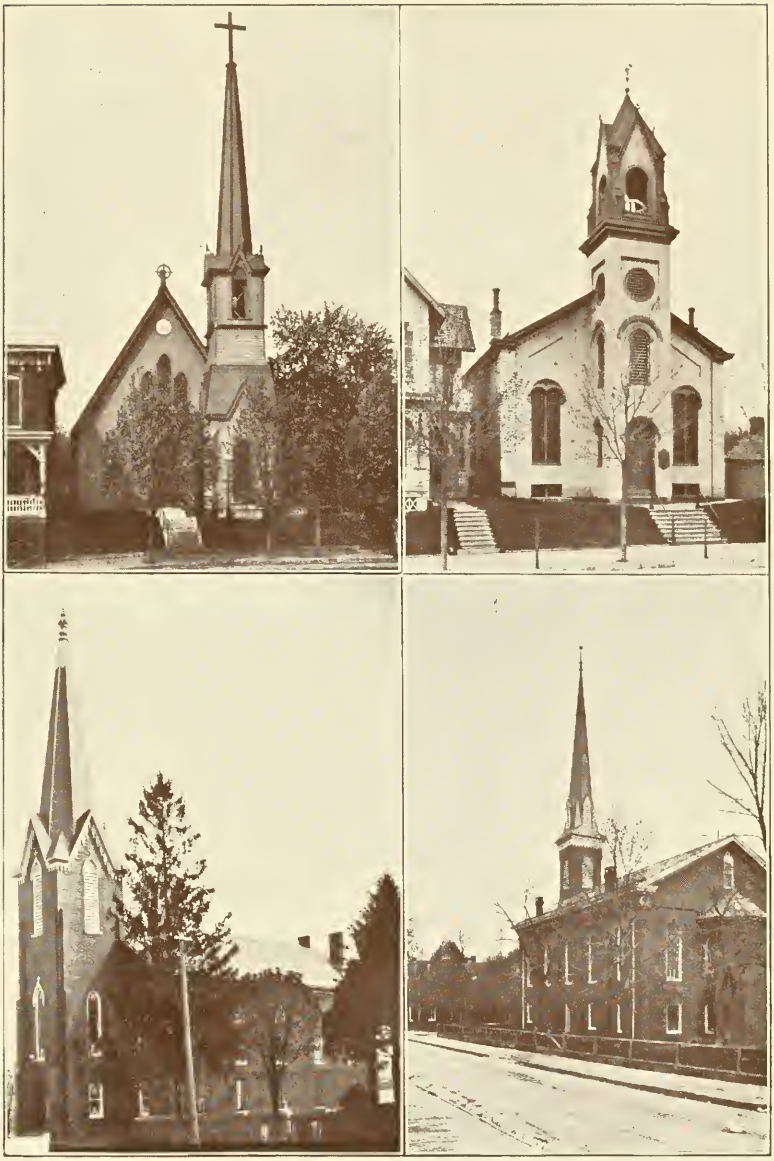
This is the parent congregation of the Reformed Church in Waynesboro. It is designated in the earliest records as the "Evangelical Reformed Church of Irishtown, Washington township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania." It was the only congregation of the Reformed denomination then existing within the territory embraced by that township. Afterwards it was known as Zion's, and later as Boshaar's Reformed Church. Its present name is Salem.

Origin of Irishtown.

Irishtown seems to have been the name given in colonial times to the general region of country lying immediately around the present village of Shady Grove, presumably from the fact that many of its earliest settlers were Scotch-Irish people.

Origin of certain names.

The oldest Salem records retain the name of Boshaar in its purely German form. As written its orthography and pronunciation are strictly high German. Later it assumed the Pennsylvania German form of Beshor, and finally was changed into the present anglicised Besore. If it ever was a French Huguenot name, as there is reason to believe it was, all trace of its identity was lost before it reached the Salem Church records, more than a hundred years ago. During the residence in Germany of the religious refugees from France, their names frequently were naturally subjected to a process of Germanization, so that almost all trace of their French origin had disappeared when afterwards those who bore them emigrated to this country, and became identified with the German Reformed churches here. Similar metamorphosis is met with in the case of what seems to be, at



WAYNESBORO CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED.
TRINITY REFORMED.
PRESBYTERIAN.
LUTHERAN.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

first sight, the German name of Lechrone, on the Salem records, but which was evidently originally in its French form, LaCron. As another interesting specimen of the workings of this law of change, the fact is mentioned here that the present English name of Potter is borne by those whose ancestors of a century ago were known as Heffners on the Salem Church register.

Old records.

Among the papers which the present pastor at Salem, in his fondness for historical research, has brought to light are: a call in German to the Rev. Cyriacus Spangenberg, von Reidemeister, of an early date; a written devotional manual prepared by him for the use of the Salem people; baptismal, confirmation and communion records, made in his own hand-writing; a copy of a confirmation hymn written by him for his catechumens, and vouchers given by him for salary received; an account of a movement set on foot to hold a lottery towards paying for the church building, whose erection was begun three years earlier; and numerous data concerning ministers coming and going and services held from time to time. A communion cup, whose inner golden lining, after being used for over a century, is almost intact, and bearing on its base an inscription, is a most sacred and precious Salem historical relic.

July 9, 1786.

April 17, 1790.

"May 14th, 1794."

Building the first churches.

It may not be known to the younger members of the congregation that the church building erected in the early history of the church was constructed of pine logs, cut and hauled by the members from Lesher's hill, northeast of Waynesboro. Before that time the congregation held its services in a log schoolhouse, located near the site of the present building. About fifty-five years later the stone edifice still occupied was erected, and it was enlarged and otherwise greatly improved just one hundred years after the first church had been built. The congregation received the name of Salem at the dedication of the stone church.

1787.

1842.

1887-1888.

The name.

1842.

The deed conveying an acre of land from Henry Miller

CHAPTER XII.

1792.

The conveyance of the lot.

1781.

1788.

to Daniel Leedy and David Boshaar, in trust for the congregation, was executed and recorded. The price paid for the ground was five shillings. That tract of land had been taken up by Mr. Miller by warrant of survey, but the proper papers were not made out to him by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania until seven years later. The deed is in possession of the officers of the congregation, and is in a good state of preservation. It is a document of historical interest, as well as of legal value. It was evidently drawn up by some one not familiar with the ecclesiastical nomenclature in vogue among the German Reformed people, for in it the congregation is called the "German Presbyterian church of Irishtown."

The interior of the first church building.

The interior of the first church built of logs was constructed after the style of church architecture common in those days. The chief characteristics of it were a very high pulpit against the wall at one end of the church, in shape very much like a wine-glass, with a sounding board above it. It was reached by a winding flight of stairs leading to it from the chancel, with a door at each end of it, and afforded standing or sitting room for only a single officiating minister at a time.

1818.

Four pastors served this historic congregation from its origin, about the time of the American revolution until the Waynesboro church was organized, since which time the same ministers have served Salem, the mother church, and the daughter congregation in Waynesboro. Their history, for the past eighty years, has, therefore, been closely interwoven and practically the same. The names of the ministers are the following: Rev. Jacob Weymer, Rev. Cyriacus Spangenberg, von Reidemeister, Rev. Jonathan Rahauser, Rev. Frederick A. Scholl.

Names of clergymen.

Note 66.

German period, 1818-1831.

The first house of worship erected in what was then known as Waynesburg was constructed of a very poor quality of brick by the Reformed, Lutheran and Presby-

terian people living in and around this place. It was located where the present German Baptist church stands, on Church street, on one of two lots of ground donated to the representatives of the three above named denominations by Mr. John Wallace, Jr., who formally laid out the village and gave it the name of Waynesburg. John Wallace, Sr., the father of John Wallace, Jr., had taken up the land on which the town now stands about the middle of the eighteenth century, and the settlement which afterwards gradually sprang up here was named after him, Wallacetown, a designation which it bore until near the close of the century, when it was superseded by that of Waynesburg.

The first place of worship.

1797.

1750.

1797.

The predicament in which the people here found themselves was that they had begun to build a house of worship, but were not able to complete it, for it remained in an unfinished condition during the following ten years. It had in it neither floor, seats, nor pulpit. Previous to the year of its completion it was but once attempted to hold services in it, on which occasion the bare ground, after having been cleanly swept, served as the floor, and rough boards laid on logs answered the purpose of seats. The reason for the long delay in finishing that meeting house must, however, not be attributed altogether to the numerical weakness and financial inability of the people who originally undertook the erection of it, but to the fact that no very urgent need for it at once presented itself to them. The Reformed people here held their membership in what was then called the Evangelical Reformed church at Irishtown, four miles southwest of town, the present Salem church, whilst the Lutherans belonged to Jacobs church, four miles south of town, and the Presbyterians to the congregation at East Conocoheague, now Greencastle.

1808.

Uncompleted work.

1818.

Reasons for the delay.

After an interval of ten years from the time of the laying of the corner stone the Waynesburg union meeting

1818.

CHAPTER XII.

Completion of the union meeting-house.

house was completed. In a record made at the time by the Rev. F. A. Scholl, the Reformed pastor, it was called Christ church. That name had, doubtless, been given to it at its consecration, which marks the formal organization of the Reformed, Lutheran and Presbyterian congregations in Waynesboro.

1818.

Temporary services.

It is known, however, that long before that time, Rev. Jonathan Rahauser, pastor at Salem, who resided at Elizabethtown (Hagerstown), as well as the Presbyterian and Lutheran pastors, both of whom lived at East Conococheague (Greencastle), occasionally held services for the accommodation of their members living at Waynesburg in the first schoolhouse ever erected. It was built of logs and still stands at the east end of town on the north side of the turnpike, near the tollgate. The first religious services ever held in Wallacetown were conducted in this log schoolhouse.

The old schoolhouse.

The first pastor.

The Reformed congregation of Waynesburg, as organized in Christ Union church, had for its first regular pastor Rev. Frederick A. Scholl, of Greencastle. Each of the three congregations that had united in the erection of the church building occupied it for holding services every three weeks. It was understood that each had a third equal and undisputed right in the entire grounds and building.

1826.

An independent building erected.

The walls of Christ Union church, at length, began to give way, and it was no longer deemed altogether safe to worship in it. Because of some misunderstanding, particularly between the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, as to the time to which each was entitled for holding services in that church, and with a view of avoiding all strife and unpleasantness in the future, the Reformed people did not consider it best to unite with the Presbyterians and Lutherans in building a new church on that site. Accordingly, they withdrew, and erected for themselves a little log church where Trinity edifice now stands.

on ground donated to the congregation by Conrad Detterow, one of its members.

Although the above was their first reason, it was not their only or chief reason, for leaving the union church. The Presbyterian services had, of course, always been conducted exclusively in the English language; the Lutheran pastor, also, at every alternate service, preached in English. Pastor Scholl, and many of his people, wished to keep the Reformed congregation altogether German, and thought that could best be done in a building entirely their own, and in which no English preaching would ever be heard. A third reason which may have operated in leading them to take this step was the fact that they had become the strongest congregation of the three that worshiped in Christ Union church, and they may have felt able to build and own a church of their own.

Reasons for leaving the union church.

At any rate, a log church was erected by them, on the northern side of the village, which was duly consecrated as the "Salem's German Evangelical Reformed church in Waynesburg." The constitution then adopted for the government of the congregation provided that only the German language should be used in its services, and that the Rev. Mr. Scholl should continue to be its pastor as long as he would be able to serve it.

Dedication of the new church.

Christ Union church was then torn down because it was no longer considered safe to hold services in it, and a new, but smaller, house of worship was built on the same ground by the Lutheran and Presbyterian congregations, which has ever since been known as the union church. The Presbyterians remained in it until they took possession of their present church building on East Main street, whilst the Lutherans occupied it a year longer, when they also erected for themselves a new house of worship farther down on the same side of Church street.

1830.

Demolition of Christ church.

1868.

1869.

Rev. F. A. Scholl held his last communion service in the little log building, which, four years earlier, had been

April 3, 1831.

CHAPTER XII.

Close of the German period.

1818 to 1831.

dedicated as Salem's German Evangelical Reformed church in Waynesburg, at which time the exclusively German period in the history of the Reformed congregation of Waynesboro came to a close.

German-English period.

1831-1836.

With the expiration of the German period of the Reformed church history, the exclusively German character of the Reformed congregation at Waynesboro terminated. Rev. Scholl's immediate successor was Rev. George W. Glessner, who now assumed charge, and at once began holding services in the log church in the English as well as German language. The need of a new building soon made itself felt, and a larger brick edifice was erected, the cornerstone of which was laid the following spring, and the consecration of which, under the name of the German Reformed church of Waynesburg, took place about a year after the laying of the cornerstone. An addition of eighteen feet was built to the rear of it about five years later. With the close of Rev. Glessner's pastorate, the second, or German-English, period in the congregation's history was brought to an end.

1832.

1833.

June 21, 1834.

1839.

English period.

1840 to 1845.

The present exclusively English period in the history of the Reformed church dates from the year when Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger became the pastor, whose ministry continued for five years. He was followed immediately by Rev. Theodore Appel, who served this congregation until it was severed from its former relation to the Covetown charge, and became the center of, and gave the name to, the Waynesboro charge, consisting, besides it, of the Salem and Quincy congregations. During Rev. Appel's ministry the Harbaugh's congregation, at the foot of the South Mountain, near Pen Mar, was called into existence, about thirty-five members of the Waynesboro church entering into its organization from the start. Rev. Appel, having become pastor of the new Covetown charge, the people recalled their former pastor, Rev.

1847.

Harbaugh's congregation.

Note 67.

April, 1847.

George W. Glessner, and finally withdrew from the charge. In the autumn of that year an election was held, which resulted in the choice of Rev. J. S. Ermentrout. A call was formally extended to him, which, however, he did not see his way clear to accept. A second election took place, when Rev. H. W. Super was chosen to the pastorate. He served the congregation for more than two years, when he resigned on account of failing health. Rev. Charles F. McCauley was at once elected pastor, but declined the call. At the expiration of a year, during which the congregation was occasionally supplied with services by a committee of Mercersburg Classis, Rev. Mr. Super was re-elected and at once resumed his labors, which continued for seven years. Rev. Walter E. Krebs was the next pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. H. H. W. Hibshman, during whose pastorate the present house of worship was erected, and dedicated as Trinity Reformed church of Waynesboro. The immediate successor in Trinity church of Rev. Mr. Hibshman was Rev. F. F. Bahner, the present incumbent, whose ministry has already continued for a period of more than twenty-one years.

CHAPTER XII.

1851.

October, 1851, to March, 1854.

1855 to 1862.

1871.

The following is a list of the clergymen of the Reformed Church who served as pastors of Salem and Trinity churches and Salem congregation in Washington township: Rev. Cyriacus Spangenberg, Rev. Jacob Weymer, Rev. George Adam Cueting, Rev. William Otterbein, Rev. Schneider, Rev. Anthony Hautz, Rev. Jonathan Rahauser, Rev. F. A. Scholl, Rev. George W. Glessner, Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, Rev. Theodore Appel, Rev. George W. Glessner, Rev. Henry W. Super, Rev. W. E. Krebs, Rev. H. H. W. Hibshman, Rev. Franklin F. Bahner. The ministers from Rev. Jonathan Rahauser down served both congregations, those prior to him served Salem alone.

List of clergymen.

Note 68.

St. Paul's Reformed church was organized, out of a part of the former membership of Trinity congregation, with

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH.

CHAPTER XII.

Narrative of Rev. Edward O. Keen.

Aug. 9, 1873.

1876.

February 4, 1877.

List of clergymen.

Note 69.

an enrollment of fifty-nine members. The first officers were: Elders: Samuel Haeflich, William F. Grave, D. B. Russell. Deacons: John R. Haeflich, T. C. Resser, George F. Lidy, D. J. Rhea. For a time the services were held in the townhall. Later, a suitable lot on West Main street was purchased, and the erection of a church building begun. The next year this building was consecrated to the worship of the Triune God. The original building has since been enlarged and improved to meet the needs of the growing congregation. The roll of pastors is as follows: Rev. William C. Schaeffer, Rev. Isaac M. Motter, Rev. S. E. Stofflett, Rev. A. S. Dechant, Rev. Edward O. Keen.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Narrative of Rev. Charles V. Hartzell.

December, 1784.

In the early days, North American Methodism was under the direct superintendence of the Rev. John Wesley, in England. The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the city of Baltimore, Maryland. Waynesboro, being but seventy miles north of Baltimore, was early visited by the Methodist itinerant. The small beginnings of many great movements are meagerly chronicled. Makers of history are too busy to write it; hence, data of the very beginning of Methodism in Waynesboro are deficient.

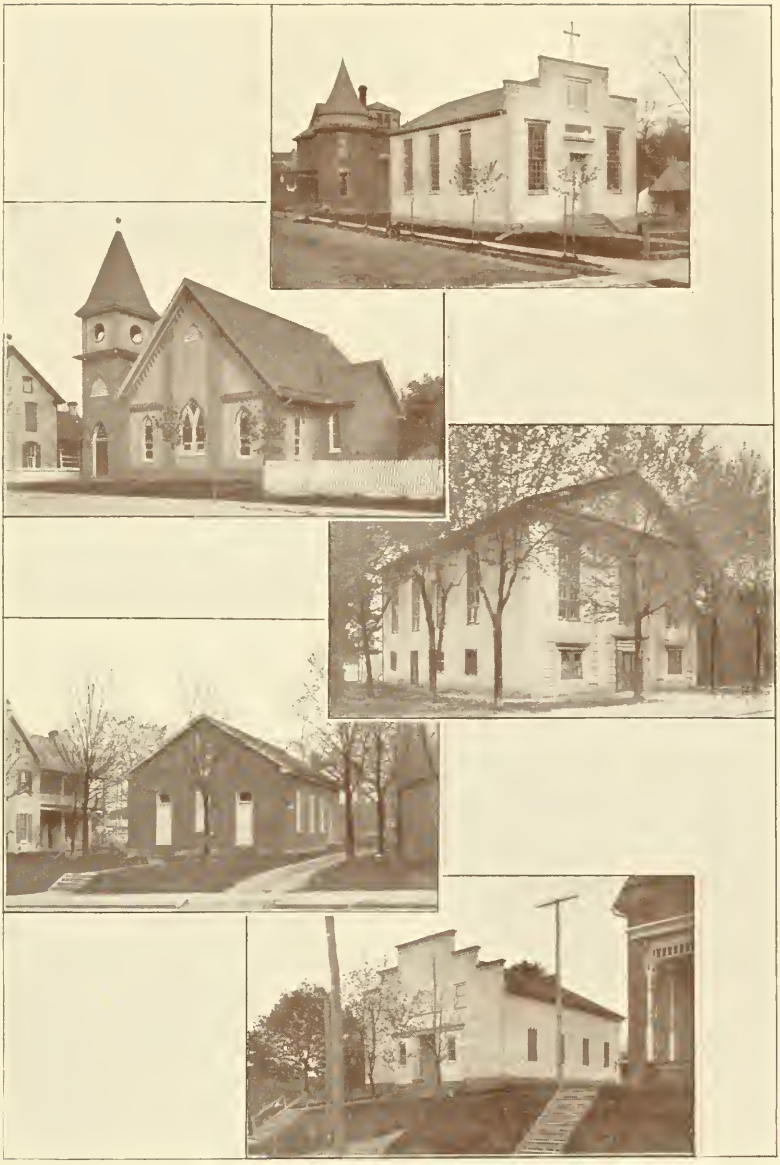
1794.

1797.

We know that at an early day the Rev. Charles Burgoon's circuit stretched from Frederick, Maryland, to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and it must have included the locality of Waynesboro. In the birth year of the town, Rev. John Rowen was the circuit preacher.

Adjustment of circuits.

The multiplication of preaching places and the general growth of Methodist societies required frequent readjustments of the circuits. Accordingly, Waynesboro is found successively on the Carlisle circuit, which reached from the Susquehanna to the Potomac; on the Chambersburg circuit, which included about a score of preaching places; on the Hagerstown circuit, which embraced



WAYNESBORO CHURCHES.

United Brethren.
Reformed Mennonite.
St. Andrew's (Catholic).
Methodist Episcopal.
German Baptist.

[illegible]

many "appointments;" and on the Greencastle circuit, which was also made up of many outlying points. For a few years it was the head of a small circuit. Later, it became a station, with the Rev. J. H. C. Dosh as pastor, and it has continued a station to this day. CHAPTER XII. 1856.

During the first twenty-five years of its history, Waynesboro Methodism had no church building. The society met in private houses and other places. The last place of worship used before the first church was built was a carpenter shop, since improved and now occupied by "The Village Record" as office and editorial room. At a certain period a camp-meeting held, resulted in such large increase in membership that a church became a necessity, and forthwith it was undertaken and speedily pushed to completion. For thirty years this modest brick building served the purpose, then the cornerstone of the present two story brick structure was laid, and early the next year the church was dedicated. From time to time in the past forty years it has been remodeled and improved. Plans are now under way for replacing this building with one more commodious and better appointed to meet the present needs of a growing church. The first church building. 1823. September, 1857.

The present membership of the church is three hundred and fifty, with a Sunday-school of over three hundred. Rev. Charles V. Hartzell is at present pastor. Present membership. March, 1897.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

Waynesboro was first connected with the Mont Alto circuit of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, but the church was not organized until later, when Rev. J. H. Young was sent as pastor, Waynesboro then being, in connection with Quincy, Blue Rock and Pleasant Hill, made a mission. Rev. Young at once proceeded to organize with about forty members, and during that year built a small brick church, forty by fifty feet. Narrative of Rev. J. R. Hutchinson. 1882.

The following pastors have served the charge: Rev. J. H. Young, Rev. A. H. Shank, Rev. D. R. Burkholder, List of pastors.

CHAPTER XII.

Rev. J. O. Clippinger, Rev. J. B. Weidler, Rev. H. J. Kitzmiller, and the present pastor, Rev. J. R. Hutchinson.

1899.

The church building has been lately remodeled and enlarged, and extensive repairs have been made, until now the church will seat about four hundred and seventy-five persons. It has been enlarged by the addition of sixteen by forty feet on the north side, and a recess of six by twenty feet on the south side. A tower has also been built, and the church is now one of the most modern in the town. There is a membership of one hundred and sixty, with a large Sunday-school. The church is in a flourishing condition, congregations are large, often filling all the room in the new and enlarged building.

Church building.

A mission station.

Waynesboro was at the late session of the Pennsylvania Conference constituted a mission station, and is, therefore, separated from the other appointments with which it was formerly connected, and now has preaching twice each Sabbath. It is on the Chambersburg District, Pennsylvania Conference.

REFORMED MENNONITE.

Narrative of H. B. Strickler.

1825.

1862.

A few families of Reformed Mennonites came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and settled in the vicinity of Waynesboro. Among these was Christian Frantz, a minister, who located on a farm near the town and lived there until the close of his life. From this time the doctrine was advocated at different places and a house for public worship was erected, near Ringgold, Maryland, just at the State line, between Pennsylvania and Maryland. As the congregation increased in numbers the house was enlarged and services are still held at this place. They gradually extended to other sections of the county and into Maryland. Wherever they located services were held, but the Waynesboro congregation has continued to be the largest in the Cumberland Valley. A church was erected on Third street in Waynesboro. Here the congregation has worshiped until the present time. One of the industries of the town has acquired this property and

Church erected in Maryland. 1827.

Waynesboro congregation. 1876.

1900.

a new church has been built on Philadelphia avenue between Third and Fourth streets. CHAPTER XII.

Method of calling ministers.

Ministers are called by the voice of the church from its members. After serving for a time on probation, if found acceptable, are ordained to the ministry and labor in that calling without compensation. They are not stationed to fill particular charges, but serve in the locality where they reside, filling such appointments as may be within their reach.

Ministers in service. 1840.

The first minister called by the church at Waynesboro was Samuel Steiner. Soon after his ordination he removed to Falling Spring, near Chambersburg, where he labored to the close of his life. He was for many years a bishop. Jacob Frantz and Martin Hoover were the next ministers called and ordained by this congregation. Jacob Frantz died some years ago. Henry B. Strickler, one of its present ministers, had been called and ordained by the church in Cumberland county, Pa., prior to his locating in Waynesboro. Isaiah Sprenkle was the last one called and ordained by this congregation. In addition to these, Jacob S. Lehman, of the vicinity of Chambersburg, was ordained a minister, and is now a bishop.

Note 70.

1812.

Nature of doctrines.

The Reformed Mennonite church was organized in Pennsylvania at an early period. It was not the result of a division in any church, but an independent movement on the part of all who participated in its organization. Its distinctive doctrines are in agreement with those advocated by Menno Simon in the sixteenth century, from whom the name Mennonite comes. One of these doctrines most at variance with the generally accepted beliefs, is the non-resistant principle. They are never found in the courts engaged in litigation, nor bearing arms in defense of any cause whatever. They do not hold office under the civil government, nor exercise the right of suffrage to place others in office.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL MISSION.

The St. Stephen's Episcopal Mission had but a brief existence. About two years ago the mission was organ-

CHAPTER XII.
1898.

ized. It met in the hall of the G. A. R. and at several other places. It was in existence some six months or more and then ceased to exist. Rev. F. Schroder, of Lancaster, was the clergyman in charge.

ST. ANDREW'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
1814.
1893.

St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church was organized at an early day as a mission, and became a parish about seven years ago. Rev. Father Halftermeyer is pastor. The present membership is two hundred and ten; membership of Sunday-school, thirty-five. Officers: Misses Agnes Lowell and Gertrude Funk. Membership of societies, sixty-four. Sodality, B. V. M., president, Miss Agnes Lowell. Altar society, president, Miss Kate Smith. Sewing circle, president, Mrs. Lucy Funk.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The African Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. W. Sprigg, pastor. Membership, ten; membership of Sunday-school, twenty; of young people's society, twenty-five. Trustees: Lewis Alexander, George Bell, George Stoner, Frank Gaither, Abram Carroll.

SNOW HILL SOCIETY (Nunnery).

There was no class of citizens in Pennsylvania more law-abiding and thrifty, or more useful to the community, than the ancient society of Seventh Day Baptists. The story of their monastic society at Ephrata, in Lancaster county, through late and valuable publications, is becoming generally familiar to the reading public. The

Birth of the Society.

fact, however, is not so familiar that, in the shadow of the South Mountain, in a lonely spot in Franklin county, on the banks of the Antietam creek, is to be found the last remnant of this society. In the ancient community

The community house.

house, which still stands there with its gloomy corridors and deserted cloisters, there lived, a few years ago, daily waiting her summons to go, the last sister of the Capuchin, or White Friar, Order, which, one hundred and sixty years ago, Conrad Beissel founded at his hermit house in Lancaster county. She has now departed also.

HOME OF SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS, SNOW HILL.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF THE "NUNNERY."

ENTRANCE TO KAMMERS.

KITCHEN OF SISTER HOUSE.

SAAL.

GENERAL VIEW FROM SOUTH.

VIEW FROM THE MEADOW.

PORCH OLD BROTHER HOUSE.

NORTH FRONT.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

CHAPTER XII.

The meeting-house.

At the end of a beautiful lawn stands the ancient meeting-house. Here, for a long time, it was customary every fortnight, on the seventh day of the week, for the worshipers to gather. There, still, members of German religious societies gather for worship, but the spirit of the old-timed Snow Hill Society has departed forever. The old-fashioned, heart-touching singing is no more. The music books are still preserved, but the voices of the singers are silent forever.

The music.

Thoughts of the past.

It is a sad thing to look inside this old meeting-house, but yet it is a curious place to visit, with its primitive reading-desk and its oaken benches, solid but comfortless, which have been in service how many years no one can tell. And here, off at one side, is the Saal, where is prepared the Agapas, or Love Feast. In a quaint-looking caldron, the brethren used to cook the lamb broth, the chief emblem of the feast. All the glory of the past, however, has departed now. The hand of decay is fallen on every thing heavily, and worse than all the insatiate maw of the government is now about to swallow up for its own uses whatever of value remains.

Vale.

The peace of the past, however, still reigns over this little valley, for godly men still live there.

MORMONS.

Considerable space has been devoted to the history of orthodox sects in this locality, and it can not be inappropriate here to give a brief account of an unorthodox sect, the Mormons, which at one time obtained a temporary foothold in the southern part of the county, and did no little missionary work in and around Waynesboro.

A Pennsylvania settlement.

1845.

Almost within the shadow of the Cove Mountain, on the southwestern borders of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, spanning a tributary of the Conococheague creek, stands to this day an old stone bridge. In the autumn of a certain year two faithful believers in the doctrine promulgated by the Latter Day Saints were sent eastward to spy out the land. After wandering many days they at length, one charming afternoon, halted on this old stone

CHAPTER XII.

Spying out the land.

bridge. Looking northward, their eyes rested upon a beautiful scene. What more beautiful picture is there than a Cumberland Valley farm! Through their inspired understanding they at once realized that this was the place of their visions, where the Lord had shown them was to be marked out the site of the "City of the New Jerusalem."

Property acquired.

The result of this visit was the early purchase from Mr. Andrew G. McLanahan of his farm, for which they paid him fifteen thousand dollars.

Their growth.

The representatives of the Latter Day Saints, who settled on this tract of land and in the not distant neighborhood around Greencastle and Waynesboro, including "strangers from the destruction of the west" and converts among residents, numbered nearly two hundred.

The plan for a great city and magnificent temple here was on a scale commensurate with the Mormon plans for cities and temples in the west.

Sidney Rigdon.

SIDNEY RIGDON.

Sidney Rigdon was their chief "seer" and prophet. He was also high priest as well as prophet. The commodious barn on the rolling meadow was the "temple," and the dwelling-house nearby was the "temporal abode" for Rigdon and his assistant priests, Kimball and Hyde.

Their principles.

As a whole, the Mormons in Franklin county were a "serious folk," and most religiously inclined. The doctrine of polygamy, if entertained at all, does not seem to have been seriously asserted. Religious services were held every Sunday in the temple barn, under the earnest ministrations of Rigdon and his assistants. Not a few converts were made, but the faith never prospered.

Those who dwelt in the town seemed to have some acquaintance with work and in distinction from many of those who dwelt upon the farm were averse to idleness. The town people started a paper, in the interest of their

CHAPTER XI

Bridge. Looking northward, their eyes rested upon a beautiful scene. What more beautiful picture is there than a Cumberland Valley farm? Through their inspired understanding they at once realized that this was the place of their visions where the Lord had shown them was to be marked out the site of the "City of the New Jerusalem."

Sixty-five [illegible]

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Twenty hundred.

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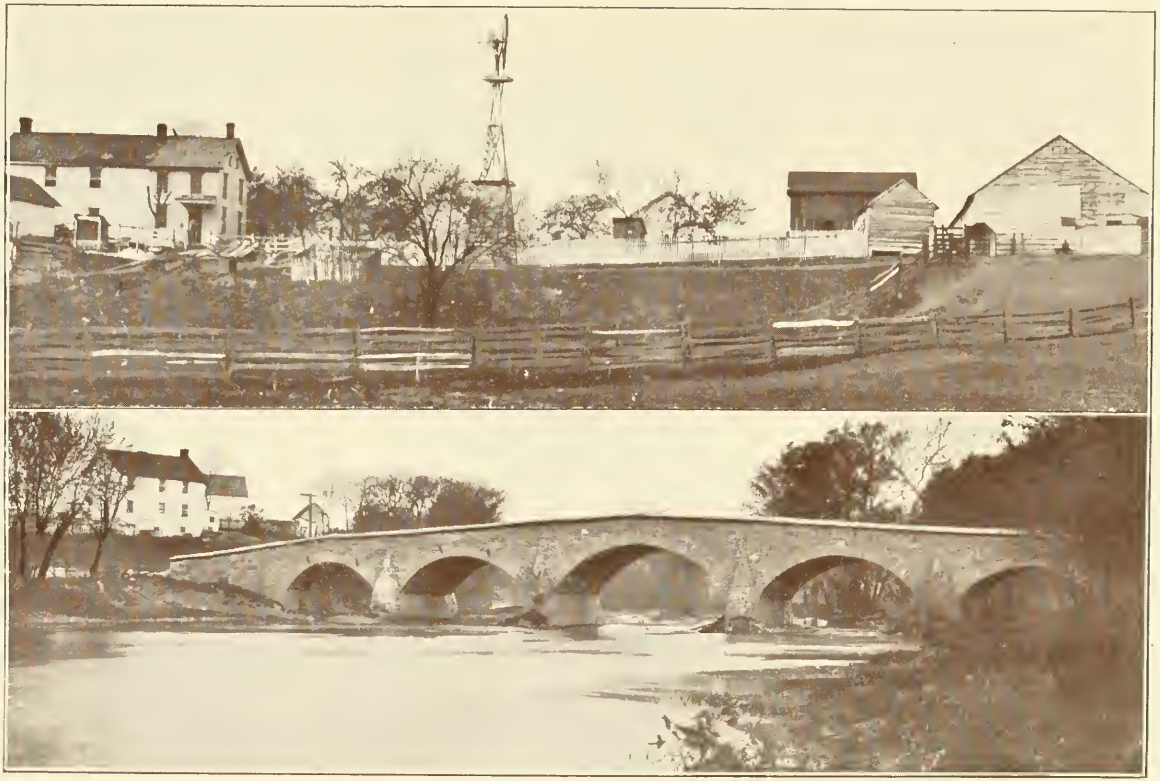


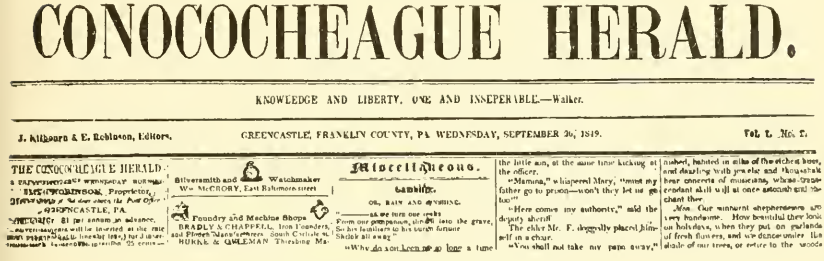
"THE NEW JERUSALEM" IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, PENNA.

HOME OF MORMON ELDERS AND TEMPLE BARN.
OLD CONOCOCHEAGUE BRIDGE.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

sect, which they called the "Conocoheague Herald," copies of which are still in existence. One Robinson, by name, was the editor and his paper, judging from the copy at hand of the "Herald" was a sprightly enough little sheet. CHAPTER XII.

There was a general awakening from the delusion when, on that eventful night, the whole community, clad in their ascension robes, knelt on the meadow back of the barn from sunset even unto the coming of dawn, waiting the promised advent of the Messiah, but all in vain. The awakening from their folly was sudden and complete Awakening to the situation.


CONOCOCHEAGUE HERALD.

KNOWLEDGE AND LIBERTY, ONE AND INSEPERABLE.—Walker.

J. Kilbourn & E. Robinson, Editors. GREENCASTLE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1819. Vol. 1. No. 2.

THE CONOCOCHEAGUE HERALD,
a newspaper, published weekly, by
ELIAS ROBINSON, Proprietor,
GREENCASTLE, PA.

Silversmith and Watchmaker
Wm. McCRORY, East Baltimore-street

Foundry and Machine Shops
BRADLY & CHAPPELL, Iron Founders,
HURKE & GALEMAN, Threshing Ma-

Miscellaneous.

CAMBYSES.

OR, RAIN AND SUNSHINE.

"Why do we not learn to love a tune

the little son, at the same time kicking at the officer.

"Mamma," whispered Mary, "must my father go to prison—won't they let us go too?"

"Here come my authority," said the deputy sheriff.

The elder Mr. F. doggedly placed himself in a chair.

"You shall not take my papa away,"

ished, habited in silks of the richest hues, and dazzling with jewelry and thousands heir concerts of music, whose exquisite ordant skill would at once astonish and de chant their

Men. Our nuptural shepherdesses are very handsome. How beautiful they look on holidays, when they put on garlands of fresh flowers, and are dancing on the sloole of our trees, or retire to the woods

FACSIMILE HERALD HEADING.

among the shivering company that repaired to their homes when the light of morning came.

Most of these people lived in idleness. What money they had brought with them, or had accumulated, was soon spent. They could not pay the balance due on their property, and, as a consequence, it finally reverted to its former owner, and within two years after their first arrival in this section a majority of the scattered sect had made their way west to Salt Lake City, whilst others backslid to the Gentiles and started life anew. Dissolution.

In a pine wood, not far from the City of the New Jerusalem, in Pennsylvania, a number of their dead lie buried, and the spot is to-day pointed out to the passer-by as the "Mormon graveyard." Little is known as to the individuality of the men and women who there sleep their last sleep. The old graveyard.

CHAPTER XIII.

NEWSPAPERS.

PURVEYORS OF NEWS FOR HALF A CENTURY AND MORE.

CHAPTER XIII.

IT is particularly observable that the people of the Cumberland Valley were early interested in newspapers. Kline's "Carlisle Gazette," for a long period of time in the early days, was a well-known publication throughout this section, and a medium for the advertising of all kinds of notices. It was the ambition of every town of any importance to have its own newspaper. Chambersburg's first newspaper started shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War. The "Baltimore American," which was in existence prior to and through the revolution, was a casual visitor among the people in the neighborhood of Waynesboro, reaching there by way of Hagerstown usually.

1790.

Note 71.

The Waynesboro Circulator.

For upwards of fifty years the people of the county were content with the news furnished by the Chambersburg papers; then the ambitious town of Waynesboro led the van of later progressive journalism, and the "Waynesboro Circulator" was organized with Mr. C. Grate as editor and proprietor. At this time the only other newspapers in the neighborhood were the "Hagerstown Herald and Torchlight," the "Hagerstown Mail," the Carlisle "American Volunteer," the "Gettysburg Compiler," and, over at Bedford, the "Gazette" and the "Inquirer."

April 21, 1843.

Neighborhood papers.

Terms of the Circulator.

The "Circulator," according to its own announcement, was published "every Saturday on an imperial sheet, at two dollars per annum, payable within the first three months from the time of commencing the paper. In politics, strictly neutral. Advertisements conspicuously

inserted for three weeks at one dollar a square; for every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents will be charged." CHAPTER XIII.

It was a four page paper, fifteen inches by twenty inches in size. Its first page was devoted to "literature and the fine arts."

The particular copy of the paper in view is number nineteen, volume one, and, as a relic, it came into the possession of the editor of the "Village Record." It is noticeably barren of local information. Its first page contains a piece of poetry on the death of Napoleon at St. Helena, and a short story by Mrs Frances Sargent Osgood, together with four extracts from other newspapers. The second page is largely devoted to foreign news, but presents one or two personal anecdotes. The third page has a lengthy leader, entitled "Liberty." The political news consists of a notice of the election of John Nill and Upton Washabaugh, Esquires, as delegates from Franklin county to the Democratic State convention for that year to nominate candidates for canal commissioners, and of Andrew Snively, Esquire, and Major J. Calhoun as delegates to a like convention to represent the Whig party.

Aug. 26, 1843.

I. E. Yost.

Extracts.

The firemen are heard.

From the following notice, published on this page, it may be gathered that the firemen of the village were being traduced, and found it necessary to defend themselves:

"At a stated meeting of the Washington Engine Company held on the evening of the twenty-first, on motion of D. S. Stoner, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted;

Whereas, On the evening of which we held our last stated meeting, some unprincipled or villainous person did set on fire between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock p. m. one or two tar or oil barrels on the lot of Dr. J. Brotherton, within this borough, for some cause or purpose unknown to the Washington Engine Company, and whereas, some of the citizens did charge the company at the same time, as well as at other times, for causing the fire to be made, and causing a false alarm to the citizens of this place,

CHAPTER XIII.

Resolved, That we as a company declare ourselves innocent of the charge, and that we pronounce the persons who made the charge against the company as no less than slanderers of the character of the same.

Resolved, That we as a company do esteem the act to be beneath the dignity of the company or a gentleman, and do utterly condemn such acts as highly indecorous, and do repel any and all such charges as unjust and slanderous.

Resolved, That the persons who caused the fire to be made, if members of the company, be visited with the heaviest penalties our constitutions and laws admit of.

Resolved, That we as a company do believe it to be our duty at all times to hold ourselves in readiness, upon any alarm to give aid in repelling the ravages of the destructive element, but do not feel willing to have every dirty villainous act perpetrated by the outcasts of society cast on the credit of the company.

JOSEPH ANDERSON,
President pro tem.
W. L. HAYS,
Vice-President.
F. J. BOGGS,
Secretary pro tem."

The last page is devoted to advertisements, chiefly of business interests in Chambersburg, but the following advertisement of Mr. John C. Frey seems to be local in its character. He announces that he has:

Advertisements.

"A fresh supply of clocks of all kinds, at number two, the old stand, where he is ready to sell, on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail," (as an evidence of his willingness to trade and keep things moving he adds to his advertisement the following:) "Don't forget, horses, mules, and jackasses, of every description, wanted, for which he will trade watches, clocks, &c., &c., &c. No person desirous of trading shall be disappointed, if he has any article to suit. Book accounts, notes, and other paper, which are supposed to be bad, and worth nothing to those holding them, will be taken for any article he has on hand."

CHAPTER XIII.

According to some authorities, Mr. Grate, after a year or two, discontinued the "Circulator," and started another paper by the name of the "Waynesboro Gazette," which was also discontinued some time later. No copy of the "Waynesboro Gazette" now appears to be in existence.

The Waynesboro Gazette.

1847.

The "Village Record" was a success from the date of its founding, and still continues in existence, a substantial newspaper, which was founded by David O. Blair. William Blair (no relation of David O. Blair) afterwards purchased an interest in the paper but later disposed of it to the original proprietor, who continued its publication for some time and then sold out entirely to William Blair, who continued as its publisher and editor for forty years, closing his connection with it only with his death. After his death, for four years, the newspaper was conducted by his estate, when it was sold to its present publisher and editor, Isaac E. Yost. Its publication was uninterrupted from the date of its founding until the invasion of Waynesboro by the Confederates, when it was overhauled by General Early's cavalry. They broke the cases, pied the type and destroyed the forms. The outside of the last issue at that time was printed, but the inside did not go to press until ten or twelve days later, after the Confederates had retired from Gettysburg.

The Village Record.

March 13, 1847.

1851.

1891.

1895.

June, 1863.

In the copy of the "Village Record" in view, which is number thirty-seven, volume three, we find that it claims for itself to be "a family newspaper, neutral in politics and religion; devoted to literature, science, morality, general news, agriculture, the markets and amusement." Its front page, as was usual, is devoted to "literature and fine arts." The second page contains editorial matter and local news. It starts with the warning to those subscribers who promised to pay for the "Record" with wood, to bring in the wood. It announces that the Waynesboro Debating Society, on next Saturday even-

November 15, 1849.

Extracts.

Debating Society.

CHAPTER XIII

ing, at the Eastern School-house, will wrestle with the question, "Which wields the greatest influence over mankind, the Press or the Pulpit?" The paper is gratified

The Franklin R. R.

to learn that the Franklin railroad will be taken in hands by a company of northern capitalists, and suggests that it will be pleasing intelligence to the people of Waynesboro and vicinity to hear that the "Tapeworm" was about to be completed by a similar company. "Be cheered up, friends, who knows but the Yankees may undertake it yet."

Among the advertisements, John Snowberger tells of his fine home-made furniture at his well known shop on the Marsh road, and adds the cheerful intelligence that

Advertisements.

"walnut, cherry, and mahogany coffins will be made at the shortest notice" Alexander Hamilton has a lot of very fine lumber, which he will dispose of cheap. Peter Fahnestock, of West Main street, announces the best assortment of dry goods in the borough. J. Nill has just returned from the city, and has opened out a general assortment of fresh drugs and medicines at the old stand of Dr. Walker. C. T. Weagly, under the caption, "Truth, stranger than fiction," declares that he has the best chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff in the world:

"So chewers, puffers and snuffers
One and all, give us a call,
Young and old, large and small,
Our motto is to please you all."

Philips & Besore have a very handsome and a very cheap assortment of air-tight parlor stoves, while Smith & Hollinberger have just opened a large and beautiful assortment of fall and winter goods (dry goods), purchased in the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore for cash, which enables them to be sold on as reasonable terms as any merchant can sell them this side of the Atlantic cities. T. J. Filbert, the merchant tailor, receives

WAYNESBORO' CIRCULATOR.

NEUTRAL IN POLITICS,—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS.

C. GRATE, EDITOR PROPRIETOR.

VOL. I. WAYNESBORO', PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1843. NO. 19.

POETRY.

VILLAGE RECORD.

VOL. 3 WAYNESBORO', FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1849. NO. 37

POETRY.

Keystone Gazette.

VOLUME 4 WAYNESBORO, FRANKLIN COUNTY PA TUESDAY DEC. 9, 1879 NUMBER 10

Miscellany.

BLUE RIDGE ZEPHYR

VOL. II WAYNESBORO, PA., MONDAY, JULY 15, 1895. NO. 13

Mapleton Greenhouses
Choice Roses

BUY IT!
TRY IT!
What?

CLEAR OUT STRAW HATS
and to make them go we have put cut the price one-half.
$2 Hats now $1
$1.50 Hats now

FACSIMILE OF WAYNESBORO NEWSPAPER HEADINGS.

CHAPTER XIII.

the late fashions regularly, and announces that he has a very superior supply of fresh goods, from one dollar up to seven dollars a yard; and he also engages to sell "on as fair terms as at any other establishment this side of the Atlantic cities—none excepted." W. D. Lechler, the surgeon dentist, announces that he is prepared to attend to all operations in his profession. "New goods cheap and no humbug." Daniel Tritle has just received a stock from the eastern cities, and he is willing to take country produce in exchange for his goods at the highest market price.

Three columns, at least, of this third page is taken up with Chambersburg and Hagerstown advertisements, whilst the fourth page is devoted to miscellaneous matter and a continuation of local advertisements. Taken all together, the early editions of the "Village Record" show it to have been a bright, newsy country newspaper, well edited and printed.

The Keystone Gazette.

1876.

1878.

1880.

1882.

January 1, 1885.

March, 1886.

The "Keystone Gazette" was established in the American centennial year. It was published weekly, and was Democratic in politics. The publishers and proprietors were J. C. West and W. J. C. Jacobs. Two years after the organization of the paper, Mr. Jacobs retired, selling out his interest to Henry Trayer. It continued under this management for two years longer, when it was purchased by S. M. Robinson, who conducted it for two years, and then sold it to N. B. Martin, who, in connection with James B. Fisher, conducted it for some time as an independent paper, when Mr. Fisher bought out Mr. Martin's interest, and conducted the paper alone for little more than a year. Then D. B. Martin assumed control, with Mr. Fisher as manager and N. Bruce Martin as editor. Subsequently, Mr. Fisher disposed of his entire interest to Mr. D. B. Martin.

A copy of the "Gazette," twenty years old, is at hand,

and, as any local paper of that age would be, is interesting reading. Its first page is devoted almost exclusively to miscellaneous matter. The first column, however, contains advertisements. Seven lawyers, one dentist and one physician constitute the list of professional men who were at that time prominent before the Waynesboro public. The local railroad time-tables occupy a conspicuous place, and give in plain detail the information with regard to the running of trains, which, to-day, it requires considerable skill to extract from the scientifically prepared time-cards of the railroads.

An early copy of the paper. December 9, 1879.

Extracts.

The second page is editorial, and deals with the prominent issues of the day, both general and local. A special correspondence from Washington also presents in an interesting form the news at the National Capital for the delectation of the readers of the "Gazette." The administration of President Hayes and his official acts are thoroughly analyzed and severely criticised. A column or two of local and neighboring advertisers complete the page.

Editorial and correspondence.

The third page contains the local information, and the news is properly introduced by the very sensible suggestion, "Support your local paper." The fact that Christmas was only two weeks away does not seem to have had any apparent connection with the lamentable announcement which follows that "Several mean, contemptible scoundrels, residing in this borough, whose names we withhold for the sake of their family relationship, have refused to settle their subscriptions." The paragraph to the effect that "Ralph L. Rolland, the notorious Chambersburg bank robber, made another attempt to escape from the penitentiary," recalls an incident that was once a nine days' talk for the whole Franklin county community. The hope expressed in the notice that a meeting had been called in the townhall for the purpose of or-

Local information.

A bank robber.

Public movements.

CHAPTER XIII.

ganizing a fire company seems to have been realized. Marriages and deaths also had their column. The marriages recorded are three in number, but were among parties in the neighborhood and not in Waynesboro. Two young lives in the borough are reported as succumbing to that dread disease, diphtheria. Among the advertisements on this page, the most interesting to the general public was, probably, the announcement of the holding in the townhall of "Aunt Polly Bassett's Singin' Skewl."

Advertisements.

The fourth page is entirely devoted to advertisements, with the exception of one column headed "Sunbeams," which is made up of a number of the brightest sayings of the day which the scissors could clip. Among the chief town advertisers at this period were, Ring's Clothing Store, Kridler's Tailoring, Geiser's Grocery, Waynesboro Dairy, Smith, the Painter, Weiner's Clothing, Fourthman, Druggist, J. B. Russell & Brothers, Stoves, etc.

The Blue Ridge Zephyr. 1894.

The "Blue Ridge Zephyr" was started as a daily summer paper, and, in a very short time attained great popularity among the mountain visitors and in the neighborhood generally. As an enterprise it proved a success,

1898.

and, later, became an all year daily edition and continues to be a bright and spicy journal under the able editorial management of N. Bruce Martin, Esq.

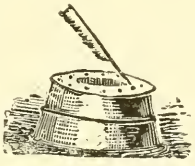
The Centennial Souvenir. 1897.

The "Centennial Souvenir," published by Mr. Martin as a supplement to the "Blue Ridge Zephyr" at the time of the centennial celebration, is a handsomely edited and illustrated quarto pamphlet, presenting in a very attractive shape a complete history of the centennial celebration, the official program, the addresses, and a full description of all the demonstrations.

It has been largely drawn upon for the information on the subject of the Centennial Celebration contained in this work.

The Waynesboro Directory. 1900.

The "Waynesboro Directory" is a business and literary achievement for which N. Bruce Martin is also responsible, and it is well worthy of mention here. It gives a complete directory of private citizens and business men, and is a regular encyclopedia of the many business and other interests which pertain to the town of Waynesboro. It is the beginning of what is hoped will be a permanent institution.



FOND RECOLLECTIONS.

CHAPTER XIV.

CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL.

THE INCEPTION, PROGRESS AND SUCCESS OF THE DEMONSTRATION.

CHAPTER XIV.

1876.

IT was only after the American centennial celebration that the American people, and particularly the people of Pennsylvania, awoke to the importance of making an effort to preserve the history of localities by means of celebrations of important historical periods. The national centennial celebration was followed by very many local celebrations, and, as a consequence, brought about the preservation of a large amount of valuable historical matter.

Note 72.

The newspapers of the locality are a very important factor in any movement of this character; and so it was that the local press of Waynesboro was instrumental in awakening the interest of the people in the centennial celebration. The suggestions made by the press were followed by action on part of the board of trade. The matter took form, and was soon under way.

May 10, 1897.

The association formed.

In the early spring, a public meeting was called by the board of trade and the "Waynesboro Centennial Association" formed. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a large number of the proper committees were appointed, namely, committees on finance, advertising, invitation, transportation, reception, entertainment, program, music, literary exercises, trades display, civic parade, historical, museum, special attractions, fireworks and decorations.

Officers and executive committee.

In order to centralize the work as much as possible, the chairmen of these several working committees were organized into the centennial executive committee, who,

together with the officers of the Centennial Association, undertook the work. These officers and committee were as follows:

J. H. Stoner, president; W. T. Omwake, vice-president; E. W. Gardner, secretary; Jno. J. Miller, treasurer; G. B. Beaver, W. S. Cunningham, J. H. Deardorff, D. M. Good, Samuel Hoeflich, W. J. C. Jacobs, J. B. Long, N. B. Martin, J. B. Raby, J. R. Ruthrauff, T. B. Smith, Val. Smith, Dr. A. H. Strickler, S. Wiener, J. M. Wolff, I. E. Yost.

The association thus constituted went to immediate work, with their headquarters in the Grand Army Hall. After weeks of labor, the official program, which appears at the close of this chapter, was arranged and all the neighboring country was notified that Waynesboro would keep open house during the period named, and would welcome her friends to a worthy entertainment.

Official program.

The opening day. August 29th.

The formal exercises opened on Sunday morning with the celebration in the churches. These were in the nature of historical discourses by the ministers, embodying, chiefly, the past history of the several churches.

Church celebrations.

German Reformed.

Reverend F. F. Bahner delivered the second of his historical discourses in Trinity Reformed church on this occasion. Having given the history of "Salem, the Mother Church," on the previous Sunday, he spoke of "Trinity, the Daughter Church," confining himself exclusively to the German period of the congregation's history.

Lutheran.

Reverend H. S. Cook, of the Evangelical Lutheran church, preached to a large congregation. His text was taken from Psalms one hundred and forty-three, verse five, "I remember the days of old; I meditate on all thy works; I muse on the works of thy hand."

Presbyterian.

Reverend T. C. McCarrell, of the Presbyterian church, preached from Deuteronomy thirty-two, verse seven, "Remember the days of old; consider the years of many generations." The history of the church was considered

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under three heads, organization, houses of worship, ministers.

Methodist Episcopal.

Reverend C. V. Hartzell, of the Methodist Episcopal church preached from the same text as Reverend McCarrell, likewise weaving in the past history of the church.

Union song service.

The evening of Sunday was devoted to a union song service. Under the direction of Reverend Charles H. Coon, of Philadelphia, this service was held in the Centennial Music Hall. A chorus of two hundred voices, made up of the best local talent, led in the singing. Brief and appropriate addresses by the leader of the choir and local ministers were part of the exercises. The Reverend F. F. Bahner presided.

Monday's program. August 30th.

Monday was a gala day, indeed. The town was universally and most appropriately decorated. No formal feature was put down for the day, which was devoted, chiefly, to receiving the incoming guests; but in the evening, a grand musical concert was given in the Centennial Music Hall, and the magnificent chorus of two hundred voices, which had been so well drilled by the Reverend C. H. Coon, acquitted themselves on this occasion to the full satisfaction of the large and enthusiastic audience. Professor T. Williams Pearson, a leading tenor of Philadelphia, assisted, and rendered several solos.

Dr. Strickler's address.

On this occasion, the audience was welcomed in an appropriate address by Dr. A. H. Strickler. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to have the honor of greeting you on this eventful occasion. I desire, therefore, to welcome you to the town named in honor of the hero of Stony Point, Monmouth and Brandywine. It is said that when General Anthony Wayne honored this place, then in its infancy, with his presence, he made the remark, 'What a lovely place to build up a town.' To-day we remark, what a lovely town we have reared. This little infant, rocked in the cradle of industry, has become a full grown town in prosperity.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH—Centre Square.

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She has become the Birmingham of the Cumberland Valley. In the name, therefore, of the town of Waynesboro I greet you. I greet you collectively from the valleys and from the hills. I greet you individually, coming from other sections of our Commonwealth, and also from our sister States, trusting that your brief visit among us will not be without enjoyment, and confident that our own anticipation of pleasure will be fully realized.

"I have heard it said that travelers in foreign lands delight to feast their eye on ancient ruins. We have none of them here. We show you a thriving town. We meet you on macadamized streets. We join arms with you on graded pavements. We light your footsteps with electricity, and give you to drink pure water from the crystal springs of our mountain hills. We open wide the gates, and extend to you the freedom of our town, and we trust that you will all be so well pleased, and so well entertained, that you will desire to come again."

Reverend B. H. Mosser's response.

Reverend B. H. Mosser, of Chambersburg, responded to the address of welcome as follows:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: To respond to a welcome so cordially and kindly, and withal so felicitously spoken, is, indeed, to me a pleasant task. Nor can I, for a moment, question the sincerity of the welcome extended here to-night to all who shall be so fortunate as to be your guests in this holiday week, that so significantly joins for you the century past and that to come.

"My residence in Waynesboro, a few short years ago, was sufficiently long to impress me with the genuineness and heartiness of the hospitality of your citizens; and it is out of a personal experience, and very gratifying recollection of that hospitality, that I speak, when I declare my conviction, that the splendid address to which we have just listened, instead of being of the nature of a cold and meaningless formality, voices, rather, the true sentiment of the entire community at this moment.

"With this eventful week you complete a full century of history, a century of courageous and hopeful toil, and, also, of commendable progress. The proper observance

Rev. Mosser's response.

of a 'Centennial' is not without its resultant benefit to a community. It may be made to exert a salutary influence upon the citizens immediately concerned, and, also, serve to materially promote the local interests represented, and brought prominently to the notice of the public, in such a series of demonstrations as you propose for the present week.

"It is an object lesson and an inspiration to youth. It stirs the enthusiasm, and awakens more thoroughly the public spirit of the men, who, in the prime and vigor of life, are at the front in the affairs of the business world. It is an event of more than passing interest to the aged, who, of necessity, live much in the past, and who occupy a position that peculiarly qualifies them to note the marked advantages of the present.

"A hundred years! How striking the contrast between the days that were and the times in which we live! How different the face of the world, and how changed the conditions of human life and the usages of society, in the new civilization that we see!

"It is only a little while ago that our forefathers lived in rude cabins, amid the solitude of the wilderness—vast areas of which were then unbroken and unexplored.

"Domestic comforts and conveniences were practically unknown. The open hearth, with its log fire, was the sole source of comfort within, in the chill and drear winter-time; and the torch and the tallow-dip gave forth their dim and sickly light, and cast their weird shadows when the night had fallen.

"The crudest of implements made agriculture, then the principal pursuit, toilsome in the extreme. The wheels of manufacture had scarce begun to turn. Of highways there were few, and transportation and travel were difficult and tedious. The public press was in its infancy, and semi-occasional in its issues, and the intelligence of events occurring in any community required days—and, in more remote sections, even weeks—for its transmission. Communications between the peoples of the old world and the new were infrequent, and slow sailing-vessels, of uncertain date of arrival and departure, the only means. The mighty commerce of our own great nation was in its feeblest beginnings.

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"To-day all this is changed! We have outgrown the old conditions! 'The little one has become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation.' The bold and hardy pioneer has felt, in his remote solitudes, the encroachment of a rapidly increasing population. Quiet, rural settlements have developed into bustling towns; and these, in turn, have grown into populous and powerful cities. The inventive genius of the age has built veritable palaces as homes for men to dwell in, and, with lavish hand, supplied them with comforts, and conveniences, and luxuries, heretofore unknown and undreamed of.

"We live in a new civilization—in an age of gigantic industries—of fabulous wealth and multiplied advantages—in an age of rushing express trains, and ocean greyhounds, and blazing electric lights—in an age in which a mysterious and incomprehensible net-work of electric wires has made our whole continent one vast whispering-gallery.

"The story of the world's progress within the century you celebrate reads like a romance—a fairy tale. The pulse of the world's life has tremendously quickened; the journey of weary weeks is accomplished in one brief day over any one of almost innumerable road-ways of steel that stretch themselves toward every point of the compass — inland, sea-ward, everywhither — between the great seas that wash our hither and remote shores. Our great ocean steamships can cast anchor in the harbors of two continents 'between Sabbath bells.' I can read the news of the world, up to midnight of the day before, at my breakfast table any morning. I can do so simple a thing as turn a valve, and my home is quickly and comfortably warmed in the coldest of winter weather. I can press a button, and my house is ablaze with light. In five minutes I can hold a conversation with a friend a thousand miles away with as much satisfaction as though he were sitting by my side.

"But I must not multiply illustrations in proof of that which I have affirmed, and of which we are all so well aware—the marvelous and victorious march of genius, guided by the light of the most recent scientific discoveries, into the very heart of the kingdom of nature, with

Rev. Mosser's response.

whose mysterious elements and hidden forces men are continually, and successfully, experimenting in nature's own laboratories, and out of which they are constantly bringing something new, and ever developing important factors in the world's great problems of supply and demand.

"We are living in a marvelous period of the world's history! We are living in an age furnishing constant and bewildering surprises in invention and discovery, and prophesying an astonishing revelation, and a phenomenal advance, for the twentieth century, upon whose threshold we stand, until, almost involuntarily, we strain our eyes in antipicating the future, and ask ourselves with bated breath, and yet with eager earnestness, what new thing will next appear—what larger possibilities of life are yet in store for us in the new and dawning century?

"Your century of history is intimately and inseparably bound up, with the period of the world's greatest activity and upward advances, in intelligent and practical utilization and employment of nature's marvelous, and seemingly exhaustless, civilizing agencies and powers.

"That you have used the passing years wisely and well, your steady and substantial growth, especially in importance as a manufacturing town, fully attests. You have kept well abreast of the times throughout the century. You have implored the aid of science, and of inventive genius; you have harnessed the invisible forces of nature to your chariot wheels; you have encouraged the spirit of the times by introducing, wherever practicable, the most modern conveniences and appliances for the economizing of time and labor, and for the increase of domestic comfort; you have given remunerative employment to labor; you have contributed to the progress of the age; you have built up splendid industries, in which you feel a just pride, and that have won for you an enviable name throughout the world, wherever your manufactured products have gone.

"You have provided for the more liberal education and thorough culture of your youth through the development and maintenance of a splendid system of public schools; you have sought to care for the moral and religious train-

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ing of all your citizens by the establishing and building up among you of a goodly number of Christian churches, in which the pure word of God is preached, and the living Christ is uplifted, and his dying love for sinful men, and his compassionate sympathy with the sad woes and urgent needs of our frail humanity, are faithfully declared.

"I could wish that the camera of the photographer had preserved for us a faithful picture of the little settlement of Waynesboro as it was a hundred years ago—in its limited extent and primitive simplicity—lying in the heart of this beautiful Cumberland Valley, and that that picture could be thrown upon the canvas here in the presence of you all to-night, and that by its side might be made to appear the Waynesboro of to-day. By such a comparison, and by such a comparison only, could we, who are gathered here on this occasion, came to any true appreciation of the actual progress you have made within the century. You have wrought faithfully and well! Nor is it to be counted a strange thing, but eminently fitting, rather, that you should pause midway between the two centuries to review the past, and to forecast the future, and, by a festal week, such as you have planned, should seek to impress the outside world with the fact that you are in it—in it as a manufacturing center of growing importance; and, further, to imbue your own citizens with a more intense spirit of civic pride and loyalty.

"Each community has an individual life—a life, and interests, and demands, peculiarly its own—which make it right, without laying it open to criticism, or the charge of vanity, or narrowness, that in such a marked epoch as the closing of a century of history it should recount its achievements in progress, and, in the enthusiasm of such an event as yours of this week, be led to devise measures for its larger growth and broader sphere of usefulness and importance in the great world of which it forms a part.

"Very properly you have opened your centennial exercises on the Sabbath day with the public worship of God, and a recognition of his providence and blessing that have contributed so largely to your successes, and have had so much to do with shaping and influencing your history. You have invited us here to share with you the

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pleasure and the unbounded enthusiasm of this really great event in your life as a community. We have accepted your invitation; and from this day until the final consummation of this significant celebration it looks as though your hospitality were going to be severely taxed to care for the friends and acquaintances already crowding in upon you.

"We rejoice with you in your prosperity—in your numerous evidences of industry and thrift. We share with you your pardonable pride in your really beautiful little city, with its splendid streets, and busy industries, and comfortable homes, and excellent schools, and inviting churches: and we are come to take you by the hand and speak to you words of sincere congratulation, and to bid you Godspeed as you cross the threshold of a new century, that will, doubtless, witness for you, as for us all, a marvelous advance in all things that relate to wealth, and comfort, and intelligence, and morals.

"You have promised us a great treat in your widespread advertisement of daily events, and we have come to enjoy it with you! You have created a really splendid program! You have laid under tribute every thing within your reach for our entertainment and pleasure!

"We appreciate your effects in our behalf! You have tendered us a warm and cordial welcome, and I am here at this moment, by your election, for myself and on behalf of a great company of your invited guests, to express our grateful acknowledgment of the courtesy extended to us, and to assure you of our heartiest good wishes as you step hopefully forward into the larger future of a new, and every way more important, century of toil and of achievement!"

Tuesday's program, August 31st.

Tuesday was given up to the Odd Fellows, and was made the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Waynesboro Lodge, number two hundred and nineteen, I. O. O. F. The Odd Fellow visitors came from all directions, and when the hour of parade arrived, it is estimated that fully fifteen hundred Odd Fellows were in line.

Odd Fellows celebration.

Head of Odd Fellows Parade.

W. A. Price acted as chief marshall, and at the hour of two had the procession formed on East Main street in the following order:

Marshal and Aides.

Platoon of police, Chief Marshall, W. A. Price; Chief of Staff, Capt. J. C. Gerbig; Assistant, Dr. E. S. Berry; Aides, Victor Clayton, H. S. Morganthall, J. C. Crouse, J. T. Kennedy.

First Division.

Odd Fellows' parade, First Division: Marshall, W. I. Bikle; Field and Staff Officers; Knights' Military Band, Baltimore; Canton Patriarchs Militant, Baltimore.

Second Division.

Second Division: Marshall, William C. Ernst; Citizen's Band, Shippensburg; Cumberland Lodge, of Shippensburg; Mercersburg Lodge; Scotland Lodge; Boonsboro Lodge; Keedysville Band; Hagerstown Lodge; Union Band, Carlisle; Carlisle Lodge; City Drum Corps; Chambersburg Lodge; Dry Run Lodge.

Third Division.

Third Division: Marshall, Dr. H. M. Fritz; Citizen's Band, Chambersburg; Columbus Lodge, Chambersburg; New Windsor Band; New Kingston Lodge; St. Thomas Lodge; Greencastle Band; State Line Lodge; A. T. H. & L. Band; Waynesboro Lodge, and cabs containing Grand Lodge Officers. The Maryland Grand Lodge officers who rode in the parade were: G. M., J. J. Kaler; D. G. M., Thos. Hostetter; G. C., John M. Jones; G. W., Richard Gibney; S. G. T., Geo. J. Hooper; P. G. M., Geo. W. Lee; H. G. M., Clifford Taylor; Grand Warden, Esau Loomis, of West Chester, and Deputy Grand Master, Samuel McKeever, of Philadelphia.

Literary & musical program.

The parade was followed by the literary and musical part of the day's exercises in Centennial Music Hall. Capt. D. B. Russell presided, and, after prayer by Rev. F. F. Bahner, addresses were made by Dr. E. A. Hering, Harrisonburg, Va.; Burgess J. C. Criswell; Rev. Chas. H. Coon, Philadelphia; Grand Master, J. J. Kaler, Baltimore, and George J. Hooper, Baltimore. Another meeting was held in the same hall at half past seven o'clock

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in the evening, when addresses were delivered by Deputy Grand Master, Samuel McKeever, of Philadelphia, and Grand Warden, Esau Loomis, of West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Wednesday's program. September 1st.

As the weather from the beginning had been, so was it bright and beautiful on Wednesday morning. The day was ushered in by the blowing of factory whistles and the ringing of church bells, and the town was awake with the early dawn and visitors from every direction beginning to arrive.

The celebration proper begins.

At the hour of eleven o'clock in the morning several thousand persons had assembled on the brow of the hill in Burns Hill Cemetery to witness the dedication of the Soldiers' Memorial Monument, which had been erected through the efforts of the members of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Monument Committee being: Mrs. Sarah Lee, Mrs. Rebecca Stoner, Mrs. Belle Rider. After prayer by Rev. F. F. Bahner, pastor of Trinity Reformed church, Miss Julia Jacobs, the bright little daughter of Mr. W. J. C. Jacobs, pulled the cord holding together the national colors which draped the monument. The flags fell apart disclosing the handsome monument, a salute was fired by the Franklin Guards, of Chambersburg, and the formal unveiling was thus completed. The monument bears the following inscription:

Soldiers' monument.

Note 73.

"Erected by the Woman's Relief Corps of Waynesboro, in honor of the soldiers who so nobly fought during the War of the Rebellion from 1861 to 1865."

Rev. T. C. McCarrell, pastor of the Presbyterian church, made the opening address. Charles B. Clayton rendered a cornet solo, after which Hon. John Stewart, President Judge of Franklin county, delivered the dedicatory address. He spoke as follows:

Dedicatory address Hon. John Stewart.

"It is because our individual life is confined within such narrow and contracted limits, that we contemplate with special interest those things of man's creation which have

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, WAYNESBORO, PA.

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longer endured. It gratifies our pride somewhat, to witness the works of human creation standing secure long after the generations that built them have been forgotten; for to this extent, meagre though it be, we seem to be the victors in the unequal contest with the great destroyer. We count it much that anything can stand in strength and vigor, with a retrospect of a hundred years; and well may, for a century is a large section of time. But four such periods separate us from the time when there was no known western world; add but a few more and we are lost in the darkness of the middle ages; a very few more and we are back in the early dawn of our present civilization; still a few more and we stand at the very beginning of our Christian era.

"Because there are States and communities which count by the groups the centuries of their existence, it may seem strange, perhaps to them amusing that we so covetous of age, should celebrate the completion of our first. But it is not in rivalry to them that we lay claim to age. We are not so old as they, and yet we are no longer young. Youth cannot be affirmed of anything that has endured for a century. More especially is this true of those things which stand to-day and testify of men and events a hundred years ago. For these century periods, though of equal length, are not alike in their testing strength as applied to the works of man. The voyages may be upon the same sea, between the same ports, yet the calm water and favoring breezes of the one being no test or trial to the vessel, which, tempest tossed in the next, flounders and goes down beyond sight forever. A century of modern history comprises its hundred years, just as a century of the middle period did; but so far as concerns those forces which try and test the stability of human affairs, they are of unequal length, just as fifty years of Europe, may be more than a cycle of Cathay. These forces have never been so active or so persistent as during the century about to close; and therefore it is, that whatever saw its beginning and yet abides with us here, in this western world, is entitled to claim the crown and dignity of age. As this latest century has been the period of greatest activity and intensest conflict, so it has been the witness of man's proudest triumph.

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We of to-day are the heirs of all the ages, but these ages have not contributed in the same degree to our inheritance. In extent, in richness, and variety, that portion we derive from the age next preceding our own, surpasses the contribution of any earlier period. It is because of the struggles and marvelous achievements of this later period, not in one field but in every field, that the world to-day is wiser, better, happier than it ever was before, that human knowledge is greater and more widely diffused, that generous living more largely prevails, that culture and comfort are more largely enjoyed, that serfdom has given place to citizenship and that political government with us is exercised for the protection of all alike, in the enjoyment of equal rights. A century in such an era of human activity and progress, has an importance that cannot be measured simply by its years, and it is such a century that we, my friends, look back upon to-day.

"We do well to celebrate its close, and recount with pride and gratitude its triumphs and its glories, for they are our inheritance.

"On such an occasion, when so much is suggested for thought and reflection, it is natural that our minds should turn first of all to those events occurring within the period which were of the largest and most commanding influence. These press themselves upon our attention as they did upon the generation that witnessed it. We measure events by their consequences; they are great or small as they affect the many or the few. Judged by this test, history records few facts, certainly none in modern times, of vaster significance than the great Civil War, which but a generation since put in extremest peril the existence of our republic. That war was a great historic fact, the memory of which will endure so long as civilization exists; not because of the magnitude of its operation, and yet this alone without more would give it supreme distinction, but because of what it involved and what it established, as we trust, forever; man's right and capacity for self government.

"We are unjust to ourselves and unjust to the men who stood in our defense, if we allow the issues of that great war to be narrowed to questions of territorial limits,

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or division of national domain. The men who sustained the nation's cause by blood and treasure through that period of peril, saw vastly more than this involved, and drew their inspiration from loftier and nobler considerations. What was then put in issue was the stability and permanence of popular government. The men of the century before, had committed to the men of this, an experiment in civil government. They established a government which was of the people, by the people, for the people, "broad based upon a people's sovereign will" in which there was neither king, sceptre nor throne, privileged class or exempted order, but in which, the people, all the people, were themselves the rulers, each with equal voice, and all alike equal before the law. No such government had ever before been attempted. Philosophers had dreamed of it, but until established here in our western world, it was but a Utopian fancy. More than half a century's experience had illustrated its beneficence by a growth and prosperity unexampled. With the deliverance of the individual from the restraints and oppression of the older form of government, came freedom of thought and inquiry, the emancipation and diffusion of knowledge, and with these a quickening of all the forces in individual, social, industrial and political life. The world looked on, and wondered at the results accomplished in so short a time. But it was still an experiment. A half century counts but little in a nation's life. Governments to be of value must have stability, permanence. Instability leads to anarchy, and the worst government is better than that. Was it possible that a government in which the power and responsibility rested with the people themselves could endure? Humanity doubted and yet hoped. At length came the supreme test to its ability—its sufficiency to protect itself. Nothing can so test the resisting power of established authority, as the angry fury of organized revolt; and it was by such ordeal that this republic of ours was tried through four long years of civil strife. What vast interests hung suspended upon the doubtful hazard of that war! Was it true that man was capable of self government, or was this a dream to have its fulfillment only in a remoter millennial age? Were men created alike free with equal,

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with inalienable rights, and could civil government rest in security upon such assumption? These, and all other doctrines taught in that great charter of our national independence which make for freedom, were put in issue, for they were expressed and embodied in the nation's life; they were its life, and it stood but as their bodily form and expression. From that war the nation emerged, no longer an experiment, but an established fact and power, vindicating in its triumph the strength and endurance of free institutions. Thenceforth the republic was to stand not as a warning, amid its own wreck and ruin, to check and subdue the aspirations of the race for enlarged freedom; but in the majesty of its strength and greatness, to witness for the everlasting truths upon which its broad foundations were laid.

"It would be a strange omission, were we to fail to recall during these centennial exercises, this most significant event of this, the most eventful century, save one, in recorded history. It would show us lacking in appreciation of the exalted privileges of American citizenship, and wanting in gratitude to the men who, by their bravery and devotion, redeemed the nation's life. While we dare not do less than we have done in this brief recital, the purposes of the loyal, patriotic women of this town go much beyond. They would make the occasion itself express in some way their loyalty and devotion to their country, their admiration for the courage and fortitude of the men who stood so bravely for the cause of civil freedom, and their high appreciation of the rights and dignity of American manhood, womanhood and citizenship. To this end they have caused to be erected here in this sacred and secluded spot, where sleep in silence many of the men of this community who gave full measure of devotion to the sacred cause, as brave and loyal soldiers of the republic, and where still more of them are soon to find a last resting place, this beautiful memorial, which they now, on this centennial anniversary solemnly, reverently, yet joyfully and gratefully dedicate to pious purpose.

"Let me give it voice and utterance, and in a few closing words declare, if I can, its meaning and its testi-

mony; for here it is to stand upon its eminence as an enduring witness.

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"Associated as it is with a fact of world-wide importance, it is yet local both in its origin and significance. It has been erected by the patriotic women of this community, to testify to a fact which is abundant cause for local pride and gratitude. It is not intended to perpetuate the memory of the great Civil War as a fact in the nation's life; that fact will never disappear from the pages of history; it needs no other witness. Nor is it meant to perpetuate the names and fame of those illustrious men, who, as statesmen and soldiers, directed the affairs and led the armies of the Republic through that period of peril. Their names are indissolubly linked with the event itself, and their fame is imperishable. On the banks of the Hudson, within sight and sound of the busy life of the great metropolis, but all apart by itself, stands a noble building of exquisite design, whose beauty unfolds like a flower as you gaze upon it, until you come to see it as a perfect whole. It is the tomb of the great captain who led your armies to final and complete triumph. You look about you for some emblem or design, or pedestal, entablature, on wall or dome, to indicate the purpose of the edifice; but you see neither statue nor picture, nor legend nor inscription, nothing that tells the story of the hero's life, or even speaks his name, until, advancing within, you look below the surface of the marble floor on which you stand, directly underneath the lofty dome, through which the sun and stars alternately keep sacred watch by day and night, and there the eye rests upon a great sarcophagus bearing the single and simple inscription—Ulysses S. Grant. Then it is you understand the absence of emblem and pictured legend. It is only the ashes that are here, thus guarded that they may be preserved; his fame is a thing apart and fills the world, needing no monument to proclaim or perpetuate it; his name is forever linked to an immortal fact.

"It is allowed to few to thus identify their names with great events. The many perish and are soon forgotten. Yet but for the devotion of the many, even those few could have no place, for it is the many who make the events. The devoted and courageous patriotism to

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which, as displayed in the lives of these illustrious men whose fame is so enduring, the world yields its homage, though not so conspicuously, was yet as truly and grandly illustrated in the lives of these loyal sons of the republic who stood undistinguishable, and unobserved, save by the foe, in the red front of battle, in defense of what we hold so sacred. But for the unselfish devotion and exalted courage of these men, the cause of freedom must have failed, this nation must have perished, and with it the glorious promise for complete enfranchisement, which for more than half a century had gladdened and encouraged the hearts of men the world over. Their names are many and can never fill the world's loud trump of fame, but their triumph survives in the republic we call our own, and their example will long abide to inspirit, ennoble and animate to future deeds of heroism in the cause of truth and humanity. The names of those

> 'Village Hampdens who with dauntless breast
> The haughty tyrant of their fields withstood,'

upon Marston Moor and Naseby's field, in the struggle against kingly absolutism, are lost to history; but the great fact of constitutional government, the result of their courage and devotion remains, and always will remain a priceless legacy. The names of those embattled farmers who stood at Lexington and Concord, and out of their flint-lock muskets 'fired the shot heard round the world,' are not recorded, and are no longer remembered; but what they did there for freedom's cause will never be erased from human memory. Their work survives, a glorious heritage, their example as a perpetual inspiration to patriotic living and noble endeavor.

"All this is true of that vast army of brave and loyal men who stood in the nation's defense during the great Civil War. Few will survive in name and memory beyond the generation that knew them, but who shall dare to put a limit this side the day of doom itself, to the influence of their lives, the endurance of their work?

"Whilst this memorial stands in their honor, it speaks with special reference to the memory of those of their number, whose homes were here, who left these fields, these shops, these offices and homes, at their country's

Judge Stewart's address.

call to take their stand in the deadly breach. By loving, grateful hands it has here been erected to tell to future generations that, in the costly sacrifice that was required for the redemption of the Republic, this town, true to its heritage and traditions, loyal to the country and faithful to duty, gave freely of its noblest and best. Some of these lie about us here in this sacred spot; the dust of many others lie mingled with the soil of scattered battlefields from Gettysburg to the gulf; others there are who still survive and dwell among you. Honor and gratitude alike to all, the living and the dead; and let it be proudly remembered to-day, and during all time, that in the sacrifice that was paid, and the glory that was won in the great struggle, this community nobly suffered and honorably shared. This is the simple story that this beautiful memorial is designed to perpetuate, of which it is to be the silent but enduring witness. In reviewing the events of your hundred years of existence, what is there in that long history that excites an equal pride? What is there that you would not be more willing to forget?

"Elsewhere, by appropriate exercises, you celebrate the marvelous progress and achievements of the century, as illustrated in the abundant material prosperity; and in the social, industrial and educational life of the community. This is fitting, for history affords no parallel to it. But this monument and the exercises of this hour will have come short of their purpose, if they fail to remind and instruct us that all this enrichment, alike in material prosperity, and in those privileges and advantages which have placed the American people in the advance rank of modern civilization, has come to us, by the providence of God, through the great Republic which, bought by the blood of one century, rescued and redeemed by the blood of the next stands to-day the sure pledge and promise of a still more glorious future for our race.

All hail the Republic!"

A selection by the Ringgold Band, of Reading, and the benediction by Rev. H. S. Cook closed the ceremonies.

The civic parade was advertised to move at half past one o'clock. This was a grand pageant headed by Gov-

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Civic parade.

ernor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Lowndes, of Maryland, and consisted chiefly of military organizations and fire companies. Shortly after the appointed hour, the governors, with the members of their respective staffs, arrived in carriages from Buena Vista, and were escorted to positions at the head of the procession.

The arrangements for the parade were followed as set forth in the program. The parade was formed as follows:

Mounted Police.

Marshals.

Chief Marshal.

John M. Wolff.

Marshals,

Maj. Chas. A. Little,
Capt. John C. Gerbig,
Dr. I. N. Snively,
D. M. Nisewander,
Thos. Shipley,
James P. Lowell.

Ringgold Band,
Reading, Pa.

Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Gov. Daniel H. Hastings,
of Pennsylvania,
and Staff.

Gov. Lloyd Lowndes,
of Maryland,
and Staff.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal.

John H. Harbaugh.

Aids.

Edward Oller,
Martin S. Funk.

Drum Corps.

Co. B, Maryland National Guards
(Douglas Guards),
Capt. George L. Fisher,
Hagerstown, Md.

Citizens' Band, Chambersburg.

Co. C, 8th Regiment, N. G. P.,
(Franklin Guards),
Capt. Philip Lautenslager,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Drum Corps.

Reno Post, No. 4, G. A. R.,
Hagerstown, Md.

Drum Corps.

Col. P. B. Housum Post, No. 309, G. A. R.,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Corp. Rihl Post, G. A. R.,
Greencastle, Pa.

Band.

Lyon Post, No. 31, G. A. R.

Capt. John E. Walker Post, No. 287, G. A. R.,
Waynesboro, Pa.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal.

Jason Bell.

Aids.

E. H. Oderman,
S. K. Yaukey.

Band.

Washington Fire Co., No. 1,
Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Band.

Sarah Zane Steam Fire Engine Co.,
Winchester, Va.

Drum Corps.

Martinsburg Fire Department,
Martinsburg, W. Va.

Junior Steam Engine Co.,
Frederick, Md.

Band.

First Hose Co.,
Hagerstown, Md.

Band.

Union Fire Co.,
Carlisle Pa.

Band.

Independent Junior Steam Engine Co., No. 3,
Hagerstown, Md.

Band.

Western Enterprise S. F. E. Co.,
and Apparatus,
Hagerstown, Md.

Friendship Fire Co., No. 1,
Newville, Pa.

Drum Corps.

Friendship Fire Co., No. 1,
Chambersburg, Pa.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal.

D. C. Shank.

Aids.

Frank Hershey,
Ira Funk.

Band.

Hanover Steam Engine Co.,
Hanover, Pa.

Drum Corps.

Junior Hose and Truck Co., No. 2,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Antietam Fire Co., No. 2,
Hagerstown, Md.

Drum Corps.

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Hope Hose Co.,
Chambersburg, Pa.

Band.

Gettysburg Steam Fire Engine Co.,
Gettysburg, Pa.

Band.

Pioneer Hook and Ladder Co., and
Apparatus,
Hagerstown, Md.

Empire Hook and Ladder Co.,
Carlisle, Pa.

Vigilant Hose Co., No. 1,
and Apparatus,
Shippensburg, Pa.

Band.

Mechanics' Steam Fire Engine and Hose Co., No. 1,
and Apparatus,
Waynesboro, Pa.

Band.

A. T. H. & L. Co., and Apparatus,
Waynesboro, Pa.

Darktown Fire Brigade,
Waynesboro, Pa.

Fourth division.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal.

W. I. Bikle.

Aids.

C. Fred. Stein,
John Bowers,
L. K. Brown.

Band.

Oriental Castle, K. G. E.,
Hagerstown, Md.

Cumberland Valley Commandery, K. G. E.,
Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Quindaro Tribe, I. O. R. M.,
Chambersburg, Pa.,
with twenty Indians in costume.

Golden Rod Council, No. 52, Jr. O. U. A. M.,
Leitersburg, Pa.

Knights Golden Eagle,
Waynesboro, Pa.

P. O. S. of A., of Quincy, Pa.

P. O. S. of A., of Rouzerville, Pa.

Uncas Tribe, I. O. R. M.,
Waynesboro, Pa.

After passing over the route of parade, Governors Hastings and Lowndes, and their parties, were driven to the reviewing stand in Center Square, from which they reviewed the parade.

Governor Hastings speaks.

In a few well chosen words, Dr. A. H. Strickler introduced Governor Hastings, who said in part:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I am sorry that I am compelled, by reason of official duties, to leave in the midst of your celebration in order to return to the Capital of

Head of Civic Parade

Governor Hastings' address.

the State, but before I leave you I cannot resist the temptation to express my pleasure that I have this day been with you.

"First of all, I want to express my gratification, and, on behalf of our own Commonweath of Pennsylvania, to extend the hand of friendship and welcome to the Governor of the State of Maryland. I am glad to see the red and white mingling with the orange and black of Maryland. I am glad to see many of the citizens of our sister State here. When William Penn came to establish his domain, he moved as far north as he could, and when he came to the southern boundary, he took all that he thought was valuable between the Ohio and the Atlantic Ocean, not setting much value on the sands of New Jersey. If he were alive he would probably extend his border into Western Ohio, so future Pennsylvania generations might get a chance at furnishing more presidential material. He went as far South as his Quaker conscience would permit him to go, and he took all the land that now comprises the State of Delaware and gave it back. Had he pushed into Maryland, I am sure he would have secured many good qualities, and would have benefited greatly in statesmanship and in many other ways. We look back at a century and a quarter of our own existence, and I take this occasion to inform you that of all the republics ever formed in modern or ancient times, this is the only one that has withstood the shock of ages.

"In the future we hope that we will not have to depend upon standing armies. We will depend upon the moral and intellectual development of our people. We will depend upon the care and judgment you will exercise in selecting those who represent you at Harrisburg and Washington. You are responsible for what your representatives do in the capitals of the State and nation. I do not believe that this country should be the dumping ground of all the vice and crime of other nations of the earth. Those who are qualified by nature and education should not be excluded from our shores, but those who do come should be qualified for American citizenship.

"I hope that the lesson of this celebration may sink deep into your hearts, and will maintain your ambition,

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and I hope your prosperity may continue in the future as it has done in the past."

Governor Lowndes speaks.

Governor Lowndes followed the chief executive of Pennsylvania. His words were in a happy vein, being loudly applauded as he referred to the pleasant relations which existed between the sister States, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

These few brief remarks are taken from his address:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Had Lord Baltimore extended his boundaries farther North, this beautiful town and these majestic mountains would have belonged to Maryland in place of Pennsylvania, and I would have been the host of your governor instead of being his guest. I am glad to be your guest to-day, and I wish to congratulate you upon your past and to wish you success in the future.

"Your town of Waynesboro is named after General Wayne. It was he who followed Washington at Monmouth and Brandywine; he who stormed Stony Point, leading the troops to victory there, and, when Washington was planning to take that point, and there was some danger in taking it, it was General Wayne who said to Washington: 'I will storm h—l itself if you so order.'

"I am glad Maryland is here, and now my friends in Pennsylvania, my friends of Waynesboro and Franklin county, my wish, my hope and prayer is, may peace be your constant visitor in this town and valley, and that prosperity and plenty may always dwell in every home of yours."

A reception for Governor Lowndes and his party was held at the Leland Hotel after the speaking. Later they were driven to the Buena Vista Spring Hotel, where they spent the night.

Bicycle parade.

A pleasing feature of Wednesday's program was the bicycle parade in the evening. There were about one hundred wheels in line. Some were very prettily decorated, and there were several exhibitions of expert rid-

ing. J. F. Geiser was the chief marshal, and the parade passed over the following route: CHAPTER XIV.

Form at east end of Main street; out Main street to Franklin, to North, to Broad street, to Second street, to Leitersburg street, to North street, to Mechanic street, to Church street, to Third street, to Broad street, to Main street, to Music Hall and disband.

Ringgold Band concert.

Another taking feature of Wednesday evening's performance was the concert by the famous Ringgold Band, of Reading. This concert was given in Centennial Music Hall, before an audience which crowded the large auditorium, and were delightfully entertained for several hours. The following program was rendered:

1. GRAND MARCH—"Tannhauser." . . . . . *Wagner*
2. OVERTURE—"William Tell," . . . . . *Rossini*
3. WALTZ—"Vision," . . . . . *Waldteufel*
4. CONCERTO—Clarionet Solo. . . . . *Weber*
   Mr. Theo. A. Breedy.
5. DESCRIPTIVE FANTASIE—"Sunrise in Summer," . . . . . *Thiere*
6. OVERTURE—"Morning, Noon and Night," . . . . . *Suppe*
7. TROMBONE SOLO—"The Tear," . . . . . *Arr. by Lieut. Winter*
   Mr. Harry Morgan.
8. IDYLL—"Forge in the Forest," (Description), ... *Michaelis*
9. SELECTION—"Bohemian Girl," . . . . . *Balfe*
10. "BALLET MUSIC AND SOLDIER'S MARCH," . . . . . *Rossini*
11. GRAND SELECTION—"Trovatore," . . . . . *Verdi*
12. MARCH—"Je Langer, Je Lieber," . . . . . *Arr. by Lieut. Winter*
13. ——— "Star Spangled Banner," . . . . . ———

Closing day. September 2nd.

This day was set aside for the firemen's contests and the grand trades display.

Firemen's contest.

Main street between the Academy of Music and the Washington Hotel was scraped and roped off for the firemen's contests which took place at ten o'clock. The run was for two hundred and fifty yards, from the academy to the Washington Hotel. The companies in the contest were: Western Enterprise, Hagerstown; Martinsburg Fire Company, Martinsburg, W. Va., Antietam Fire Company, Hagerstown; First Hose Com-

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pany, Hagerstown; Independent Jr. Hose Company, Hagerstown.

The judges were: Maj. James P. Lowell, Thomas Shipley and G. A. Anderson. Timers: J. F. Geiser, James B. Raby, T. A. Butree. The run was with a reel to the plug near the postoffice, where a connection was made and a nozzle attached fifty feet further ahead, time being taken from the crack of the revolver for the start until the connected nozzle touched the ground.

The time was made as follows: Independent Juniors, Hagerstown, thirty-nine and three-fifth seconds; First Hose Company, Hagerstown, forty and nine-twentieth seconds; Antietam Fire Company, Hagerstown, forty-three and one-twentieth seconds; Western Enterprise Company, Hagerstown, forty-five and one-fifth seconds; Martinsburg Fire Company, forty-five and seven-tenth seconds.

Trades display.

The crowning success of the centennial was reserved for the final day, and most successfully did it bear testimony to the zeal and effort put forth by Waynesboro people and business men to make the trades display, the one purely local feature of the great event, the most elaborate business representation ever witnessed in this section of Pennsylvania. No expense or trouble was spared in the construction of floats, and every one in line was a marvel in originality of design and beauty of construction. Thirty-five passed in review, and each in turn was accorded its liberal share of applause and comment.

Judges.

The following gentlemen from neighboring towns acted as judges of the best representative and most beautiful float in line: F. E. Hollar, Shippensburg; Hon. W. C. Kreps, Greencastle; Capt. W. H. H. Mackey, Chambersburg; Henry Spangler, Mercersburg; J. L. Motter, Williamsport, Md.

The American Manufacturing Company were first in

line, and represented their different lines of business with three floats. A pavilion, five by ten feet, one story in height, beautifully painted and ornamented in the centennial colors, represented the contracting department. Sixty cook stove driers were stacked on the second float, and the third advertised lumber and builders' supplies.

American Mfg. Co.

Frick Company's directors rode at the head of the display. An ice machine in operation was the feature of the exhibit, and elicited liberal applause along the entire line. The other machinery in line was one Landis separator and three traction engines. The Waynesboro Cornet Band followed the directors' carriages, and in their wake came the office force and about four hundred and fifty employees from the different departments of the works.

Frick Co.

The Citizen's Band, of Chambersburg, marched at the head of the three hundred employees of the Cumberland Valley Railroad shops at Chambersburg. The Old Pioneer locomotive, built by Samuel Wilmarth, of Boston, and one of the first used by the company, was drawn on a truck by two of Frick Company's traction engines.

C. V. R. R.

1751.

The employees were uniformed in white caps with blue ribbons with C. V. R. R. in gold thereon, and all carried lanterns.

Among the floats deserving of special mention was the Allegorical Tableau Car which was placed in line by the Western Maryland Railroad Company. The float was designed from special drawings made by Mr. George A. Gardner, of Baltimore, who has had a wide experience in this particular line of work. The work was done entirely by men in the employ of the company in the shops at Union Bridge. The allegorical features of the car were direct representations of the rapid development and progress of the transportation facilities of the Western Maryland system. Agriculture, science, mechanics and commerce were represented by four young ladies seated on pedestals at the four corners of the float, the four sub-

W. M. R. R.

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jects being figuratively exemplified, respectively, by a sheaf of wheat, telegraph instrument, cog-wheel and ship, each piece being held in the hand of one of the young ladies. The sides of the float were surmounted by the State emblems of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, and on the top was neatly constructed a miniature representation of High Rock. In every respect the float was a beauty and one of the finest in the line of parade.

Geiser Mfg. Company.

The Geiser Manufacturing Company placed in line a display which, including the employees who marched, covered a space of about one-fourth of a mile. A huge chariot, sixteen feet high and eighteen feet in length, advertised the saw mill and thresher departments. Saws, shaped from wood, formed ends for a cylindrical figure which was tastefully draped in red, white and blue bunting. Miss Grace Lowell, as Goddess of Liberty, sat in a Roman chair and held in her right hand the banner of the company. The whole was drawn by four white horses abreast, these being led by men in oriental costumes. The original separator built by Peter Geiser, was an interesting feature of the exhibit. Several engines and separators, including the strawburning engine lately invented by Mr. G. A. Anderson, were in line. The display, as a whole, was well gotten up, and was an excellent representation of the great enterprise at the East End.

Smith Mfg. Company.

The Smith Manufacturing Company had one of the largest displays in line, and every branch of the business was well advertised. Twelve designs of fence, three series of stock troughs, one standard swing, in which a number of fairy-like little girls were enjoying themselves, two designs in tree guards, sidewalk grating and window guards, made up the lines represented. The whole showed that much time and labor had been expended in its get up.

C. E. Besore, the Centre Square dry goods merchant,

had a design for his float most novel in every respect. Three snow white swans drew a huge shell on a lake, in which were water lilies, swamp grass and cat-tails most naturally on every side. The float was drawn by four white horses abreast, a jockey in satin costume walking at the head of each horse. Miss Henry, attired in fairy costume, drove the swans with satin reins.

C. E. Besore.

Mr. C. L. Walter, proprietor of Silver Spring Dairy, was credited with having one of the most unique designs of the display. His Jersey herd has for years been famed He had several beauties from this herd on a huge float; a pen containing several Chester White hogs being included in the live stock exhibit.

C. L. Walter.

Good Brothers constructed two elaborate floats, one being a huge white swan on a base of pure white cotton. The whole was surrounded by a bevy of pretty girls in white. The second float was a representation of the carpet, curtain and oil cloth department of their extensive business emporium on West Main street. This was in the form of an open house over which was a roof formed of chenille table covers and portieres draped from the apex to the four corners. The pillars were covered with brussels carpet of various designs.

Good Brothers.

The shoe, hat and gents' furnishing house of B. H. Foreman & Company struck a popular chord in figuratively representing the "Old woman who lived in a shoe." A huge shoe twelve feet long, seven and one-half feet high and four and one-half feet in width was occupied by ten little girls and boys. This was surrounded by drapery and bunting, making a most striking effect. Different lines of the business were advertised on the float, and the combination was one of the most attractive and popular of the entire display.

B. H. Foreman & Co.

T. B. Smith advertised his Keating bicycles, stationery and line of musical instruments in a very prettily designed float graced by a number of children in costumes repre-

T. B. Smith.

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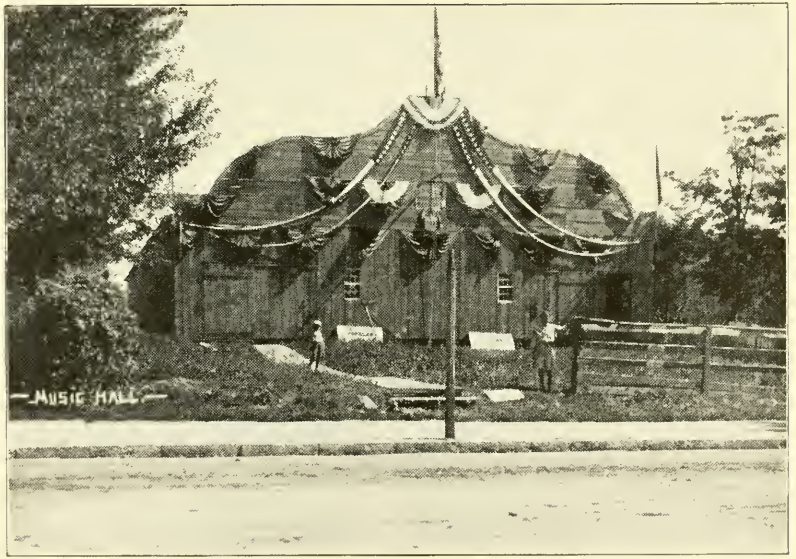
senting the dress of our forefathers one hundred years ago. One little fellow, with curly locks of golden hair falling over his shoulders, acted as a musical director, and instructed a class in the art of playing the violin. Four wheelmen in jockey costumes, advertised the famous Keating wheel, for which Mr. Smith is the agent.

Rohrer & Rinehart.

The hardware establishment of Rohrer & Rinehart was represented by a float made up of an oblong base, three feet in height, seven feet long and four and one-half feet wide. This was surmounted by a huge star, measuring five feet from tip to tip. The whole was fifteen feet in height. The sides were tastefully draped in centennial colors. The star and base were covered with black, over which was arranged a line of tools and everything carried in a first-class hardware store. Scissors, spoons and bread knives formed one side of the star, while saddlery hardware formed the display on the base. Driving bits and dog collars formed the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven. Many different designs were formed from buckles, ivory martingales and rein carriers. Plush and goat robes added a finish to the float which was not surpassed by any in the line.

Pyrotechnic display.

The display of fireworks in the evening was a most fitting close to the remarkable program of the day. It took place on Wayne Hill, in full view of the entire town and surrounding country. An expert was present from the city and had charge of the work. Thousands of rockets and Roman candles formed a continuous blaze of light, while at intervals different designs, in outlines of fire, were sent into the sky. Of these the one most befitting the occasion pictured the years seventeen hundred and ninety-seven and eighteen hundred and ninety-seven. The display was witnessed by thousands and will be long remembered as one of the most pleasing features of the week's list of attractions.



CENTENNIAL MUSIC HALL.

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Centennial Music Hall.

When the literary and music committees were confronted with the problem of securing a place in which to hold these exercises, it was found that no suitable place was available. The plan of constructing a large auditorium was adopted, and a movement was at once inaugurated towards securing such a building. The scheme met with general approval, and contractor, D. W. Hess, was instructed to push the work as rapidly as possible. The building measured ninety by one hundred and fifty feet, the sides being of rough boards, with windows about three feet from the floor. A canvas roof covered the structure, and at one end was a stage sufficiently large to seat two hundred persons.

The floor space had a seating capacity of two thousand. The question of securing chairs was happily solved by the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, the Reformed, Presbyterian and Lutheran congregations, and the Town Council, who furnished the chairs. The Cumberland Valley people hauled about five hundred from Williams Grove, and allowed the association to have the use of them free for the week. The remainder of the chairs was furnished from the lecture rooms of the different churches and the Academy of Music. The revenue, secured from concerts of different natures held in the hall, was sufficient to defray a greater part of the expense entailed in the construction of the building.

Decorations.

Bunting and a sea of electric lights of a variety of shades, early in the week previous to the Centennial, transformed the public and private buildings along the principal streets into walks of ever changing color and dazzling brilliancy, which formed a scene of grandeur which was beyond the power of pen to picture. Decorators from the large cities were hard at work for a week previous, their crowning work being in the erection of the large Triumphal Arch in Center Square. All public

buildings and many private homes were beautifully decorated in centennial and the national colors. A majority of the business men added extra electric lights to their store rooms and fronts, thus begetting a glare of color that produced a striking effect after night fall. Visitors from afar pronounced the decorative feature, as a whole, the finest they had seen on a like occasion in many years.

Centennial museum.

A museum was one of the features necessary in the celebration of an event of so great importance as the century mark of a town's history, and, under the supervision of Mr. J. B. Long, a great success was scored along this line. In making up his committee, Mr. Long selected a number of ladies, and so zealously and untiringly did every member of the committee work that in the short space of four days an exhibit was arranged the proportions of which were astonishing even to those who had the work in charge.

The room used as a seat factory by Mr. W. W. Frantz, corner of West Main and Grant streets, was secured, and was rapidly transformed into a place well suited to the purpose. Show cases were provided for small articles, while larger relics were placed in the open. An admission of ten cents for adults and five cents for children was decided upon, as that would be within the reach of all, and, at the same time, add materially toward defraying expenses.

The exhibits numbered almost five hundred, there being great diversity as to the size of the different articles. These were contributed by about one hundred and twenty-five exhibitors. A chief feature of the museum was the cabinet contributed by Mrs. Mary Brotherton, containing the gorgeous war outfit presented by Sitting Bull, the Sioux chief, to her husband, the late Col. D. H. Brotherton of this place. Another

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striking feature was the magnificent exhibit of taxidermy by Mr. Jacob S. Lesher.

Thursday evening, August 26th.

When every thing was in readiness, the museum was thrown open to the public. Steady streams of people poured in and spent hours viewing the most interesting sight. The central figure in the museum was an exhibit in flesh and blood, in the person of Abram Staley, of New Baltimore, Franklin county, who had passed the century mark and was nearing his one hunded and fourth birthday. Father Staley was dressed in a Continental costume, and sat in an armchair before an antique fireplace almost as old as himself. His health was good, and he took pleasure in answering the many questions that were asked by the hundreds who took him by the hand each day. This was the most novel feature of the museum, and served to attract a large number of those who visited the exhibit. The aged man stood the ordeal remarkably well, and seemed none the worse for having gone through the excitement.

A centenarian.

ABRAM STALEY.

Final praise service.

That the Centennial was a grand success was acknowledged and heralded abroad by every individual who was present to enjoy the one-hundredth birthday of the town. This gratifying end was not attained without the contribution of time, energy and expense by the community as

a whole, and by a number of persons whose efforts are thrice worthy of thanks and commendation.

Sunday evening, September 5th.

The praise service and thank offering held in the Centennial Music Hall was the outcome of a sentiment which was manifested unanimously in favor of showing gratitude in some marked way to those who had made the Centennial what it was.

About two thousand persons were in attendance, and joined heartily in the evening's exercises. The Centennial chorus, led by Rev. C. H. Coon, and accompanied by the Philharmonic orchestra, furnished the music for the evening. Rev. Coon presided, and, after prayer by Rev. Rheuark, pastor of the Methodist church, of Hedgesville, Virginia, Dr. E. A. Hering, of Harrisonburg, Virginia, made the opening address. Others who followed were Rev. E. O. Keen and Rev. Julius Seebach. Rev. C. H. Coon, in a happy speech, cangratulated the people of Waynesboro upon the great success of the Centennial, remarking upon the great changes which have taken place since his own boyhood days, and carrying his hearers forward one hundred years, when Waynesboro, should her past progress and success along different lines accompany her, would be almost boundless in limits and population. His remarks were brought to a close by proposing a rising vote of thanks from the audience to the Executive Committee of the Centennial Association. A rising vote of thanks to the press was also proposed by Rev. Coon, and heartily concurred in by the audience. At the suggestion of Rev. C. V. Hartzell, the entire audience, by rising vote, tendered their thanks and sympathy to N. Bruce Martin, Esq., who was an indefatigable worker for the success of the Centennial, and was suddenly stricken down by sickness upon the eve of the great event. The audience tendered a vote of thanks to the choir for its valuable services, and, through Dr. A. H. Strickler, thanked Rev. Coon, to whose tire-

A vote of thanks.

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less efforts were due the comfort of the mammoth Music Hall and the different high grade musical programs and concerts which were held there during the week. The meeting was brought to a close with the benediction, which was pronounced by Rev. C. V. Hartzell, of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Prizes awarded.

The following prizes were awarded for excellence of representation, et cetera, in the several days' demonstrations:

The prizes for Wednesday's civic parade were awarded as follows:

Civic parade prizes.

For the largest number of uniformed men, including band or drum corps, in line, first prize, fifty dollars, to the First Hose Company, Hagerstown, which had ninety-one men in the parade; second prize, twenty-five dollars, Col. P. B. Housmun Post, Chambersburg.

For the military, fraternal or secret organization making the best appearance, first prize, twenty-five dollars, to Cumberland Valley Commandery, K. G. E., Mechanicsburg; honorable mention to Douglas National Guards, Hagerstown.

For the best drilled military, fraternal or secret organization, first prize, fifty dollars, to Douglas National Guards, Hagerstown; honorable mention to Company C, N. G. P., Chambersburg.

For the best drilled fire company, first prize, twenty-five dollars, to the Hanover company.

Bicycle parade prizes.

The following prizes were awarded for Wednesday's bicycle parade:

Fanciest wheel, first prize, Hickok Bicycle Company, Harrisburg, for wheel sixteen feet high; fanciest costumed rider, first prize, Lauren Treichler, Waynesboro; second prize, Miss Grace Mowen, Brooklyn; third prize, Russell Mowen, Brooklyn.

In the firemen's contest, the following prizes were awarded:

Prizes in firemen's contest.

The prize of one hundred dollars was awarded to the Independent Junior Company, Hagerstown; second prize, fifty dollars, was awarded to the First Hose Company, Hagerstown.

The Empire Hook and Ladder Company, of Carlisle, was the only entry in this contest. They made the two hundred and fifty yards run and put a man to the top of a twenty-five feet ladder in fifty-two and three-fourth seconds. They were awarded the prize of seventy-five dollars by the judges.

Prizes in trades display.

The following prizes were awarded for excellence in trades display:

First prize, Mentzer & Clugston; second prize, Good Brothers; third prize, C. E. Besore; fourth prize, Forthman & Miller, fifth prize, T. B. Smith.

Acknowledgment.

The compiler of the Waynesboro history desires here to make special acknowledgments to N. Bruce Martin, the editor of the "Zephyr" and "Gazette," for his kindness in permitting the free use of the valuable information contained in his "Souvenir of Waynesboro's Centennial." It has been largely drawn upon in the compilation of the chapter "Celebrating the Centennial."

WAYNESBORO' CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION, 1897.

SAMUEL HOEFLICH, FINANCE. I. E. YOST, PROGRAM. VAL. SMITH, TRADES DISPLAY. W. T. OMWAKE, VICE-PRESIDENT. T. B. SMITH, DECORATION. N. BRUCE MARTIN, INVITATION. GEO. B. BEAVER, TRANSPORTATION. J. H. DEARDORFF, MUSIC.

D. M. GOOD, FIRE WORKS. E. W. GARDNER, SECRETARY. DR. A. H. STRICKLER, RECEPTION. J. H. STONER, PRESIDENT. J. M. WOLFF, CIVIC PARADE. W. J. C. JACOBS, ADVERTISING. J. R. RUTHRAUFF, ENTERTAINMENT.

J. B. LONG, MUSEUM. SIMON WIENER, SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS. JOHN J. MILLER, TREASURER. J. B. RABY, HISTORICAL SCOTT CUNNINGHAM, LITENARY EXERCISES.

1797. 1897.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

OF THE

Centennial Celebration

OF WAYNESBORO, PENN'A.,

Sept. 1 & 2 '97

I. O. O. F Semi-Centennial, Aug. 31.

OFFICERS OF CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION:

J. H. Stoner, President. W. T. Omwake, V-President. E. W. Gardner, Sec'y.
J. J. Miller, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

SAMUEL HOEFLICH, FINANCE.
W. J. C. JACOBS, ADVERTISING.
N. B. MARTIN, INVITATION.
G. B. BEAVER, TRANSPORTATION.
DR. A. H. STRICKLER, RECEPTION.
J. R. RUTHRAUFF, ENTERTAINMENT.
I. E. YOST, PROGRAM.
J. H. DEARDORFF, MUSIC.
S. CUNNINGHAM, LITERARY EXERCISES.
VAL SMITH, TRADES DISPLAY.
J. M. WOLFF, CIVIC PARADE.
J. B. RABY, HISTORICAL.
J. B. LONG, MUSEUM.
S. WIENER, SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.
D. M. GOOD, FIRE WORKS.
T. B. SMITH, DECORATIONS.

Official Program.

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Sunday, August 29th.

10:30 A. M. Historical sermons in local churches by the pastors.

7:30 P. M. Centennial Service of Song—Chorus, Choir of 200 voices; brief addresses by pastors, in the new Centennial Music Hall, Rev. F. F. Bahner presiding.

Monday, August 30th.

8:00 P. M. In Centennial Music Hall, Grand Concert by a selected chorus of 200 voices, assisted by full orchestra, under the direction of Rev. Charles H. Coon, of Philadelphia.

Words of welcome by presiding officer, Dr. A. H. Strickler. Response by B. H. Mosser, of Chambersburg.

Tuesday, August 31st.

Celebration of Semi-Centennial Anniversary of Waynesboro Lodge, No. 219, I. O. O. F.

Wednesday, Sept. 1st.

6:30 A. M. to 7 A. M. — Ringing of the bells and blowing of whistles.

7:30 to 10:30 A. M. — Receiving arriving organizations and escorting them to their respective headquarters.

11:00 A. M. — Unveiling of Soldiers Memorial Monument, erected by Woman's Relief Corps, in Burns Hill Cemetery with the following exercises: Prayer, Rev. F. F. Bahner; Address, Mrs. Abbie Lynch; Cornet Solo; Address, Hon. John Stewart, of Chambersburg; Music; Benediction, Rev. Herman S. Cook.

12:00 M. to 1 P. M. — Luncheon served to visiting organizations.

1:30 P. M. — GRAND CIVIC PARADE of Military Companies, Secret and Fraternal Organizations, Fire Companies, etc., including exhibition and fancy drill; Maj. John M. Wolff, Chief Marshal.

ROUTE OF PARADE: Form in four divisions at West End; parade to move down Main St. to Clayton Ave., to Second St., to Broad St., to Third St., to Church St., to Main St., counter-march on Main St. to Grant St., to Gay St., to Franklin St., to North St., to Leitersburg St., to Main St., counter-march on Main St., to Mechanic St., to North St., to Broad St., to Main St. and out Main St. to West End and disband.

4:00 P. M. — Addresses by Gov. Daniel H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, of Maryland. Introductory addresses by Hon. T. M. Mahon, of Chambersburg, and Hon. C. A. Little, of Hagerstown. Poem by Col. Smith D. Fry, of Washington, D. C.

7:00 P. M. — Bicycle Parade—three divisions. J. F. Geiser, Chief Marshal. Route of Parade:—Form at East End of Main St., out Main St. to Franklin St., to North St., to Broad St., to Second St., to Leitersburg St., to North St., to Mechanic St., to Church St., to Third St., to Broad St., to Main St., to Music Hall and disband.

8:30 P. M. — Concert by Ringgold Band in Centennial Music Hall.

Thursday, Sept. 2d.

9:00 A. M. — Firemen's Contest; eight companies participating. Run as follows: From Town Hall to water plug opposite Hotel Washington.

1:30 P. M. — Grand Trades Display—Thomas Shipley, Chief Marshal. Route:—Form on South Leitersburg and adjacent Sts., in three divisions; move up Third St. to Broad St., to Second St., to Clayton Avenue, to Main St., to Franklin St, to North St, to Broad St., to Second St., to Leitersburg St., to North St., to Grant St., to Gay St., to Franklin St., to Main St. and disband.

8:00 P. M. — Magnificent Display of Fire Works, from Wayne Square. This program includes 36 pieces and will be under the direction of a city expert, which guarantees their best effect. It will far exceed any display of the kind ever witnessed in this valley.

Daily. — Centennial Museum, West Main St., corner of Grant Street. Open daily from 7 a. m. to 11.30 p. m. from Tuesday, August 24th to September 3d.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

LAND TITLES.

NOTES. CHAPTER I. Note 1. Text page 25. Tribes of Six Nations.

The tribes which composed the Six Nations were: the Mohawks (Gun Lock); Oneidas (Stone Pipe-makers); Onondagoes (On top of hill); Cayugas, (Lake Quenque); Senecas (Mountaineers); and the Tuscaroras. The general Indian name for the Six Nations was Aquanoschioni. By the Delaware Indians they were called the Mengive; by the Dutch, Maqueas; by the English, Mingoes; and by the French, Iroquois.—*Heckwelder.*

Note 2. Text page 26. Pepper Rents.

Pepper, or the pepper corn, was used in very early times as a valuable medium of exchange.

In an interesting paper, entitled "The Influence of Drugs upon History and Civilization," read at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association (1898) by Professor C. R. Lowe, of Philadelphia, the following quotation to the point is made:

> So highly esteemed was it (pepper), during the middle ages, that the desire to possess it led to the institution of the so-called 'pepper rents,' when, in addition to the regular rental, the tenant was obliged to pay a pound of pepper at stated times.

Note 3. Text page 32. Lowther Manor.

Since the matter relative to Colonel Chambers' exploit with the Marylanders was written, the author has read with a great deal of pleasure the article read before the Kittochtinny historical society by George O. Selheimer, Esq., in which he also reviews this little escapade of Colonel Chambers, and gives some interesting additional facts in connection therewith. It may appear to be a little ill-natured to take exception to so excellent a paper as that of Mr. Selheimer, but he has, inadvertently most likely, stated that the bounds of Lowther Manor are not well defined. Mr. Selheimer has, undoubtedly, forgotten the bounds of Lowther Manor are well defined, and no portion of the present Franklin county was ever included within their limits. It is error to say that Cedar creek is another name for the Falling spring; Cedar creek is a well known stream in the lower end of Cumberland county, and within the original bounds of Lowther Manor.

Note 4. Text page 34. Boundary monuments.

The dispute which was settled by the running of Mason and Dixon's line arose from a lack of knowledge of the extent and location of the land. The boundary monuments which were set up to mark the line after it was determined, should be sacred to every Pennsylvanian. They are the silent memorials which mark the settlement of a long continued controversy, and their removal or destruction may precipi-

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tate as serious a controversy for those who are to come after us. It is to be regretted that many of these monuments have been already destroyed. Let the common sense and patriotism of the people preserve those which remain.

Note 5.

Text page 40. Survey notes.

Following is the record of the observations made on September 7th, 1765; as taken from the notes of Mason and Dixon:

PLANE OF THE SECTOR EAST.

1765.	Stars named.	Nearest point on Sector.	Rev'lutions and seconds on the Micrometer.	Differences.	Apparent Zenith Distances.
7		° ′ ″	r ″	′ ″	° ′ ″
h δ	Cygni, .	4 50+	5 14+ 4 10½	0 55.8	4 50 55 8
γ	do., . .	0 15—	5 10½ 1 44½	2 54.0	0 12 6 0
∝	do., . .	4 45—	3 41½ 5 3½	1 6.0	4 43 54.0
	Capella, .	6 0+	6 35½ 6 5	0 30.5	6 0 30.5

CHA MASON,
JERE DIXON.

Note 6.

Text page 42.

Boundary commissioners.

The commissioners to run the boundary line were as follows:

On behalf of Maryland, Horatio Sharpe, J. Ridout, John Leeds, John Barclay, George Stewart, Dan, of St. Thomas Jenifer, J. Beale Bordly.

On behalf of Pennsylvania, Edward Shippen, William Allen, Thomas Willing, Benjamin Chew, John Ewing.

Note 7.

Text page 43.

The old Telescope.

On the fifteenth of October, 1768, the American Philosophical Society addressed the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly, then in session at Philadelphia, requesting them to purchase a reflecting telescope, with a micrometer, for the purpose of making observations on the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, which was to take place the following June, representing the great importance of such observations to the interests of astronomy and navigation, and consequently, to trade and commerce; and stating, moreover, that there was not a telescope in the province, and possibly on the continent, proper for this purpose. On the same day (October 15, 1768; see V. of A., Vol. vi, page 111) the Assembly voted to appropriate one hundred pounds sterling for the purchase of such a telescope and micrometer for the purposes mentioned in the address, and for future use. The speaker was directed to write to Benjamin Franklin, Esq., who was then in London, requesting him to purchase and forward the instruments. As indicated, they were used at Philadelphia in the observations made on the occasion of the transit of Venus, a ful

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account of which is published in the first volume of the transactions of the Philosophical Society. The telescope was afterwards used by the commissioners appointed to survey the boundary lines between Pennsylvania and the States of Maryland, Virginia and New York. It was a Gregorian reflector, two feet focal length, with a Dollond micrometer.

For long years this relic was preserved in the State Library, but just prior to the destruction of the main capitol building, for some unexplained reason, it was carelessly taken from its position in the new library building back to the basement of the main building, where it was wholly destroyed by fire, February 2, 1897. This is only another instance of the utter carelessness manifested by the State of Pennsylvania in the preservation of her archives and relics.

CHAPTER II.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES.

CHAPTER II.

Note 8.
Text page 50.

Commissioners to erect Lancaster Co.

Commissioners to run the division line between Chester and the proposed new county of Lancaster were: Henry Hayes, Samuel Nutt, Samuel Hollingsworth, Philip Taylor, Elisha Gatchel, James James, John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Samuel Blunston, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards and John Musgrove, with John Taylor, surveyor.

Protest of Lurgan township against the division of Cumberland county:

To the Honourable the Representative of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, August, 1784.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of Lurgan in the County of Cumberland humbly sheweth,

That by the Bill published for Consideration by the Honourable House at the last Sitting your Petitioners apprehend a Division of the said County will take place at your present Sitting; and conceiving ourselves deeply interested in the said Division, we beg leave to address you on that Subject, in which we would humbly represent That we consider our Situation in respect of Distance from Carlisle, the present Seat of Justice, not at all inconvenient, but that if by any Division of the County of Cumberland, either in whole or part, we should be anexed to the new One to be struck off, instead of reaping any material Advantage therefrom we would by such regulation, be subjected to the following Inconveniences, viz't, our Township would probably be thereby divided, the Militia Battalion, as also the Religious Society to which we belong would be separated and thrown into different Counties, and that social Intercourse requisite in these respects greatly obstructed, not to mention the Burden (repeated as to many of us), of our Part of the Expences of building another

Note 9.
Text page 56.

NOTES.

Lurgan Township Petitioners.

Court House and Prison, and this, as we apprehend, without any Advantage to ourselves to counterbalance such Expence.— Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray the Honourable House, that we may be still be included within the Bounds of the old County of Cumberland.

And your Petitioners will pray &c.

Sam'l. McShee,
Gavin Morrow,
George Right,
Peter Katz,
Wm. Linn,
Thomas Barr,—
James Millar,
John Johnston,
Wm. Irwin,
David Herron,
Arch'd. Mahan,
James Reed,
Low'd. Long,
Wm. Young,
Hugh Gibbs,
Rich'd. Morrow,
Tho's. Pumroy,
Rob't. Watson,
Charles Maclay,
Will'm. Johnston,
John Maclay,
John White,
John Right,
David Dickson,
Sam'l. Withrowe,
Abraham Wear,
Charles Maclay,
James Peterson,
Andrew Hemphill,
Thomas Snodgrass,
James McKibbin,
Joseph McKean,
John Watson,
John Maclay,
Jos. McKibben,
Henrey Mahan,
Samuel Dickson,
Wm. Hunter,
Archibald Johnston,
Aron Wear,
Wm. McComb,
John Knox,
Wm. Stair,
Jan. Miller,
Ben. Alworth,
And'w. Alworth,
Fra's. Grahams,
John Strain,
John Thomson,
Rob't. Scott,
Wm. Scott,
Wm. McConnal,
James Johnston,
Sam. Walker,
Thomas Barr, Jr.,—
Hugh Teas,
Wm. Turner,
Jn'o. Snyder,
Daniel Nevens,
Jas. Brackinridge,
Alex. Sterret,
John Herron,
James Herron,
Wm. Herron,
Thos. Mt. Gomery,
Arch'd. Cambridge,
Wm. Mt. Gomery,
Sam'l. MtGomery,
Conrad Fishburn,
Sam. Cox,
Sam'l. Crawford,
Charles Morrow,
Wm. Strain,
Tho's. McComb,
John McComb,
Geo. Wear,
John Reah,
John Cummins,
James Blair,
An'dw. McFerron,
Wm. McCune,
Jno. Brackinridge,
James Clark,
Jn's. Culbertson,
John Blair,
George Johnston,
James Rea,
Benjamin Johnston,

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Alex. Crookshanks,
Alex'dr. McCammont,
Will'm. Abercrommey,
Robert Johnston,
Robt. Tate,
Wm. Johnston,
George Johnston,
William Mitgard,
Wm. Irwin,
Ben Johnston.
Thomas Parkston,
Robt. Colwell.

Note 10. Text page 56.

Petition of the citizens of Chambers Town, in favor of the division of Cumberland County and of Chambers Town as the Seat of Justice for the new County to be formed:

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. July Sessions—1784.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Western end of Cumberland County, Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioners thinks it unnecessary to Repeat the Greivances they lie under on Account of the Division of the County not taking place before this time, the Necessity whereof will appear by adverting to our Petitions and Remonstrances now lying in the Honorable House. That the Bill for the Division as now Published for Consideration has not allowed us a Sufficient Boundary, it being only Twenty Six Miles from the Maryland line unto the Branch at Shippensburgh (the Present Boundary line), and thirty nine Miles from thence to Susquehannah which is left for the Old County, Who have all their Buildings perfected. That in Justice the Boundary line should take in Shippensburgh and Hopewell Township, which will be a Mean of puting us in an Equality with the old County, and by no means Prejudicial. That We are Credibly informed of a number of Designing and Prejudiced Men preparing Petitions in order to be preferred to the Honorable House, seting forth matters of themselves absurd which will fully appear when presented. That your Petitioners would farther pray to take the fixing of The Seat of Justice into your Serious Consideration and Nominate and afix the same in the most Suitable place and most conducive to the happiness of the Inhabitants. That any other plan or method will be atended with the utmost Confusion on account of Self-Interested and designing Men who daily intermedle with such Matters, not thinking in the least for the Hapiness of the Community at large. That the Honorable House granting this our Petition, will Induce your Petitioners, as in duty bound..will pray.

Chambersburg Petitioners.

Jno. Rannells,
John Johnston,
Hugh Gibbs,
James McCammont,
John Ferguson,
Benj'a. Chambers,
Josiah Crawford,
Jo's. Long,
Chas. Wright,
Alex'r. Stewart,
Geo. Matthews.
John McConnel,
James McConnel,
Jos. Chambers,
Matt'w. Wilson,
John Boggs,
Pat'r. Campbell,
Benj. Chambers, Jr.,

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J. Talbot,
John Reed,
Will'm. Brotherton,
Will'm. Long,
Jo's. Chambers,
John Scott,
George Clingan,
Frederick Foreman,
Samuel Royer,
George Stoner,
Patrick Campbell,
Patrick Vance,
John Brown,
Jas. Moore, Sr.,
William McClelland,
John McClelland,
David Elder,
Hugh Meck,
Francis Elliot,
John Moore,
Wm. McDowell,
Nat. McDowell,
Wm. Piper,
Richard Brownson,
Oliver Brown,
James Campbell,
Thos. Campbell,
John Calhoun,
James Moore,
Jno. Holliday,
A. Holliday,
Sam'l. Holiday,
Robert Peoples,
Jn. Crawford,
Ed'w. Crawford,
William Long,
Anthony Snider,
John Torn,
James McClelland,
Robert McClelland,
George McClelland,
Nathaniel Bryan,
David Anderson,
Archibald Elliot,
Jas. Jamison,
Wms. Chambers,
William Young,
Wm. Rannells,
Joseph Armstrong,
James Brotherton,
Geo. Armstrong,
Thomas Kincaid,
James Watt,
George McIlroy,
James Hamilton,
James Jack,
Jas. Young,
Anthony Cobert,
Wm. McClelland,
John Holiday,
Robt. Snider, Jr.,
Wm. Carty,
Saml. Purviance,
William Campbell,
James Long,
Thos. McKean.

Note 11.

Text page 57.

Greencastle Petitioners.

The petition setting forth the claims of Green Castle for preferment as the Seat of Justice of the new County of Franklin is quoted about in full in the body of the text. These petitions were scattered broad-cast over the County of Cumberland and were numerously signed. The signers to the one in the possession of the writer are as follows:

John Marshel,
Robert McCulloch,
John Thompson,
Robt. Marshal,
David Downey,
Alex'r. Young, Jun'r.,
James McCoy,
Saml. Downey,
James Davidson,
John Halliday,
William Speer,
George McCrea,
Thos. Kennedy,
Robert Smith,
Sam'l. McCune,
Wm. McCune,
Jno. Forrest,
James McClosky,
Francis Goff,
Jas. Elerenton,
John McCune.

NOTES.

"The clause by way of a rider" which was appended to the bill creating Franklin County was merely a section making it obligatory on Cumberland County to make a settlement of revenues with Franklin County and to pay over to the new county the amount it was entitled to receive when its share of the debts already incurred was paid.

Note 12.

Text page 62.

Here follow the written applications of Colonel Chambers and Lieu't. Crawford to the Supreme Executive Council of the State soliciting the appointment of Prothonotary for the proposed new county of Franklin:

Note 13.

Text page 63.

Green Spring Cumberland County
June 26th 1782.

Chambers' Letter.

Sir,

I find at the last Sitting of Assembly their was an Act passed for the Division of Cumberland County. Should that take place and a new County be formed, I now take the liberty of applying to your Excelency for the prothonotarys office. I am the more Encouraged to Request this favour of Your Excelency, as I know you to be well acquainted with the Sufferings of the Officers of the Army, who Continued so long in the Service of their Country as I have done.

I entered the Service June 1775, first Captain in the first Regt. Ever Raised by Congress; about fifteen Months after was promoted to the Command of the Regt. and Continued in that Capacity to the last Arrangement of troops, the first of January 1781. The Situation of my family at that time induced me to retire. I had Served my Country Six Campaigns—and I think I may Say—with some propriety—almost for nothing and found myself.

My reason for Giving Such a detail of myself is, I was introduced to Your Excelency once in the Council Chamber, the only time I Ever had the Pleasure of Seeing you, therefore had not the Honr. of being numbered amongst Your Excelencys Acquaintance—Though intimately Acquainted with Your Worthy Son, Majr. T. Moore.

Your Excelencys Granting my Request Shall be Gratefully acknowledged,—by Sir Your Excelencys

Most obedient and
Most Humble
Servant
JAS. CHAMBERS.

His Excelency
Willm. Moore.

Crawford Petition.

To his Excellency the President, and Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

The petition of Lieut & Paymaster Edward Crawford of the 1st Regiment from Cumberland,

Humbly Sheweth,

That your petitioner entered the Service of his Country

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at an early period and hath served until this time, he hopes, not without some degree of approbation, and as the Service is now become inactive, at least he has experienced it so for Some time past, and no prospect of its being other wise, he inclines to retire from it. Should this recommend him to your friendly notice, and grant him the Prothonotarys Office of the new County should a division of Cumberland seem proper by the Legislature of the State.

he hopes by his conduct he will be able to merit the favor confer'd upon him, and he as in duty bound

will pray,

E. CRAWFORD.

Philadelphia the 29th August 1782.

Note 14.

Text page 63.

The letter written by General Washington to Owen Biddle, Esq., the President of the Pennsylvania Board of War, in the interests of Col. James Chambers is as follows:

Head Quarters Morris Town,
April 10th 1777.

Sir,

Col. Chambers, who has been omitted in the appointments lately made by your State expresses a good deal of uneasiness on account of it, and considers it as an implied reflection on his conduct. He thinks himself intitled to some explanation of the reasons for which he has been neglected, and wishes to know on what particular charge or imputation, his exclusion is founded. As I could give him no satisfaction in the matter myself, I have thought proper to refer it to you, and I should be glad to hear from you on the subject.

Washington's Letter.

I am
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Go. WASHINGTON.

Addressed:
Owen Biddle, Esqr.
President of the Pennsylvania
Board of War,
Philadelphia.

CHAPTER III.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Note 15.

Text page 67.

The most prominent names of early settlers are the following:

Asher, Henry,
Besecker, Jacob,
Brown Gustavus,
Cochran, John,
Crooks, John,
Downey, James,
Elms, William,
Ferree, John,

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Foreman, Frederick,
Hall, Henry,
Hall, William,
Hart, Richard,
Holsinger, Jacob,
Helfner, David,
Johns, Abel,
Jacobs, Martin,
Jackson, John,
Johnson, James,
Legate, Michael,
Liddell, Moses,
Longenecker, Peter,
McCrea, Samuel,
McLanahan, John,
McLanahan, Thomas,
Moorhead, John,
Makley, John,
Martin, George,
Mack, John,
Nichols, Edward,
Stoner, David,
Stouffer, Andrew,
Scott, John,
Thomas, Henry,
Wassel, Abraham,
Whitehead, James,
Wallace, John.

Settlers.

Note 16.

Text page 68.

The following is the list of taxables and freemen in the township of Antrim, which then embraced the territory now in Antrim, Washington and Quincy townships, for the years 1751 and 1752. This list has been compiled from official sources, and has been heretofore printed in the histories of I. D. Rupp and I. H. M'Cauley:

TAXABLES.

Allison, William,
Adams, Widow,
Alexander, Joshua,
Brown, Thomas,
Batterly, Jacob,
Brotherton, William,
Chambers, John,
Cassil, George,
Clark, William,
Cross, William,
Coal, Joshua,
Crunkleton, Joshua, Jr.,
Craul, Peter,
Crunkleton, John,
Dunbar, William,
Davis, Thomas,
Davies, John,
Dutch, Henry,
Duncan, David,
Erwin, William,
Erwin, Robert,
Finley, James,
Grimes, William,
Gulp, Nicholas,
Gyles, John,
Galocher, Lorance,
Grogan, Thomas,
Gordon, George,
Gabriel, Abraham,
Harick, Paulus,
Harkness, Robert,
Hall, William,
Harkness, Nathan,
Hicks, Christian,
Hamilton, Robert,
Hoops, Adam,
Jack, James,
Johnston, James,
Johnston, Peter,
Kefort, Henry,
Kerr, James,
Kennedy, David,
Leiper, Widow,
Leiper, Peter,
Leatherman, Katharine,
Lauw Dietrich,
Lilon, James,
Long, Thomas,
M'Gaw, William
M'Faran, Samuel,
Mitchell, John,
M'Almory, William,
Mearns, William,
M'Lean, William,
Martin, George,
Monk, John,
Moorhead, John,
M'Math, John,

Taxables.

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M'Briar, William,
M'Briar, David,
M'Bride, James,
M'Faran, Joshua,
M'Clellan, David,
M'Clanahan, James,
M'Clellan, Hugh,
M'Intire, Patrick,
M'Clean, Arch.,
Monagh, Samuel,
M'Clellan, William,
Moor, John,
M'Coon, John,
M'Dowell, John,
Miller, Alexander,
M'Kee, James,
M'Clarin, Patrick,
Nichols, Edward,
Nisbit, Thomas,
Pisacker, Jacob,
Patterson, Thomas,
Pritchet, John,
Poe, Thomas,
Pauling, Henry,
Potter, John,
Paile, James,
Patrick, William,
Pattro, James,
Reynolds, John,
Rankin, William,
Ramsey, William,
Ramsey, James,
Roass, John,
Ringer, Mathias,
Roddy, Jos.,
Roal, John,
Smith, Samuel,
Scott, John,
Southerland, Robert,
Smith, John,
Scott, James,
Scott, Daniel,
Staret, John,
Stall, Henry,
Snider, Jacob,
Shanon, William,
Snively, Jacob,
Stoaner, John,
Thomson, Katharine,
Thomson, Anthony,
Thomson, Moses,
Walter, Joseph,
Willocks, John,
Wallace, John.

Freemen.

FREEMEN.

Alexander, E.,
Cook, Alexander,
Campbel, W.,
Gabriel, Jacob,
Galocher, Hugh,
Murray, Adam,
M'Kee, Hugh,
M'Coy, Daniel,
M'Cowan, Daniel,
M'Gaughey, William,
M'Gowan, James,
Morgan, Joseph,
Ross, James,
Snively, John,
White, Charles,
Young, James.

Note 17.

Text page 68.

The following is the list of taxables and freemen in Washington township, which then included the present townships of Washington and Quincy, and Waynesboro, for the year 1786. This list has been compiled from the same sources, and is vouched for by the same authority as the list given in note two:

Taxables.

TAXABLES.

Adams, Stophel,
Baker, Peter,
Burkit, David,
Bonbreak, Dewalt,
Blackley, William,
Baker, David,
Blackley, James,
Beashover, Daniel,
Bennidick, Elizabeth, (widow),
Beaver, Nicholas,

NOTES.

Baker, Jacob.
Baker, John,
Boarbaugh, Philip,
Baker, Peter, Sr.,
Bittinger, Nicholas,
Burns, John,
Breakner, Christian,
Clapsaddle, Daniel,
Cochran, John, Sr.,
Cochran, John, Jr.,
Chambers, Thomas,
Crooks, John,
Crooks, James,
Cook, Michael,
Cook, George,
Cofman, Christian,
Coiman, George,
Carroll, Henry,
Cook, Jacob,
Ceese, Gasper,
Clark, Isaac,
Conningham, Robert,
Cline, Casper,
Downey, James,
Dull, Peter,
Dull, Joseph,
Dull Stophel,
Dutch, Henry,
Dutch, David,
Dewalt, Henry,
Davison, Elias,
Donneker, Jacob,
Erwin, William,
Erwin, John,
Emmits, John,
Flohere, Adam,
Fox, Peter,
Fore, Henry,
Foreman, Frederick, Sr.,
Flora, Abm.,
Frederick, Adam,
Foreman, Fred'k., Jr.,
Flood, Henry,
Frederick, Jacob,
Foglar, Christ.,
Fridley, Andrew,
Fridley, Andrew, Jr.,
Funk, John,
Fotteral, Laurence,
Gantz, John,
Gaff, John,
Gibhard, Andrew,
Gibhard, Henry,
Grub, Christian,
Heffner, Albert,
Holsinger, Jacob,
Holsinger, George,
Hambleton, John,
Horner, John, Sr.,
Howard, Frederick,
Helms, Elizabeth,
Horner, John, Jr.,
Horner, Fred'k.,
Horner, Abm.,
Henline, Gasper,
Henlin, Cornelius,
Helms, Michael,
Hess, Jacob,
Horn, John,
Horn, Elias,
Heffner, David,
Helman, Daniel,
Harshbarger, Samuel,
Helman, George,
Hefner, Jacob,
Hefner, Val.,
Haslet, John,
Hollinger, Jacob,
Jacob, Martin,
Johnston, John,
Leap, John,
Lady, David,
Longanacer, Peter,
Long, John,
Lickhart, Barnet,
Loyd, Conrad,
M'Coy, John,
M'Culloch, John,
Moorhead, James,
Mack, Jacob,
M'Crea, William,
M'Crea, James,
M'Clanahan, John,
M'Coy, Daniel,
M'Farren, Matthew,
Millar, Henry,
Man, Conrad, Jr.,
Man, Conrad, Sr.,

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M'Farren, Henry,
Minner, George,
Mensor, Able,
Mener, Joseph,
Moore, James,
Miller, John,
M'Kissack, John,
Mack, William,
M'Anulty, James,
Murphy, John,
Mitsor, George,
Money, Patrick,
Miller, Christian,
Mack, Alexander,
Mosabeck, George,
Mensor, David,
Miller, John, Sr.,
Martspock, John,
Merkle, Martin,
Netor, Jacob,
Nipper, Peter,
Nipper, Abm.,
Nipper, Elizabeth,
Newcomber, Peter,
Nicholas, Joseph,
Nicholas, William,
Naugel, Jacob,
Nicholas, John,
Nicodemus, Fred'k,
Nicodemus, Conrad,
Ortenberger, Jacob,
Okkel, George,
Pechtal, Jacob,
Penner, Peter,
Pissaker, Jacob,
Pissaker, Abm.,
Parks, John,
Parks, James,
Price, John,
Potter, John,
Potter, Simon,
Prits, Adam,
Price, Daniel,
Price, Robert,
Ridlesberger, John,
Rock, George,
Royer, Samuel,
Rock, John,
Rock, Henry,
Rock, Fred'k.,
Richardson, Adam,
Reed, Jacob,
Sholly, Fred'k.,
Stover, Peter,
Stoner, David,
Stoner, Abraham,
Shockey, Jacob,
Shockey, Valentine,
Swisher, Jacob,
Snowbarger, Uly,
Shambennon, Henry,
Seecrist, Solomon,
Snowbarger, Andrew,
Snell, Henry,
Stull, Ludwick,
Scott, John,
Stultz, Herman,
Stoops, Mary,
String, Simon,
Stover, Michael,
Sill, Samuel,
Summers, Matthias,
Swope, Peter,
Still, John,
Stitt, William,
Seecrist, John,
Stoops, Thomas,
Smith, John,
Smith, Adam,
Stitt, Samuel,
Sell, John,
Shaver, William,
Stoner, Henry,
Taylor, John,
Wallas, Thomas,
Wallas, John,
Wishard, James,
Wishard, John,
Wishard, Edward,
Wagoner, Casper,
Winterbarger, Jacob,
Warts, Conrad,
Welch, Caspar,
Wickel, John,
Welty, Jacob,
Watson, James,
Wagerman, Philip,
Wagerman, Jacob,
Willson, Samuel,
Willson, James,

FREEMEN. NOTES.

Freemen.

Anderson, George,
Beaker, George,
Boggs, John,
Beasor, David,
Burket, David,
Burket, Abm.,
Beaver, Anthony,
Blackley, William,
Burket, Samuel,
Crooks, William,
Coon, Henry,
Crooks, James,
Emmit, Peter,
Fridley, John,
Heap, Daniel,
Horner, Daniel,
Helms, Jacob,
Joans, Dennice,
Knop, Philip,
Ludwick, George,
Lady, Henry,
Lanchaster, John.
M'Coy, James,
M'Colloch, James,
Menner, John,
Millar, Isaac,
M'Clanahan, John,
M'Cray, James,
M'Coy, William,
Nipper, Peter,
Nicholson, John,
Nicholson, William,
Nipper, David,
Nipper, Peter,
Price, Jacob,
Parks, David,
Royer, Daniel,
Snowberger, Durst,
Stump, Jacob,
Summers, Jacob,
Scott, David,
Stoops, Jas.,
Scott, William,
Stitt, James,
Shockey, Abraham,
Thomas, John,
Thomas, Samuel,
Will, Andrew,
Wallace, John.

CHAPTER IV.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PLANTING OF THE TOWN.

The Wallace Family:

John Wallace (the elder) was born in Scotland and died at his home in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, July 1st, 1777. He had issue, sons and daughters, to wit:

Note 18.

Text page 78.

The Wallace Family.

Samuel, b. October 10, 1735.
James, b. March 13, 1740.
Robert, b. January 9, 1742.
Sarah, b. December 20, 1744; m. McCoy.
Thomas, b. April 19, 1746.
George, b. January 20, 1752.
John, b. February 16, 1755; d. May, 1811.
Rebecca, b. January 13, 1759.

John Wallace, the grandson of John Wallace, the elder, sometimes erroneously mentioned as the founder of Waynesboro, was the son of Thomas, and was born January 8th, 1791. He married Esther Burns, sister of General James Burns, and had children: Esther, Thomas, Sarah and John. He died March 5th, 1839.

NOTES.

John Wallace's proposal for laying out the town:

Note 19. Text page 78.

Know all men by these presents that I John Wallace of the Twp. of Washington in the County of Franklin and State of Penna, yeoman have laid out part of my land into lots for a town on the Main Road from Greencastle to Nicholasses Gap in the County and State aforesaid. Whereas John Wallace then of Cumberland, now of Franklin County and State aforesaid did hold a tract of land by virtue of two warrants granted by the proprietors of Penna, at their office in Philadelphia and dated the 1st day of March, 1749, & the other the 23rd of August 1751, executed and returned a Cording to law as by recourse to the land office will appear and whereas the said John Wallace before his decease did by his last will and Testament devise and bequeath a certain part of said tract of land unto his son Robert Wallace as will appear by reference to said Testament recorded in the office for Registery of wills in Carlisle Bearing date July 1777 and the said Robert Wallace by his deed bearing date the 9th of January 1779 Recorded in the office for Recording of deeds in Chambersburg for Franklin County May 30th 1786 in Book A p 264 did convey & transfer the said land unto George Wallace as reference to said deed will fully show and the said George Wallace by his deed bearing date the 26th day of February 1786 Recorded the 30th of May 1786 in Book A p 263 did convey and transfer the same tract of land unto John Wallace the partie in this plan of the town or instrument of writing as by reference to said George's Deed will fully appear, and whereas the aforesaid John Wallace hath laid out a part of said land along the Country Road leading from Green Castle to Baltimore threw said John Wallace's Town called Waynesburgh as this draft or plat will show. Now this present Plat and Instrument of writing witnesseth that the aforesaid John Wallace and present possessor of said Land and town thereon for and in consideration of the sum of five pounds specie per lot on the main street and six pounds five shillings specie per lot on the cross Roads the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and himself herewith fully satisfied hath bargained & sold unto the holders of lots of said Town and by these presents doth bargain sell and alien and confirm grant release & enfoeff unto the holders of Lots of said town their heirs and assigns forever. together with all the right title interest clame or demend that he the said John Wallace his heirs executors administrators or any person or persons by through or under him hath or can have unto the said lots of ground or any of the appertainances thereunto Belonging excepting only one dollar of the United States or the value thereof in specie per lot yearly & every year forever payable to the said John Wallace his heirs and assigns forever for the said lots To have and to hold the aforesaid lots of ground together with all and singular the reversions remainders rents and profits woods and under woods ways and waters benefits privileges and appurtenances any wise from or

Proposals for a Town.

NOTES.

any wise belonging unto the said lots except as before excepted, which yearly ground rent is not to commence untill the said Wallace gets the office patten to the only proper use and benefit and behoof of the said Holders of lotts their heirs executors & administrators, doth covenant promise and agree by these presents to and with the holders of Lotts and their heirs and assigns that he the said John Wallace his heirs executors and administrators and each and every of them the aforesaid specified lotts of ground will warrant and further defend from all and every person or persons whatsoever laying any legal claim thereon and at any time hereafter execute any deed or assurance in law that may be necessary for the further security of said holder of lots their heirs or assigns for ever. In witness of Compliance to execute lawful deeds to the holders of lots in said Town of Waynesburgh the said John Wallace hath by this presents bound himself his heirs executors and administrators in the penal sum of one thousand pound specie for each lot in said plot of town of Waynesburg or to each holder of lots and from them and thenceforth this present Instrument of writing shall cease & determine otherwise shall be and stand in full forces and virtue in law.

In witness whereof the said John Wallace hath hereunto set his hand and seal the 29th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

JOHN WALLACE,
[SEAL.]

Signed sealed and delivered
in presence of us.
Jacob Stephens,
Peter Hefleigh,
David Soll.

Acknowledged before
Daniel Royer, J. P., December
30, 1797.

Recorded at Chambersburg, Franklin county, in Record Book "B-4," page 265. Entered of Record March 6, 1798.

List of lot holders and numbers of lots as laid out by John Wallace:

Note 20.

Text page 80.

Original lots and lot holders.

1. Michael Corkery.
2. Jacob Stevens.
3. " "
4. John Wilson.
5. John Burns.
6. Christian Cagy.
7. Jacob Wolf.
8. Michael Corkery.
9. Robert Buchanan.
10. James Morrhead.
11. Hans Gordon.
12. " "
13. David Shell.
14. " "
15. Henry Fore.
16. " "
17. Henry Nicely.
18. " "
19. John Yeter.
20. " "
21. William Miner.
22. Patrick Mooney.
23. Hans Gordon.
24. " "
25. James Morrhead.
26. Vacant.
27. Hans Gordon.
28. Adam Lenhart.
29. " "
30. Michael Corkery.
31. Abraham Stoner.
32. John Wilson.

NOTES.

33. Jacob Holms.
34. John Wilson.
35. Hans Gordon.
36. Abraham Stoner.
37. Michael Corkery.
38. " "
39. Michael Stoner.
40. James Downey, Sr.
41. John Walter, Jr.
42. Jacob Stoner.
43. Samuel Royer, Sr.
44. David Parks.
45. James Downey, Jr.
46. Jacob Holms, Sr.
47. Jacob Holsinger.
48. John Stoner.
49. Henry Smith.
50. David Stoner, Jr.
51. Abraham Stoner.
52. Peter Hefleigh.
53. " "
54. " "
55. Michael Corkery.
56. " "
57. " "
58. " "
59. " "
60. " "
61. Vacant.
62. "
63. Vacant.
64. "
65. "
66. "
67. "
68. "
69. (For Dutch Meeting House.
(Free of rent.
70. (Lutherian.
71. Peter Hefleigh.
72. " "
73. John Hefleigh, Jr.
74. Peter Hefleigh.
75. John Thomson.
76. " "
77. John Wilson.
78. (Fleming.
(&
79. (McClanachan.
80. Jacob Stevens.
81. Hans Gordon.
82. Vacant.
83. "
84. Thomas Hunter.
85. For Meeting House.
86. Joshua Stevens.
87. Jacob Stevens.
88. " "
89. " "
90. " "

Note 21.

Text page 82. Inquest.

The following is the jury of inquisition appointed to value the land of John Wallace, the younger, in proceedings in partition:

High Sheriff, Thomas Alexander. Jurors, John Stoner, M. Coskery, Andrew Hershberg, Henry Nicodemus, Philip Reed, David Holsinger, James Cochran, George Foreman, John Price, Conrad Detro, David Besore, Henry Funk.

Note 22.

Text page 85.

The civil divisions in Pennsylvania at this time, bearing the name of Wayne were as follows: County—Wayne. Township—in Armstrong, Crawford, Erie, Greene, Lycoming and Mifflin counties.

Note 23.

Text page 85.

Gen. Wayne's Home.

The grandfather of General Anthony Wayne came to Pennsylvania in 1722. In 1724 he purchased an estate in Chester county of nearly sixteen hundred acres, which he called "Waynesborough." In the division of his estate, his son, Isaac (the future general), received as his share five hundred acres, "which by a strange coincidence lay near by the spot known in after years as the scene of the Paoli massacre." January 1, 1745, Anthony Wayne was born at Waynesborough, which is situated in Easttown township, Chester county,

and is known as Honeybrook post office. *Vide* "Major General Wayne and the Pennsylvania Line."—*Stille.* NOTES.

The incorporation Act of 1818 (P. L., 1818-19, p. 4): Note 24.

Text page 89.

AN ACT Incorporation Act.

To incorporate the Town of Waynesburg, in the County of Franklin, into a borough, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it Enacted, &c., That the town of Waynesburg, in the county of Franklin, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a borough which shall be called the borough of Waynesburg, bounded and limited as followeth: Name.

Beginning at a white oak at the southeast end of said town, thence north, eleven and one-fourth degrees east, ninety-one perches; north sixty-two and an half degrees west, thirteen and one-fourth perches; south, eighty-five and an half degrees, west thirty perches; south thirty-six and an half degrees, east, ninety-two perches, south, nine and an half degrees east, one hundred and eighteen perches, north, seventy-five and an half degrees east one hundred and seventy perches to the place of beginning. Boundaries.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That the inhabitants of the said borough entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly having resided within the said borough at least six months immediately preceding the election and within that time paid a borough tax shall have power on the first Tuesday of May next, and on the first Tuesday in May in every year thereafter, to meet at the house now occupied by John Cochran in said borough (or at such other place as may hereafter be appointed) and then and there, between the hours of one and six in the afternoon, elect by ballot one citizen residing therein who shall be styled the chief burgess, and five citizens to be a town Council, and shall also elect as aforesaid one citizen as high constable, all of whom shall be residents of said borough; but previous to the opening of said election, such of the inhabitants as are present at the said John Cochran's or at such other place as may hereafter be appointed, shall elect two citizens as judges, one as inspector and two as clerks of the said election, which shall be regulated and conducted throughout according to the general election law of this commonwealth, and who shall be subject to the same penalties for mal-practices as by the said law is imposed; and the said judges, inspector and clerks, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take an oath or affirmation before any justice of the peace of said county to perform the same with fidelity, and after the said election shall be closed, shall declare the persons having the greatest number of votes to be duly elected, and in case any two or more candidates should have an equal number of votes, the preference shall be determined by lot to be drawn by the two Qualification of electors. Burgess and Council to be elected. Method of conducting election.

NOTES.

judges in presence of the inspector and clerks, whereupon duplicate certificates of said election shall be signed by the said judges, one of which shall be transmitted to each of the persons elected, and the other filed among the records of the corporation; and it shall be the duty of the high constable for the preceding year, to give notice in writing to each of the persons so elected as aforesaid, and in case of the death, resignation, removal or refusal to accept of any of the said officers; or if it should at any time happen that no election should be holden on the day and in the manner aforesaid, the chief burgess shall issue his precept directed to the high constable to hold an election in manner aforesaid to supply such vacancy, giving at least eight days' notice by six advertisements set up in the most public places in said borough; *Provided*, That the citizens of the borough of Waynesburg aforesaid shall be entitled to vote at the first election although they have paid no borough tax.

Powers and duties of officers and Council.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, &c., That from and after the first Tuesday in May next, the chief burgess and town council duly elected as aforesaid, and their successors, shall be one body politic and corporate by the name and style of "The chief burgess and town council of the borough of Waynesburg," and shall have perpetual succession; and the said chief burgess and town council and their successors, shall be capable in law to have, get, receive, hold and possess, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, rents, liberties, jurisdictions, franchises and hereditaments, to them and their successors in fee simple or otherwise, not exceeding the yearly value of five thousand dollars, and also to grant, sell, let and assign the same lands, tenements, hereditaments and rents, and by the name and style aforesaid, they shall be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any of the Courts of law of this commonwealth, in all manner of actions whatsoever, and to have and to use one common seal, and the same from time to time at their will to change and alter until it be otherwise directed by law.

Penalty for non-performance of duty.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, &c., That if any person duly elected as chief burgess, member of the town council, or high constable as aforesaid, and having received notice thereof as directed by this act, shall refuse or neglect to take upon himself the execution of the said office to which he shall have been elected, or having taken upon himself the duties of said office shall neglect to discharge the same according to law, every person so refusing or neglecting shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars; which fine and all other fines and forfeitures incurred and made payable in pursuance of this act or any of the by-laws and ordinances of the town council, shall be for the use of the said corporation and shall be recovered before any justice of the peace in the same manner that debts not exceeding one hundred dollars are by law recoverable, and when so recovered shall be forthwith paid to the treasurer of the borough; and it shall be the duty of the officers

of said borough, on receiving any money belonging to the corporation, to pay the same to the treasurer forthwith; *Provided*, That no person elected as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine for refusing or neglecting to serve more than once in four years. NOTES.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, &c., That the chief burgess and town council and high constable, and each of them, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before any justice of the peace of said county, to support the constitution of the United States and of this State and to perform the duties of their respective offices with fidelity, and the certificates of such oaths and affirmations shall be filed among the records of the said corporation. Oaths of Burgess and Council.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of the said town council, three of whom shall be a quorum, to hold quarterly meetings on the third Saturday in April, July, October and January in each year, and oftener if occasion requires, at which meetings they may make, enact, revise, repeal and amend all such by-laws, such rules, regulations and ordinances, as shall be determined by a majority of them necessary to promote the peace, good order, benefit and advantage of the said borough, particularly of providing for the regulation of the markets, improving, repairing and keeping in order the streets, lanes, alleys and highways, ascertaining the depths of vaults, sinks, pits for necessary houses, and making permanent rules relative to the foundations of buildings, party walls and fences; they shall have power to assess, apportion and appropriate such taxes as shall be determined by a majority of them necessary for carrying the said rules and ordinances from time to time into complete effect; and also to appoint a town clerk, treasurer, two persons to act as street and road supervisors, a clerk of the market and a collector, annually, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary from time to time, and the same officers from time to time to remove for misdemeanor in office; which meetings of the said town council shall be held at such convenient place as a majority of them shall think proper in said borough, until a town house is erected. *Provided*, That no by-laws, rule or ordinance of the said corporation shall be repugnant to the constitution or laws of the United States or of this commonwealth, and that no person shall be punished for a breach of a by-law or ordinance, made as aforesaid, until ten days have expired after the promulgation thereof, by at least four advertisements set up in the most public places in said borough; and *Provided, also*, That in assessing such tax, due regard shall be had to the valuation of taxable property taken for the purpose of raising county rates and levies, so that the said tax shall not in any year exceed one-half cent in the dollar of such valuation, unless some object of general utility shall be thought necessary, in which case a majority of the taxable inhabitants of said borough shall approve of, and certify the same

Time of meeting fixed.

Passage of ordinances &c.

Taxes.

Appointment of Officers.

Taxes limited.

NOTES.

in writing under their hands to the town council, who shall proceed to assess the same accordingly.

Delinquent taxes.

Section 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, &c., That the chief burgess elected and qualified agreeably to this act, is hereby authorized to issue his precept as often as occasion may require, directed to the collector, commanding him to collect all taxes so assessed, and the same to pay over to the treasurer; and the said chief burgess is hereby authorized to carry into effect all by-laws and ordinances enacted by the town council, and whatsoever else shall be enjoined upon him or them for the well ordering and governing said borough, and shall also have power to mitigate or remit fines and forfeitures in all cases where it shall appear that the person or persons so fined did not offend intentionally, or on their having some other just and reasonable excuse to plead in his or their behalf.

Fines and forfeitures.

Duty of Clerk.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of the town clerk to attend all meetings of the town council when assembled upon business of the corporation, and perform the duty of clerk thereto, and keep and preserve the common seal and records of the corporation, and be answerable for the same, and also for the faithful discharge of all the duties which may be enjoined upon him by virtue of this act or the acts of the corporation, whose attestation with the seal of the corporation shall be good evidence of the act or thing so certified.

Seal.

Treasurer to give bond.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, &c., That the treasurer shall give sufficient security for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and for the safe delivery of all monies, books and accounts appertaining thereto, into the hands of his successor upon demand made for that purpose.

Accounts of officers.

Section 10. And be it further enacted, &c., That the street supervisors, treasurer, high constable, clerk of the market and collector, as well as other officers which may be appointed by the corporation or council, shall in the month of April, yearly, render their accounts to the said council for settlement, and the said accounts being so adjusted and settled shall be forthwith published by said council, shewing particularly the amount of taxes laid and collected and of all monies paid into the treasury, and the amount of expenditures.

Appeals from taxes provided for.

Section 11. And be it further enacted, &c., That the chief burgess and president of the council shall constitute a court of appeal, and prior to the collection of any borough tax, the collector shall inform each inhabitant of the amount of his tax, and of the time and place of appeal; *Provided, nevertheless*, That the said court of appeals shall have no other power as such, than to determine the justness of the apportionment of said tax, and to remedy any grievance that may occur in imposing the same.

Notice of annual election, how given.

Section 12. And be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of the high constable to give notice of the annual elec-

NOTES.

tion of said borough to be held in pursuance of this act, by setting up six advertisements in the most public places in said borough ten days previous thereto; he shall attend and see that the election is opened at the time and in the manner directed by this act; *Provided*, That William Blakeney or John Flanegan of said borough, and the constable of Washington township, shall publish and superintend the election to be held on the first Tuesday of May next as hereinbefore directed.

Salaries of officers.

Section 13. And be it further enacted, &c., That the judges, inspector and clerks of the elections aforesaid, shall be allowed each one dollar a day for their services in holding said elections, and the town council shall from time to time affix the salaries of the high constable, town clerk, treasurer, clerk of the market, and such other officers as may be appointed under this Act, which salaries shall be paid out of the Borough treasury by orders drawn thereon signed by the president of the council, which salaries shall not be increased or diminshed during the time for which said officers were appointed respectively; *Provided*, That if any person appointed by the town council as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to take upon himself the duties of the office to which he shall be so appointed, shall for the same forfeit and pay for the use of the corporation the sum of ten dollars, unless he can render to the said council a satisfactory reason why he should be exonerated from such service.

Forfeit for non-performance of duty.

Appeal to Common Pleas Court provided for.

Section 14. And be it further enacted, &c., That if any person or persons shall think him, her or themselves aggrieved by anything done in pursuance of this act, except in what relates to the imposing and collecting the borough tax and appointments made by the town council, he, she or they may appeal to the next court of common pleas to be held for the said county, upon giving security according to law to prosecute his, her or their appeal with effect, and the said court having taken such order therein as shall seem to them just and reasonable the same shall be conclusive.

REES HILL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ISAAC WEAVER,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—the twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

WILLIAM FINDLAY.

Repeal.

The above incorporation Act, it will be remembered, was absolutely repealed, by the Legislature on the thirtieth of March A. D. 1824.

NOTES.

Note 25.

The Act reviving the corporate franchises of Waynesburg, and extending the same to Waynesboro. (P. L., 1830-31, p. 33).

Text page 89.

AN ACT

Reviving Act.

Reviving an act incorporating the borough of Waynesburg, and changing the name thereof to Waynesboro.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the act, entitled "An act to repeal an act incorporating the borough of Waynesburg, in the county of Franklin, and for other purposes," passed the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, be and the same is hereby repealed; and the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Waynesburg, in the county of Franklin, into a borough, and for other purposes," passed the twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, be and the same is hereby revived and re-enacted, in all its parts, except so far as regards the limits contained and described in the first section, which shall be as follows: Beginning at a stone standing on the lands of John Flanagan, and running with the same and others north sixty-one and one-fourth degrees, west two hundred and four perches to a stone, standing on the lands of Henry Funk; thence with the same, John Hess, and others, south twenty-eight and three-fourth degrees, west one hundred and seventy-eight perches, to a stone, standing on a line between Andrew Baker and John Gilbert; thence with the same, Thomas Walker, and others, south sixty-one and a fourth degrees, east two hundred and four perches, to a post, standing on the lands of John Clayton; thence with the same, and others, north twenty-eight and three-fourth degrees, east one hundred and seventy-eight perches, to the place of beginning.

Repeal and re-enactment.

Change in limits.

First election.

Section 2. And it be further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the first election, after the passage of this act, shall be held on the first Monday in March next, in the manner prescribed by the said original act of incorporation, and the elections thereafter shall be held at the time, and conducted in the manner, presented in the original act.

Name.

Section 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the same borough shall hereafter be called Waynesboro.

FREDK. SMITH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. G. HAWKINS,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

GEO. WOLF.

NOTES.

Note 26.
Text page 92.

The number of boroughs incorporated in Pennsylvania by the Legislature from the beginning of the practice until the adoption of the Act of 1851, which transferred the business principally to the courts, and the adoption of the State constitution of 1873, which prohibited interference with the affairs of counties and boroughs, was, all told, four hundred and fifty.

Pennsylvania Boroughs.

The following are some of the oldest boroughs of the State, mentioned in the order of their incorporation:

Germantown,	1769	Frankford,	1800
Lancaster,	1774	Bare,	1802
Carlisle,	1782	Canonburg,	1802
Reading,	1783	Chambersburg,	1803
Bristol,	1785	Morrisville,	1804
York,	1787	Pittsburg,	1804
W. Chester,	1788	Somerset,	1804
Easton,	1789	Erie,	1805
Bedford,	1795	Greencastle,	1805
Chester,	1795	Bellefonte,	1806
Huntingdon,	1796	Connellsville,	1806
Uniontown,	1796	Gettysburg,	1806
Sunbury,	1797	Meadville,	1807
Greensburg,	1799	Harrisburg,	1808
Lebanon,	1799	Mercersburg,	1831

It is an interesting fact that the borough of Mercersburg, in Franklin county, was incorporated the same year as Waynesboro (February 26, 1831), and is just one month the junior of Waynesboro.

Note 27.
Text page 94.

A relic of slave times.

The following copy of an original document referring to the period when slaves were still held in Franklin county can not be uninteresting:

July 27, 1816.

I do certify that I have sold to my Daughter Nancy Wallace my yalow garl Rose for the sum of forty dollars given under my hand this 27th Day of July. She was born the 9th of February 1816.

her
Attest Nancy X Wallace
mark
John Wallace (wife of Thomas Wallace)
(son of Thomas Wallace)

CHAPTER V.

CHAPTER V.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

Note 28.
Text page 110.

Charles Wilson Peale.

"Peale's Museum." This name is, doubtless, derived from that of Charles Wilson Peale, the patriot artist of the revolution, who, after his experience as a portrait painter, and the reputation which he ac-

NOTES.

quired as such in painting the portraits of the most noted revolutionary generals, settled down in Philadelphia, and opened up a place of entertainment which was known as "Peale's Museum." Here he had gathered a collection of various curiosities in the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, as well as a large number of historical works. The museum was quite popular during the period referred to in Mr. Null's narrative.

Note 29.

Text page 114.

The following is a copy complete of the proclamation issued by President Joseph Reed, offering a reward for the capture of Benjamin Nugent and his companions:

Pennsylvania ss

By His Excellency Joseph Reed Esquire President and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS divers of the Inhabitants of the County of Cumberland within this state have by their humble petition, represented to the Honorable House of Assembly in their present sessions, that they are in a state of most imminent danger, from a number of violent wicked persons within the said County, who being detected in counterfeiting money and such like evil practices have burnt the barns mills and houses of sundry well disposed and faithful subjects of this state, who have exerted themselves in discovering and bringing to Justice the above offenders: AND WHEREAS Benjamin Nugent William Nugent John Rosborough Charles Johnston and Doctor John McCartney are among others charged with the perpetration of the Offences, but have hitherto eluded the hands of publick Justice: And the said Petition being recommended to the care and notice of this Council. For the discovery and punishment of such pernicious crimes, and that the said Benjamin Nugent William Nugent John Rosborough Charles Johnston and Doctor John McCartney, may be brought to condign and exemplary punishment. WE have thought fit to issue this our Proclamation hereby promising and engaging that the publick reward of five thousand dollars shall be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Benjamin Nugent William Nugent John Rosborough Charles Johnston and Doctor John McCartney, or one thousand dollars for either of them, and safely deliver them or either of them to any Sheriff within any Gaol of this state, together with reasonable expences attending the same. AND WE do hereby strictly charge enjoin and require all Judges Justices Sheriffs Constables, and all other the faithful and liege subjects within this Government to make diligent search and enquiry after the above offenders, and to use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and secure them, and every of them, so that they may be brought to Justice.

A price on their heads.

Jos. Reed
President.

GIVEN by order of the Council under the hand of His Excel-

lency Joseph Reed Esquire President, and the seal of the state at Philadelphia this twenty fifth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

GOD save the COMMONWEALTH.

Attest
T. Matlack
Secy

Endorsements:

N. 28
Proclamation March 25th, 1780, for apprehending Benjn Nugent & ors.

Inrolled in the Rolls Office for the State of Pennsylvania, in Commission Book, N1, Page 92.

Witness my hand and seal of Office the 7th January A. D. 1786.
Mathw. Irwin,
M. R.

Note 30.

Text page 114.

The following is a copy complete of the petition of Ephraim Hunter asking for the reward offered for the capture of William Nugent:

To His Excellency John Dickinson Esq., president and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Petition of Ephraim Hunter of the County of Cumberland in the State of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully Sheweth,

That by a proclamation of His Excellency Joseph Reed Esq. president and the Supreme Executive Council dated the 25th day of March 1780 a Reward of Five thousand Continental Dollars was offered to any person or persons who should apprehend and safely deliver to any Sheriff within any Goal of the said State Benjamin Nugent, William Nugent, John Rosborough, Charles Johnston and Dr. John McCartney or One thousand Continental Dollars for either of them; together with reasonable Expences attending the same; That your petitioner hath lately apprehended and safely delivered to Henry Miller Esq. High Sheriff within the Goal of York County the above named William Nugent as by the said Sheriff's Certificate herewith produced will appear. That the value of the said one thousand Continental Dollars in hard Money agreeably to the Scale of Depreciation does not appear to be more than Six pounds seven Shillings & sixpence together with four Dollars expences attending the delivering the said Nugent to the Goal afs. which together amounts to Seven pounds seventeen Shillings & sixpence hard Money: Your petitioner therefore Prays that your Honors will be pleased to

The price demanded.

NOTES.

pay him the said Sum of Seven pounds seventeen Shillings & sixpence hard Money and he as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

Ephraim Hunter.

Philad. 22. Novem. 1782.

Endorsement:

1782 November 22nd
Petition of Ephraim Hunter of
Cumbd. County.

Note 31.

Text page 116.

A story without foundation.

It is just as well to here correct a statement, which, if it is allowed to go unchallenged, may crystallize into a fact, and that is the statement that one of the wrought iron cannon which were made by either John Bourns or William Denning, who were both engaged in making crude implements of warfare of this nature during the revolutionary period, was accorded the honor of being captured by the British and taken to England as a trophy. A very pleasing tradition, but one wholly without foundation, is the story that one of these home-made cannon was captured at the battle of Brandywine and taken to England, and there placed among the British trophies in the tower of London. The writer hereof, while visiting the tower of London some years ago, made most diligent inquiry into this subject, and was then assured by those in authority that no such trophy as that had ever had a place among the collection of implements of war acquired by England, by capture or by gift, and which are preserved there. Another inquirer (Rev. J. A. Murray) some years ago received documentary evidence to the same effect.

CHAPTER VI.

CHAPTER VI.

PHYSICAL BEAUTIES.

Note 32.

Text page 119.

The mountain known as the North Mountain which bounds Franklin County on the west and northwest, has generally a higher elevation and a much more rugged character, than the South Mountain. The most striking features of mountain scenery on the western boundary of the county are Parnell's Knob and Jordon's Knob. To the southwest, the knobs of Claylick and Two-top mountains, attract attention. The elevation of the South Mountain ranges from six hundred to nine hundred feet above the lowest point of the valley, whilst the North Mountain, at points, reaches an altitude of about fifteen hundred feet above the valley, which itself lies at a considerable elevation above the sea.

The Valley mountains.

Highest point in Pennsylvania.

The highest point in Pennsylvania is said to be Big Bald Knob which stands on the border line between Bedford and Somerset Counties. Late surveys make this Knob to stand about three thousand feet above the level of the sea.

NOTES.

There were many and beautiful specimens of trees in the Pennsylvania forests during the times of early settlement. Some localities of the Cumberland Valley, particularly near the mountains, and along the larger streams, were remarkable for the different varieties and extensive growth of their trees. There were to be found Oaks of many kinds; the black and white Walnut; the Hickory; the Shellbark; the Maple; the Poplar or Tulip tree; the sweet Birch; the Ash; the Mulberry; the white and red (slippery) Elm; the Linden; the Larch; the pitch Pine; the Spruce; the Hemlock; the Cypress and the white Cedar. Of smaller growths were to found: the wild Plum; the wild Cherry; the Persimmon; the Chinkapin and the Sassafras. The undergrowth was rich and luxuriant. Chiefly noticeable were the Laurels interwined with the wild Grape; the Rhododendron and the stately Ferns.

Note 33.

Text page 120.

The Forest Trees of the Valley.

Pennsylvania has awakened almost too late to a realization of the fact that through the workings of the same agencies which have destroyed her records and her relics, to wit the carelessness, or with more propriety let it be called the crime, of her utilitarian people, she has been also despoiled of the wealth of her forests. Yet may God speed the work of Prof. J. T. Rothrock and his "State Forestry Reservation Commission." It is in vain now to regret that the spirit which moved a poetic son of Pennsylvania, "to speak in numbers." should not also have prompted the State of Pennsylvania, long ago to embody in legislative enactment that poet's injunction:

Vanished beauty. Wasted wealth.

George Pope Morris.

"Woodman spare that tree,
Touch not a single bough;
In youth it sheltered me;
And I'll protect it now."

The course and character of the streams of the Cumberland Valley are interesting subjects of study. The mountain streams, generally, flow either northeast or southwest, along the mountain valleys or directly at right angles to that course, through the mountain chains. The summit of elevation, forming the water-shed for the Valley, almost conforms with the northeast boundary of Franklin county, sending the waters of this county,—with the exception of the Conodoguinet creek, which rises in the northwest part of the county —to the Potomac, and the waters of Cumberland county to the Susquehanna.

Note 34.

Text page 122.

The streams of the Valley.

It is interesting to know that the Susquehanna River, in all its course, drains 21,390 square miles of territory, or 13,685,600 acres and that the Potomac drains 1,500 square miles, or 1,017,600 acres.

CHAPTER VII.

CHAPTER VII.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENSHIP.

It has lately transpired that some of the earlier records of the Waynesboro Town Council have been found. This information was not received until the body of this work was in print. These records

Note 35.

Text page 134.

NOTES.

The old records of Council.

were much desired and sought for by the compiler of this work, who regrets that he had not the opportunity of examining them in time. Happily, however, as is understood, these records are now in the hands of the historical editor of the "Village Record" who will make good use of them.

Note 36.

Text page 138.

Postmasters.

The list of postmasters for Waynesboro was carefully corrected and furnished through the kindness of the postmaster-general's department at Washington. The following shows the date when each postmaster was appointed:

While the office was known as Waynesburg, Michael Stoner was postmaster and served from April 1st, 1807, until the change in name took place, June 9th, 1822.

After the name was changed to Waynesboro, the postmasters with the dates of their appointment were as follows:

POSTMASTERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Michael Stoner,	9 June, 1822.
Joseph Deardorff,	22 Sept., 1830.
James Walker,	28 Feb., 1833.
Michael M. Stoner,	2 May, 1837.
John W. Stoner,	17 Dec., 1840.
James Brotherton,	19 July, 1845.
James Brotherton, Jr.,	15 Feb., 1849.
Jacob R. Welsh,	13 June, 1853.
Thomas G. Pilkington,	28 May, 1861.
Nancy Pilkington,	10 Feb., 1863.
Andrew G. Nevin,	30 Sept., 1864.
Jacob R. Welsh,	26 Nov., 1866.
Andrew G. Nevin,	6 May, 1869.
Matilda R. Nevin,	5 Feb., 1875.
George Middour,	19 Jan., 1882.
James P. Lowell,	12 Mch., 1886.
Andrew S. Bonebrake,	11 Apr., 1890.
Alexander D. Morganthall,	2 May, 1894.
Silas E. Dubbell,	28 May, 1899.

Note 37.

Text page 140.

Service of physicians.

It is impossible to class these physicians co-temporaneously, but, as near as can be gathered, the period when they practiced is as follows:

John Liggett,	Prior to 1800.
John Oellig, Sr.,	1810-1840.
John Oellig, Jr.,	1833-1871.
James Brotherton, Sr.,	1816-1858.
James Brotherton, Jr.,	1845-1862.
Thomas Walker,	1816-1860.
Washington A. Harbaugh,	1845-1846.
Andrew Hetrick,	About 1840.
Sydenham Walker,	1846-1850.
Daniel Benedict,	1847-1849.

NOTES.

George E. Outhit,	1847-1848.
Edwin A. Herring,	1856-1880.
George W. Boteler,	1881-1894.
John A. Bouse,	1882-1884.
A. S. Tinges,	1882-1885.
Edmund S. Showers, Homeopathic,	1880-1888.

The following are now in active practice:

Benjamin Frantz,	1845-1899.
Joseph Frantz,	1880-1899.
Isaac N. Snively,	1863-1899.
John M. Ripple,	1868-1899.
James Burns Amberson,	1868-1899.
Abraham Strickler,	1871-1899.
Abraham Barr Snively,	1895-1899.
Aaron B. Sollenberger,	1898-1899.
John W. Croft,	1899.
Percy D. Hoover,	1899.
Rebecca P. Laughlin,	1899.
Walter Pearre, Homeopathic,	1888-1899.
Nevin C. Detrich, Homeopathic,	1892-1899.

Note 38.

Text page 142.

Local Historical work.

A series of interesting articles, written by W. C. Cremer, assistant editor, were published in the "Village Record" of March 15 and March 22, 1900, giving an entertaining resume of the early records of this and other Waynesboro banks. It is to be regretted that there is not space to reproduce these articles in this narrative. Mr. Cremer has since written for the same newspaper other articles of an historical nature and of equal interest with the above.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHAPTER VIII.

IN WAR TIMES.—PART I.

Note 39.

Text page 166.

Narrative of John McCullough.

Respecting the Indians who killed the school children, John McCullough says:

"Some time in the summer whilst we were living at *Kta-ho'-ling* a great number of Indians collected at the forks of *Moos-king-oong*; perhaps there were about three hundred or upwards; their intention was to come to the settlements and make a general massacre of the whole people without any regard to age or sex; they were out about ten days when most of them returned; having held council, they concluded that it was not safe for them to leave their towns destitute of defence. However, several small parties went on to different parts of the settlements; it happened that three of them whom I was well acquainted with came to the neighborhood where I was taken from—they were young fellows, perhaps none of them more than twenty years

Loudon's Narr., Vol. 1, page 283.

NOTES.

of age—they came to a schoolhouse where they murdered and scalped the master and all the scholars, except one who survived after he was scalped, a boy about ten years old, and a full cousin of mine. I saw the Indians when they marched home with the scalps; some of the old Indians were very much displeased at them for killing so many children, especially *Neep-paugh'-whese*, or night walker, an old chief, or half king,—he ascribed it to cowardice which was the greatest affront he could offer them."

Note 40.

Text page 167.

The flag of the First Pennsylvania regiment: Colonel John Blair Linn, who was very much interested in the history of this regiment, was fortunate enough to find and identify the original flag carried during the Revolutionary War as it was found amongst the papers and documents of Colonel Hand, one of its commanders. The following letter from Colonel Hand to Jasper Yates identifies the flag:

"Prospect Hill,
March 8, 1776.

Flag of the First Pennsylvania Regiment.

" * * * * * * * * I am stationed at Cobble Hill with four companies of our regiments. Two companies, Cluggage's and Chamber's, were ordered to Dorchester on Monday. Ross's and Loudon's relieved them yesterday. Every regiment is to have a standard and colors. Our standard is to be a deep green ground; the device a tiger, partly enclosed by toils, attempting the pass, defended by a hunter armed with a spear in white on crimson field; the motto, *Domari Nolo.* * * * "

Note 41.

Text page 171

Thomas Wallace's militia company.

The muster roll of Captain Thomas Wallace's company for the years 1789 and 1790:

Beasaker, Abraham,
Beaker, George, Sr.,
Beaker, George,
Beley, William,
Blekney, Fergis,
Blekney, James,
Blekney, Samuel,
Blekney, William,
Bonebreak, Conrad,
Bonebreak, Devalt,
Bourns, Henry,
Bourns, John,
Bouser, Abraham,
Brothers, Mithias,
Burket, Abraham,
Burket, David,
Burket, Samuel,
Byers, Daniel,

Cagy, Christian,
Ciphart, Andrew,
Ciphart, Henry,
Clam, Michael,
Cline, Gasper,
Colwicks, Petter,
Conard, Barnard,
Coughran, John,
Crooks, James, Jr.,
Crooks, James, Sr.,
Crooks, Robert,
Crooks, William,

Dealy, John,
Ditch, Hendry,
Ditch, David,
Douglas, John,
Downey, James,
Dunk, Andrew,

Fatril, Larans,
Foglar, Christian,
Fridley, John,
Funk, John,

NOTES.

Gans, John,
Gordin, George,

Hanline, Tobias,
Heck, George,
Heck, Petter,
Heĭnare, Benjamin,
Holems, Michael,
Hollums, Abraham,
Hollums, Jacob,
Hollums, John,
Holsinger, George,
Holsinger, John,
Holwicks, Petter,
Hoofman, Hendry,
Horn, Benjamin,
Horner, Adam,
Horner, John,
Howard, Frederick,

Jack, William,

Leazer, Andrew,
Litener, Peter,

McClanahan, Thomas,
McChown, Mathew,
McCrea, James,
McGeahon, Bruer,
McManus, Andrew,
McManus, James,
Menser, David,
Menser, Joseph,
Mener, Hendry,
Mener, Joseph,
Menner, Henery,
Menner, John,
Miller, George,
Miller, John, Sr.,
Miller, John, Jr.,
Miller, Isaak,
Miner, William,
Mock, William,
Mon, David,
Mon, George,
Mon, John,
Money, Patrick,
Moorehead, John,
Moorehead, James,
Mothersbaugh, John,
Mucklewain, William,
Murray, Elias,

Nicholass, James,
Nicholass, John,
Nicholass, Joseph,
Nicholas, William,
Noll, John,

Obersheimer, John,
Oulms, Daniel,

Parks, John,
Pechtel, Jacob,
Penner, Daniel,
Penner, John,
Price, Abraham,
Price, Daniel,
Price, Jacob,
Price, John,

Rayer, Daniel,
Reed, Jacob,
Reed, Philip,
Riter, Joseph,
Rits, Joseph,
Rock, Frederick,
Rock, Jacob,
Rock, John,
Rouzar, ———,

Saddler, Ludwick,
Sacrest, John,
Seacrest, Solomon,
Sharts, Jacob,
Shockey, Abraham,
Shockey, Christian,
Shockey, Jacob,
Shockey, Jacob, Jr.,
Shockey, Vallentine,
Shull, Charles,
Shull, Philip,
Sloss, John,
Smith, John Miller,
Snowberger, John,
Snowberger, Turft,
Steaman, John,
Stoneman, Christian,
Stoner, John,

NOTES.

Stoup, Jacob,
Stoup, John,
Stutt, Hearman,
Swagert, John,
Swarts, Frederick,

Taylor, John,
Timon, Frederick,
Tip, Hendry,
Thomas, Abraham,
Thomas, David,
Thomas, John,
Thomas, Samuel,
Troup, Adam,
Trubey, Daniel,

Wallace, John,
Waker, William,
Welch, John,
Weltey, Jacob,
Willson, James,

Zolinger, Alexander,
Zolinger, Petter.

Acknowledgments.

This document belongs to Mrs. T. S. Cunningham, of Waynesboro, a daughter of John Wallace, III, and acknowledgments are due to her for its use as well as for many other courtesies extended to the author.

Note 42.

Text page 173.

John G. Orr, in "General Washington in Franklin County."

In 1788 there were in Franklin county seventy-one stills returned as taxable in value from five to seven and ten dollars each. On most of them the assessed value was seven dollars. In Antrim township there were twenty-five; Fannet township, six; Guilford, five; Hamilton, four; Letterkenny, nine; Lurgan, six; Peters, five; Southampton, three; Washington, eight. These stills had a capacity ranging from ten to one hundred gallons each.

Note 43.

Text page 177.

First Defenders.

The first companies to leave Franklin county were "Union Volunteers" of Chambersburg, Captain Jeremiah Snider; "Franklin Riflemen" of Chambersburg, Captain Henry Reges; "Concord Light Infantry" of Concord, Captain Michael Harper; "Mercersburg Rifles" of Mercersburg, Captain Frederick Hays; "Antrim Greens" of Greencastle, Captain Andrew Oaks.

Note 44.

Text page 181.

Capt. Samuel Gordon's company, 1812-1814.

The following is a copy of the roll of Captain Gordon's company on file in the War Department at Washington city:

Waynesburg Company, March 1, 1814.

Captain, Samuel Gordon.
First Lieutenant, William Dick.
Second Lieutenant, William Patton.
Third Lieutenant, James Burns.
Ensign, William Miller.

Sergeants.

First, Hugh Davison.
Second, Charles Miller.
Third, James Scott.
Fourth, Josiah Gordon.

Corporals.

First, Joseph Arthur,
Second, James Hall.
Drummer, Joseph Shilling.
Third, John Rodman.
Fourth, Philip Mason.
Fifer, William Burgess.

NOTES.

Privates.

Thomas Allen, William Alsip, Martin Beard, Henry Baugher, Benjamin Bump, George Burr, Frederick Beverson, John Baker, Michael Borer, Jacob Baker, Peter Baker, Michael Bear, Adam Brown, Conrad Croft, John Coon, John Craig, Richard Cahil, William Clem, John Carver, William Clark, Richard Donahue, William Divelbiss, John Dowman, Edward Detrick, George Davis, Samuel Dean, Jacob Decmer, John Davis, Adam Duncan, Jacob Eby, George Ensminger, William Edwards, Nathaniel Fips, Joseph Flora, John Fisher, Michael Fritz, Henry Geiger, George Glaze, Moses Getrich, John Greenly, John Graham, John Huber, Joseph Hoffman, William Hardin, George Harmony, James Hardy, John Hawk, Peter Harger, John Irwin, David Johnston, John Jefferey, Nathaniel King, Jacob Keefer, William Kline, William King, Peter Keefer, Matthew King, James Logan, Benjamin Lewis, Jacob Liepert, John M'Colley, John M'Connell, Alexander M'Mullen, Peter Myers, William Miller, John M'Neal, John M'Clay, Philip Myers, William Mahaffy, Murdock Mitchell, John M'Curdy, Robert M'Clelland, Daniel Mentzer, G. M. Miller, George Miller, George Neff, Joseph Neal, Nathan Phipps, Abraham Piaceare, William Pearslake, Thomas Poe, Erasmus Quarters, Andrew Robertson, William Reeseman, John Ritter, Adam Rankin, Adam Ream, Christopher Sites, Frederick Stumbaugh, Jacob Stauffer, Nicholas Smith, Jacob Smith, Henry Satin, Joseph Tice, James Thompson, Henry Unger, William Wolf, William Whitman, Henry Weaver.

Note 45.

Text page 181.

An explanation.

In accord with the policy, wisely adopted at the outset, by the Centennial Association and heartily endorsed by the author of this book, no attempt has been made to include in the present history of Waynesboro, any collection of biographical or genealogical sketches. Mention has been made of individuals, whose connection with public events, rendered some mention of them necessary. If, therefore, it shall appear to any one that mention of individuals has been omitted, which may have been looked for, let it be understood, that the writer has been governed by the rule, above laid down, and that no conscious partiality has been shown in any quarter.

Note 46.

Text page 185.

Captain John Flanagan's company, 1812-1814.

The following is the roll of the company of Captain John Flanagan, on file in the War Department at Washington City:

Waynesburg Company, September, 1814.

Captain, John Flanagan.
Lieutenant, William Bivins.
Ensign, Daniel M'Farlin.

Sergeants.

First, Robert Gordon.
Second, George Cochran.
Third, William Downey.
Fourth, George Foreman.

NOTES.

Privates.

Samuel Allison, John Bowman, John Bormest, Christian Bechtel, David Beaver, William Barnet, Hugh Blair, William Call, James Duncan, Joseph Fulton, Jacob Fry, Loudon Fullerton, James Fullerton, James Gettys, George Gettier, Samuel Green, Peter Haulman, Daniel Haulman, James Harshman, David Heffner, Daniel Hartman, James Hayden, George Koontz, Daniel Logan, John Logan, William Mooney, Joseph Misner, James M'Cray, William M'Dowell, John Oellig, Maximillian Obermeyer, George Price, Robert Ray, Abraham Roberson, Adam Stonebraker, John Sheffler, John Stoner, David Springer, Alexander Stewart, George Weagley, David Weaver.

CHAPTER IX.

CHAPTER IX.

IN WAR TIMES.—PART II.

Note 47.

Text page 195.

Off. Rec., Ser. I, Vol. XIX, part II, page 248.

General McClellan's views of Lee's northward movement in 1862:

"Headquarters Army of the Potomac.
September 10, 1862.—10.30 P. M.

Andrew G. Curtin,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

Everything that we can learn induces me to believe that the information you have received is substantially correct. I think the enemy are checked in the directions of Baltimore and Gettysburg. You should concentrate all the troops you can in the vicinity of Chambersburg, not entirely neglecting Gettysburg. I will follow them up as rapidly as possible, and do all I can to check their movement into Pennsylvania. Call out the militia, especially mounted men, and do everything in your power to impede the enemy by the action of light troops; attack them in flank, destroying their trains and any property which must inevitably come into their possession. You may be sure that I will follow them as closely as I can, and fight them whenever I can find them. It is as much my interest as yours to preserve the soil of Pennsylvania from invasion, or, failing in that, to destroy any army that may have the temerity to attempt it.

George B. McClellan,
Major-General."

Note 48.

Text page 197.

Off. Rec., Ser. I, Vol. XIX, part II, page 248.

General Hooker's Grievance:

Hdqrs. Third Corps Army of Virginia.
Ridgeville, Md., September 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. Williams,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I have just been shown an order relieving Brigadier-General Reynolds from a command of a division in my corps. I request that the Major-General commanding will not heed this order;

NOTES.

a scared Governor ought not to be permitted to destroy the usefulness of an entire division of the army, on the eve of important operations.

General Reynolds commands a division of Pennsylvania troops of not the best character; is well known to them, and I have no officer to fill his place.

It is satisfactory to my mind that the rebels have no more intention of going to Harrisburg than they have of going to heaven.

It is only in the United States that atrocities like this are entertained.

Very respectfully, &c.,
Joseph Hooker,
Major General, Commanding Corps."

Note 49.

Text page 210.

Army stores destroyed in Chambersburg.

The official return made by Captain Cowles of the amount of stores captured and destroyed at Chambersburg has not been, unfortunately, found, but from a casual record made at the time it is certain that the raiders succeeded in carrying away and destroying nearly two thousand muskets, about three hundred navy revolvers, the same number of cavalry sabers and cavalry uniforms. Besides this, the amount of ammunition destroyed was very large. Besides the shells and larger ammunition, there was a very large quantity of "buck and ball," and Springfield and Enfield rifle cartridges. There is no way of estimating the amount of general property which was carried away on this occasion, but it is generally believed that Stuart took with him over twelve hundred horses, chiefly from the county of Franklin.

Note 50.

Text page 210.

Hostages taken by Stuart.

The Franklin county citizens who were taken by Stuart as hostages were as follows: Perry A. Rice, Esq., Daniel Shaffer, C. Lauderbaugh, John McDowell, George G. Rupley, and George Steiner, of Mercersburg; Joseph Wingert, postmaster at Clay Lick Hall; William Conner and son, Thomas, John Paxton, S. Shroder and A. Hartman, of Adams county. Steiner escaped from them at Bridgeport; McDowell, Rupley, Lauderbaugh and Wingert were either released, or made their escape, at Chambersburg; Rice, Shaffer and Conner were taken to Richmond and incarcerated in Libbey prison; Paxton also escaped in Maryland; Shaffer and Conner were subsequently exchanged and returned home; but Perry Rice never again saw his home—he died in prison.

CHAPTER X.

CHAPTER X.

IN WAR TIMES.—PART III.

Note 51.

Text page 222.

Captain Bell's cavalry, of Gettysburg, and a portion of the Philadelphia State Troop, are said to have been the forces which encountered Jenkins' men at Monterey.

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Note 52.
Text page 224.
Capt. W. H. Boyd.

Captain W. H. Boyd was one of the bravest and most popular of the Union soldiers, who operated in the valley during the war. He became closely identified with the people of Franklin county, and, with his family, took up his residence in Chambersburg, where they resided at the time the town was burned. When Major Harry Gilmore, the Confederate officer who had charge of the burning of the town, learned who Mrs. Boyd and her family were, he prevented their home from being burned. Their residence was what was then known as "Federal Hill." It is now the location of the Children's Industrial Home. Captain Boyd, in later years, was known to the people of Harrisburg as the compiler of their city directory.

Note 53.
Text page 227.
A Confederate Pass.

The Confederate pass reproduced in the text, and here printed in full, the author presents with some hesitation. He trusts that he does not lay himself open to the charge of egotism. The document is prized as a relic, and is introduced here because of its local character:

"Hd. Qrs. Cav. Brigade,
Chambersburg, June 23, '63.

Order No. 3.

Citizen Neade has permission to go after his cows across the Franklin Railroad in direction of Waynesborough, morning and evening until further orders.

Brig. Gen. A. G. Jenkins,
N. Fitzhugh,
A. A. General.

Approved,
Jos. A. Battle,
Col. Comg. Post.
June 24, 1863."

Note 54.
Text page 230.
Strength of Southern army in Pennsylvania.

The strength of the Southern army in Pennsylvania, during the invasion, has been estimated as follows:

Ewell's corps, fifteen thousand, infantry, artillery and cavalry, sixty pieces of artillery and one thousand wagons.

A. P. Hill's corps, fifteen thousand, infantry, artillery and cavalry, sixty pieces of artillery and one thousand wagons.

Longstreet's corps, twenty thousand, infantry, artillery and cavalry, eighty pieces of artillery and one thousand wagons.

Colonel Taylor, Lee's adjutant general, says that the army, on this occasion, consisted of sixty-nine thousand men of all arms, distributed as follows:

Infantry, fifty-five thousand five hundred; cavalry, nine thousand; artillery, four thousand five hundred.

Note 55.
Text page 231.
Ulrich Dahlgreen.

There was a good deal of daring work done by the Union cavalry scouts on the flanks of Lee's army during the battle of Gettysburg. One particular exploit was that which took place on the second of July, of a company of Union cavalry, under command of Ulrich Dahlgreen, which crossed from the Federal column by Monterey

NOTES.

Pass, to Greencastle, and engaged the Confederate cavalry there, capturing a mail. After this exploit it returned by the Waynesboro road, barricading the road behind it. On July fourth, Captain Dahlgreen made another attack of the same kind.

Note 56.
Text page 236.
Sketch of Fort Washington.

In response to a letter, addressed to Brigadier General John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, by William A. Kelker, Librarian of the Dauphin County Historical Society, asking for information with regard to "Fort Washington," a complete copy of Captain Wheeler's report, with the accompanying map, or sketch, of the works was furnished by General Wilson (April 17, 1900), and is now in the possession of the Dauphin County Historical Society.

In his communication to Mr. Kelker, General Wilson adds the information that: "There is no record of the names of the fortifications as built, but it is probable that they embrace the so-called 'Forts Washington and Henry Clay.'"

He also adds: "It appears that in the fall of 1864, a more elaborate project for fortifications to protect the crossings of the Susquehanna river, at Harrisburg, was prepared, but no work seems to have been done under the project."

Note 57.
Text page 242.

Morrow Burns, of near Waynesboro, John Oller, Daniel Hollinger, Richard Bonebrake, Hugh Sibbett, and others, were captured about the time the attack was being made upon the wagon train, and were held prisoners for a considerable time, involuntary witnesses of the exciting scene.

Note 58.
Text page 250.
A letter from General Jubal A. Early.

The following letter, written to Edward Bok, Esq., of New York, discloses the position assumed by General Early with respect to the destruction of Chambersburg:

"Lynchburg, Va., June 6th, 1882.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your inquiries I have to inform you that the town of Chambersburg was burned on the same day on which the demand on it was made by McCausland and refused. It was ascertained that a force of the enemy's cavalry was approaching, and there was no time for delay. Moreover, the refusal was peremptory, and there was no reason for delay, unless the demand was a mere idle threat.

As to the other inquiry, I had no knowledge of what amount of money there might be in Chambersburg. I knew that it was a town of some twelve thousand inhabitants.

The town of Frederick, in Maryland, which was a much smaller town than Chambersburg had, in June, very promptly responded to my demand on it for $200,000, some of the inhabitants, who were friendly to us, expressing regret that I had not put my demand at $500,000. There was one or more National Banks at Chambersburg, and the town ought to have been able to raise the sum I demanded. I never heard that the refusal was based

NOTES.

on inability to pay such a sum, and there was no offer to pay any sum. The value of the houses destroyed by Hunter, with their contents, was fully $100,000 in gold, and at the time I made the demand the price of gold in greenbacks had very nearly reached $3 and was going up rapidly. Hence it was that I required the $500,000 in greenbacks, if the gold was not paid, to provide against any further depreciation of the paper money.

I would have been fully justified by the laws of retaliation in war in burning the town without giving the inhabitants the opportunity of redeeming it.

Very respectfully yours,

J. A. Early.

Edward W. Bok, Esq.,
Brooklyn, N. Y."

Vide also letter of General Early to J. Hoke, Esq., published in "The Great Invasion," page 589.

Note 59.

Text page 255.

A question for Averell.

Why the messages of General Couch were not received and answered earlier by General Averell, who claims that he did not receive any of them until 3.30 o'clock in the morning, and why, after he did receive them and after he heard the signal guns at Chambersburg, he did not at once advance to that point, are questions which have been much discussed.

Note 60.

Text page 257.

Lieut. McLean.

Lieutenant McLean had two men of his command and eight horses wounded. The enemy had three killed and six wounded, on the advance between Mercersburg and Chambersburg. Lieutenant Underhill's gun, by its discharge of cannister, killed one and wounded four.

Note 61.

Text page 259.

Commanders of Walker Post. Time of Service.

The time of service of the commanders of Captain Walker Post is as follows: Commander Bonebrake served from September 19, 1882, to January 7, 1886; Commander Diebold, from January 7, 1886, to January 6, 1887, and again, from January 3, 1889, to September 11, 1890; Commander Grumbine, from January 6, 1887, to January 5, 1888; Commander Lidy, from January 5, 1888, to January 3, 1899; Commander Detrich, from September 11, 1890, to January 7, 1892; Commander Beard, from January 7, 1892, to January 19, 1893; Commander Brown, from January 19, 1893, to January 7, 1894, and again, from January 7, 1897, to January 6, 1898; Commander Gossert, from January 7, 1894, to January 3, 1895; Commander Rider, from January 3, 1895, to January 7, 1897, and again, from January 6, 1898, to January 4, 1900.

CHAPTER XI.

CHAPTER XI.

EARLY EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

The following is a copy of the agreement between Francis McKeon, schoolmaster, and his seventeen patrons:

NOTES.

Articles of an agreement.

Note 62.

Text page 264.

An old-time school agreement.

Made and agreed upon by and between Francis McKeon school-master of the one part of the State of Maryland and the subscribers Hereunto of the other Part State of Pennsylvania.

WITNESSETH That the said Francis McKeon on his part engages to teach such children as are subscribed for spelling, Reading, Writing, and common Arithmetic during the term of Six Months from the date Hereof. And We the subscribers In consideration of the same on our Parts promise to pay Unto the said Francis McKeon the sum of two Dollars Per Quarter for each scholar to be paid at the expiration of three Months from the date herein Mentioned. We also promise to repair the House wherein he the said Master is to teach and furnish him with a Sufficient quantity of Good firewood cut suitable to the stove for the Use of scholars in General and any person not complying shall pay for such Neglect a sum Not Exceeding seven shillings and six pence to be put to the provision of wood. In Witness hereof We have subscribed our Names this 12th Day of Sept., In the Year 1808.

N. B.—McKeon reserves every Second Saturday to himself.

Subscribers' Names.	*Sums.*			*Subscribers' Names.*	*Sums.*		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Saml. Lane, 4 schollars,		6		Catharine Wertz, . . .	1	1	10
David Knepper, ...	3	4	10	Jacob Wagoman, . . .	½		15
Daniel Forman, ...	1	1	10	Christopher Piper, . .	2	3	
George Snyder, ...	2	3		John Shull, ...	1	1	10
Tho. Robinson, ...	1	1	10	Henry Dicker, ...	1	1	10
John Obermyer, ...	1	1	10	Joseph Dull, ...	1½	2	5
John Heeffner, ...	2	3		Frederick Liber, . . .	1	1	10
John Knepper, ...	2	3		Ditto Obermyer, . . .	1	1	10
Abraham Knepper, . .	3	4	10				

School Began on Monday the 12th Day of Sept., 1808.

Note 63.

Text page 270.

Service of borough school principals.

The periods of service of the Borough Principals of Schools, were as follows:

P. H. Bentz, ... 1872-1876.
A. B. Stoler, ... 1876-1878.
G. T. Showers, ... 1878-1879.
A. B. Stoler, ... 1879-1880.
C. A. Little, ... 1880-1883.
C. H. Albert, ... 1883-1887.
H. A. Disert, ... 1887-1888.
J. L. McCaskey, ... 1888-1890.
A. J. Harbaugh, ... 1890-1894.
R. T. Adams, ... 1894-1899.
J. H. Reber, ... 1899-1900.

NOTES.
CHAPTER XII.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Note 64.
Text page 275.
Presbyterian ministers, term of service.

The periods of service of the Presbyterian ministers were as follows:

Rev. Buchanan,	1818-1839.
Rev. Cummins,	1846-1847.
Rev. Dr. Clark,	1848-1853.
Rev. Emerson,	1859-1860.
Rev. Dr. Beatty,	1861-1863.
Rev. Dr. Wightman,	1863-1870.
Rev. Geddes,	1871-1872.
Rev. McLean,	1872-1876.
Rev. McLanahan,	1877-1880.
Rev. McCarrell,	1880-1898.
Rev. W. C. Hogg,	1899——.

Note 65.
Text page 280.
Lutheran ministers, time of service.

The periods of service of the Lutheran ministers were as follows:

Rev. Ruthrauff,	1818-1828.
Rev. Hoshour,	1828-1831.
Rev. Reck,	1831-1834.
Rev. Kline,	1834-1840.
Rev. Conrad,	1841-1844.
Rev. Heck,	1845-1856.
Rev. Campbell,	1857-1862.
Rev. Dorsey,	1863——.
Rev. Buhrman,	1864-1875.
Rev. Keedy,	1871-1875.
Rev. Dr. Bergstresser,	1876-1887.
Rev. Cook,	1888——.

Note 66.
Text page 284.
Salem Reformed ministers, time of service.

The periods of service of the first clergymen of Salem Reformed Church were as follows:

Rev. Weymer,	1773-1786
Rev. Spangenberger von Reidmeister,	1786-1789
Rev. Rahauser,	1792-1817
Rev. Scholl,	1817-1835

Note 67.
Text page 288.
Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D. D.

A man who reflected credit and honor upon the place of his nativity, by his sterling character and high attainments in the field of theological and general literature, was the Rev. Henry Harbaugh, Doctor of Divinity and Professor of Didactic and Pastoral Theology, in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Harbaugh was not a native of Waynesboro, proper, but his birthplace was situated at a point, shadowed by the South Mountain, on the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, about four miles southeast of Waynesboro.

His was a remarkable life which deserves and has been accorded

NOTES.

in many printed works a much more extended notice than can possibly be written of him here. He was born on the 28th of October, 1817, and died in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1867. His early years were spent in the struggle for his education. At the age of twenty-six he was ordained a minister of the gospel and installed in his first pastorate in the Reformed Church. He continued actively engaged in preaching for twenty years when he was appointed to a professorship of Theology, in Mercersburg Seminary. He was the founder and, for seventeen years, the editor of his Church paper, *The Guardian*, and at the time of his death edited the *Mercersburg Review*, and was one of the editorial staff of the *Reformed Church Messenger*.

In his theological views Dr. Harbaugh took a most decided position, which he did not hesitate under all circumstances to earnestly advocate and defend. He was a most scholarly writer and his valuable contributions to theological literature are presented to the world in a number of published works. His sublime faith; the childlike simplicity and tenderness of his nature and his sincerity of character are points which are never covered up in his works. The tenderness of his nature is particularly manifested in certain of his poetic writings and most conspicuously in those through which he has added dignity to and demonstrated some of the possibilities in, the Pennsylvania-German dialect. The *Harfe* has a distinctive place in literature and its songs will always live. *Heimweh* and *Das Alt Schulhaus An Der Krick* are to-day classics among Pennsylvanians of German descent.

Those who desire to learn more of the earnest life of Dr. Harbaugh are referred to *The Life of Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D. D.*, published as a tribute to his memory, by his son, Linn Harbaugh, Esq., of Chambersburg Pennsylvania.

Note 68.

Text page 289.

Reformed clergymen (Salem and Trinity), time of service.

The periods of service of the Reformed Clergymen (Salem and Trinity) were as follows:

Rev. Spangenberger,	1786-1789.
Rev. Weymer,	1789.
Rev. Culting, Rev. Otterbine, Rev. Schneider, Rev. Houtz,	1790-1792.
Rev. Rahauser,	1792-1817.
Rev. Scholl,	1818-1834.
Rev. Glessner,	1834-1840.
Rev. Bomberger,	1840-1845
Rev. Appel,	1845-1847.
Rev. Glessner,	1847-1851.
Rev. Super,	1851-1862.
Rev. Krebs,	1862-1868.
Rev. Hibshman,	1868-1877.
Rev. Bahner,	1877——.

NOTES.

Note 69.

Text page 290.

Reformed clergymen (St. Paul's), time of service.

The periods of service of the Clergymen of St. Paul's Reformed Church were as follows:

Rev. Schaeffer, ... 1874-1876.
Rev. Motter, ... 1876-1890.
Rev. Slofflett, ... 1890-1895.
Rev. Dechant, ... 1895-1896.
Rev. Keen, ... 1896-——.

Note 70.

Text page 295.

In the Reformed Mennonite Church, Samuel Stiener was the first minister called, 1840. He died 1894. Bishop Frantz and Martin Hoover were called in 1853. Jacob Frantz died 1880. Henry B. Strickler was ordained (in Cumberland county), in 1882. Isaiah Sprenkle was called in 1884. Jacob S. Lehman was ordained in 1862

CHAPTER XIII.

CHAPTER XIII.

NEWSPAPERS.

Note 71.

Text page 304.

Franklin County's pioneer newspaper.

The history of the newspapers of Franklin county possesses more than a passing interest, and is well worthy of being chosen the special work of one interested in tracing the true inwardness of affairs. It is a remarkable fact that some of the early methods survive in part even to the present day. In the early time, in a modest and simple manner, the newspaper editor was the forceful molder of public opinion, and not only Chambersburg but Franklin county at large, in the olden time, owes much, along many lines, to the quiet and unassuming work of such men as Robert Harper, George Kenton Harper and Joseph Pritz. It is to be hoped that some one will assume the responsibility of presenting, in proper and well digested form, this important branch of the county's history.

CHAPTER XIV.

CHAPTER XIV.

CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL.

Note 72.

Text page 314.

Success of the Centennial.

That the Centennial celebration was a creditable success was the unqualified opinion of the thousands of strangers who visited the town during the period when the exercises were in progress. The most flattering accounts of the celebration appeared in the newspapers of the day not only throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, but in Maryland and elsewhere.

As a fitting conclusion of this account, brief extracts from two or three of these friendly newspapers are presented:

Newspaper comments.

"Just across the Mason and Dixon line, and beneath the shadows of the rugged slopes of South Mountain, rise the spires and chimney tops of a picturesque and thriving little city.

"Standing on the summit of the Blue Ridge, at Pen-Mar, the

NOTES.

"Baltimore Herald."

eyes of the observer take in a view superbly beautiful. Hundreds of feet below the pines and sturdy timbers of the mountain there stretch out the rich and fertile fields of that ideal work of nature the Cumberland Valley. In the midst of these cultivated lands, which are so carefully divided off by hedge and fence that they appear from the heights like a green and brown patchwork, is Waynesboro, a Southern Pennsylvania town, so close to Maryland that it seems to belong to the domain of Lord Baltimore.

"During the past week the attention of the people of three States especially has been directed to this little city, just three miles from the foot of South Mountain and eighty-two miles from Baltimore. For three days its broad and shady streets have been thronged with the people of neighboring States, while the nearby towns have literally emptied their populations—men, women, children and teams—into Waynesboro, whose hospitable residents have spread out open arms to hospitably welcome and receive them.

"It has happened in the flight of time that Waynesboro has become a centenarian. Bicyclingly speaking, it had made a century, or in good old English, the town reached that point where it was just one hundred years old. Naturally, the people of the borough were proud of this fact and they decided to celebrate. Months ago they began. Talk drifted into suggestions, suggestions were molded into plans, and these, falling into the hands of men of brain, resource and energy, became the foundations of a celebration that will be talked about for years to come and told as a fireside story to children's children long after the present generation has crossed the threshold of another world.

"So Waynesboro celebrated. Its big birthday party took place, the thousands came and saw and the town did the conquering. Let it be said at the start that no city, no great metropolitan center ever had a better planned and more successful celebration than this town, with its five thousand inhabitants. The men who formed and constituted the Centennial Association deserve more than mere words can express, for their efforts resulted in success, not that success so often implied by the word, but the real, genuine, and lasting success that is backed up by the unanimous opinion of everyone of that crowd of more than twenty-five thousand souls that saw what Waynesboro had to show.—*Baltimore Herald, Sept. 5, 1897.*

"Philadelphia Press."

"This little town (Waynesboro) to-day witnessed such an influx of strangers as all but bewildered it. From all corners of the State and from other States they came, many of them bound to Waynesboro by early memories, to join in the centennial celebration of the town. At the present rate of increase the population of a few thousand will, before the week is closed, have swollen to upwards of fifty thousand."—*Philadelphia Press, Aug. 31, 1897.*

NOTES.

"Chambersburg Public Opinion."

"A stroll through the streets of Waynesboro was interesting upon any attempt at comparison of the town with what it was even ten years ago. Main street, since the grading of the street and side-walks, has been transformed into one of the most attractive thoroughfares to be found in any town of like size in the State. The spirit of improvement which prompted this step of progress must have taken hold of the residents, who have modernized their buildings and in many ways beautified their surroundings. The other streets of the town have improved in like manner. For handsome residences, comfortable, attractive homes and beautiful lawns, Waynesboro is not surpassed by any of its neighbors.

"The references to the Centennial city by the newspapers, in advance of the celebration, were all complimentary as a matter of course. 'It was admirably located,' and showed that General Wayne knew whereof he spoke when somewhat over one hundred years ago, while watering his horse at a spring hard by, he exclaimed: 'What a lovely place to build up a town.' This tradition is doubted by some on account of the absence of the spring. Be this as it may, had the General rode to the summit of Burns Hill and made his suggestion there he would have been as readily prompted to the observation. It affords not only a fine view of the town and its location but of a stretch of country unsurpassed anywhere. * * *"

"This is only a slight indication (some features of the celebration described) of the manner in which the people of Waynesboro and Washington township took hold of the Centennial enterprise and carried it forward to a magnificent conclusion. The people at once caught the inspiration of the occasion and it was the supreme desire that their friends from abroad should share with them in the festivities of the week. The thousands who visited Waynesboro during the past three days testify to the hospitality of the citizens of the town and the success of the press and committees in making this Centennial another Franklin county triumph."—*Chambersburg Public Opinion, Sept. 3, 1897.*

Note 73.

Text page 326.

Warrant for erection of monument.

The following warrant for erecting the Soldiers' Monument was granted by the officers of Burns Hill Cemetery Association to the Woman's Relief Corps:

To the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 26, Department of Pennsylvania, Auxilliary to the G. A. R.

Burns Hill Cemetery Association in consideration of the Soldiers' Monument and improvements now erected and made on grounds, shall always remain and not be removed forever, do grant to them and their successors in office, forever the entire and exclusive right to Burial Lot No. 1, in Section B, containing ten hundred and fifty-eight square feet in Burns Hill Cemetery.

(Signed) L. J. Beard,
President.
J. P. Wolff,
Secretary.

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